



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761115502890>

CAI
EA81
- A58



Canadian International
Development Agency

Agence canadienne de
développement international

Government
Publications

Annual Report

1985-86



Canada

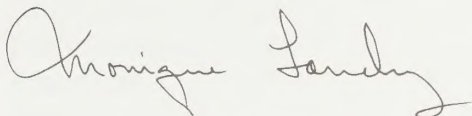
To:

Her Excellency the Right Honourable Jeanne Sauvé,
P.C., C.C., C.M.M., C.D.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to present the Annual Report
of the Canadian International Development
Agency for the fiscal year ending March 1986.

I remain,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Monique Landry". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Monique Landry
Minister for External Relations



This Annual Report was prepared by the Public Affairs Branch, Canadian International Development Agency, and published under the authority of the Honourable Monique Landry, Minister for External Relations.

Writers: Jim Holmes, David Prévost, Susan Taylor,
Anne de Vos

Statistics: Edgar Bisson, Hélène Mainville, Asko Feldmann

©Minister of Supply and Services Canada 1986
Cat. No.: E94-4/1986
ISBN 0-662-54793-4

Table of Contents

Minister's Message	4
President's Message	6
Introduction	9
Government-to-Government Programs	
Anglophone Africa	15
Francophone Africa	23
Americas	31
Asia	37
Multilateral Programs	45
Food Aid	51
Special Programs	53
Business Cooperation Program	59
Statistical Annex	63

Minister's Message

Busy, challenging, productive, promising...all those words and more would be needed to describe the year under review, 1985-86, and Canada's effort in development cooperation during that period.

Canada provided almost \$2.2 billion of official development assistance during the past year to support a great variety of initiatives — from helping the handicapped in India, to food and water mini-projects in the Sahel, from aid for survivors of Mexico's earthquake to rural development in Ghana.

Recovery from Africa's tragic ordeal of drought and famine was a major theme of 1985-86. Canada was a leading source not only of food aid, but of support in moving emergency supplies to where they were needed, and coordinating relief efforts. Meanwhile, other projects were under way to help Africa progress in fields ranging from food production to forestry, from transportation to education. And in Canada, sessions of Forum Africa took place across the country to make citizen participation a vital force in shaping a longer-term Canadian response.

In the rest of the Third World, too, Canada was a very active partner as countries in Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean worked to strengthen their economies and societies on many fronts, despite all the obstacles and constraints facing them. Canada funded grassroots projects by non-governmental organizations in the Philippines, and laid the foundations for an expanded program of country-to-country assistance there, while our development cooperation with Egypt and China was also gaining new substance. Everywhere, Canadian voluntary groups, educational institutions, professional associations, and business enterprises were creating important links with their Third World counterparts — links that can benefit both partners.

Despite domestic concerns and the problems of daily life, Canadians remained solid supporters of development cooperation. Even after the television cameras turned away from the African famine, opinion polls showed that Canadians continue to judge global poverty and hunger to be the most important problems of our time, and that at least three out of four feel that Canada should be doing as much as it is, or more, to help the people of the Third World build a better future. Canadians also believe that development assistance, on the whole, *does* promote progress — a judgment supported by two major reviews of experience over the past generation (*Twenty-Five Years of Development Cooperation*, OECD 1985 Review; and *Does Aid Work?*, Robert Cassen).



In fact, Canada's efforts during 1985-86 show a good yield from past efforts, and the promise of even better returns from recent initiatives. Instead of talking mainly about what is going to happen as a result of recently-launched projects, CIDA's report for 1985-86 tries to show what has actually been accomplished so far. Some of the specifics, the hard details of costs and benefits, are given in the text that follows, to help the reader judge whether we have been getting good value for our aid dollars.

As for our current efforts — I think they are marked by growing realism, maturity, and good judgment. In some parts of the world less money is being put into big, new projects, and more into making existing facilities work better. We have more projects, but they are smaller. We are putting more effort into training the people who can make things work better in the developing countries: foresters, managers, policy-makers, and — yes, at last — women. And we are making more effort to expand the variety of Canadian partners, to draw upon the full range of possibilities offered by our own society — especially by the private sector, where most of our resources and expertise are found.

Plenty of tasks lie ahead. Simply responding to the Third World's most pressing needs — given the constant change of circumstances, and the eternal gulf between what is desirable and what is possible — will be challenge enough. Beyond that, I hope to make real headway in several specific matters: bringing women once and for all into the heart of our development cooperation; helping the public get to know CIDA better so Canadians can feel fully involved in our efforts; increasing the role of the private sector so that Canada's contribution to, and its stake in, world development will be maximized.

Perhaps the most promising initiative of all in the foreseeable future comes from two announcements made by Prime Minister Mulroney during 1985-86 — Canada's support for the efforts of Commonwealth and Francophonie member-states to immunize all their children against polio, tetanus, whooping cough, measles, diphtheria and TB — the six major diseases that kill and maim the young of our world.

I am a physiotherapist by background; I think in terms of enabling others to use their own abilities to build their own lives. I think we have a unique opportunity to do something long overdue — to help the Third World save the health of millions of its children. I think all Canadians want to play their part in this and many other practical steps to make our world a better place.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Monique Landry". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Monique Landry
Minister for External Relations

President's Message

Again in 1985-86, as in every year since 1950, Canada spent public funds to promote economic and social progress in the developing countries. Sometimes the process seems endless, and the benefits unclear. Most Canadians agree that we should do our share, but many wonder exactly what we are achieving and whether we are really making any progress.

At first glance, Canada's activities in the year under review seem much the same as in previous years. Somewhat over two billion dollars was provided by the federal government. About three-quarters of this was channeled by CIDA into a sometimes bewildering diversity of bilateral, multilateral, and private sector projects and programs spread across dozens of sectors and touching as many as a hundred countries.

It all looks very complicated, and the average citizen may find it hard to feel well-informed, to judge the merits, much less to detect a sense of direction.

CIDA structures and policies continue to evolve and change to stay relevant to the fast pace of change in the developing world. In the past few years Canada's development assistance has broadened its scope, becoming less a government-to-government transaction and more an interaction between our society and those who can accelerate progress in their own countries within the Third World.

Canada, for instance, now channels a significantly larger proportion of its official development assistance through non-governmental organizations (NGOs) than any other major donor. (A comparative chart can be found on page 53). Our voluntary sector is now implementing 25 per cent more of Canadian country-to-country assistance than it was two years ago, and has responsibility for such major new initiatives as Canada's \$35 million contribution to global immunization, and the first phase of our new program in the Philippines. Canadian NGOs have scored a breakthrough in working together very effectively as equal partners with their Asian counterparts, and have a good chance to do more of the same in Africa and elsewhere.

Involvement has grown in other areas of the private sector, as well. CIDA's Business Cooperation Branch, set up in 1984, now has almost twice as many consultants registered for overseas work. Five thousand Canadian firms are on CIDA's roster, ready to add their resources to the mix. Our consultant relations section alone receives 2,000 visitors a year — or one each hour, day in, day out — and responds to more than 20 phone calls and information requests every hour. CIDA has sent teams coast-to-coast, has spread information about business opportunities overseas, and has established a pattern of annual consultations with Canadian business groups.

So expanding the cast of non-governmental players, and entrusting new actors with important roles, is one big aspect of basic change. Another is that we have all — CIDA, Canada and everyone else — got better at development.

In the Third World, as in Canada, success in one field does not solve all the problems: indeed, success may even bring new problems. Vastly extended educational systems mean better-educated societies — and also create a new class, the educated unemployed. Modern farming based on Green Revolution techniques feeds a world that has doubled in population in 30 years — and also causes soil erosion and chemical damage. Modern communication spreads the word about fertilizers, immunization, family planning and reforestation — and also shows a vibrant new vision of "the good life" to people who then flock to the cities and demand consumer goods.


Small-scale projects have a double advantage: they are more likely to succeed, and it is easier to offset any harmful side-effects. But the *problems* are not small-scale. Our urgent task remains to apply remedies that suit the scale of the problem while using techniques that borrow from small-scale examples. Mini-hydro projects in Jamaica, the Mutara rice project in Rwanda, road repair employing destitute women in Bangladesh, and community reforestation projects throughout the Third World all offer fairly successful examples of this.

A generation of experience has taught us valuable lessons indeed in such difficult areas as linking international cooperation and social development — lessons we are now applying.

We have learned, for instance, at least the rudiments of how to use food aid to help developing countries shift their agricultural policies in favor of farmers, and food security. And we now know something about how to build rural feeder roads — not by sending in the latest Western technology, but rather in ways that generate jobs and incomes for landless laborers and women. During 1985-86, in fact, CIDA moved ahead strongly in building a solid foundation for the full integration of women in our development cooperation — because possibly the biggest lesson learned so far is that our efforts are bound to fail if they ignore half the people involved, half the human resources available.

Is the developing world actually developing? Any reply must be tentative and full of doubt. Maybe the answer really depends on a multitude of choices yet to be made. But there are endless statistics to show that the Third World has already made massive progress in production, literacy, health and many other fields. Even the low-income countries managed, for example, to raise life expectancy from 50 to 59 years, to cut infant mortality from 122 to 75 per thousand, and to reduce the birth rate from 43 to 30 per thousand, between 1965 and 1983.

Development may be a long and uncertain process — but there is enough evidence to show that it can work, that an adequate effort can produce real results. And if Canadians stick with their commitment in the long term, they can expect to share in a very rich benefit indeed: living in a better world.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Catley-Carlson', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Margaret Catley-Carlson
President

As approved by Parliament, the *Official Development Assistance (ODA) Program* is one of the main instruments with which Canada advances the goal of international social justice. The assistance program seeks to support the efforts of developing countries in fostering economic and social programs, placing emphasis on poorer developing countries and the needy within developing countries. These objectives are pursued through official bilateral (government-to-government) channels, multilateral development institutions and support of the development activities of non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

Development has been defined as a process by which societies change so that they are able to meet the basic needs of their populations, in a way that is sustainable in the long term and is based largely on indigenous resources and values.

Introduction

Does aid work? In 1985, many addressed the question. With 25 years' experience of aid programs, the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) undertook a major review of its 29 member countries' development cooperation, examining goals, records, and aid's role in the economic growth of Third World countries. A similar study, sponsored by the World Bank and led by Professor R.H. Cassen of the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, addressed these key questions. The Joint Parliamentary Committee examining Canada's foreign policy heard Canadians from coast-to-coast; often they chose to speak of aid. The Standing Committee of External Affairs and Trade took on the mandate of a full-scale review of Canadian aid policy and delivery mechanisms.

Does aid work? Since the early 1950s, which saw the beginnings of the Colombo Plan in Asia, there has been measurable progress in developing countries. Not only has per capita income doubled between 1960 and 1980 (despite large increases in population), GNP has increased six-fold since 1950. The most comprehensive indicators of quality of life also show clear gains for those living in developing countries: average life expectancy rose from 42 to 59 years (Canada's is 75); the infant mortality rate dropped from 122 per 1,000 live births to an average of 60 per 1,000 (9 per 1,000 in Canada); literacy rose from 33 per cent of the population to over 56 per cent.

Does aid work? Aid is *not* development. Development is the process by which all countries continue to transform themselves to provide better lives for their people. Developing countries traditionally finance well over 80 per cent of the investment in their own development through trade and borrowing; they make their own difficult national choices, they select their own models of development, the systems, the priorities and the projects. Aid works well when complementing rational development choices. Aid flows are not enormous; aid from all industrialized countries to all developing countries at about U.S. \$29 billion is about the same as Canadians spend in Canada on health and education.

Both the Cassen group and the OECD study have concluded that development assistance played a key role in the achievement of development's success. According to the Cassen group:

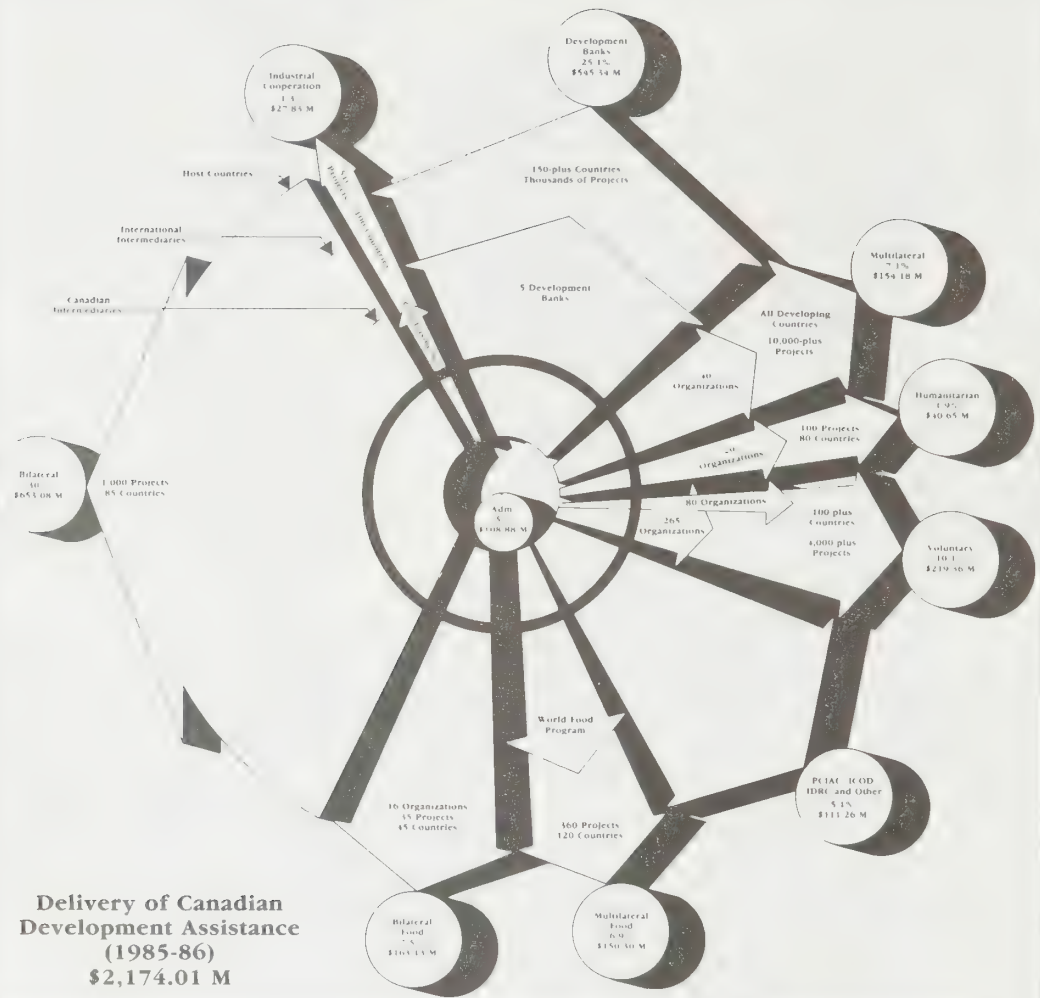
"Most aid ... succeeds in its development objectives ..., contributing positively to the recipient country's economic performance [and] ... not substituting for activities which would have occurred anyway ... Its performance varies by country and by sector ... And there is a substantial fraction of aid which does not work."

The greatest disappointment in development has been its inability to translate general economic growth into the reduction of the extent of extreme poverty which still exists in many developing countries. In India, for example, great industrial, technological and agricultural progress has occurred, yet approximately half the world's absolute poor live there. Aid, in many places, has not yet "trickled down".

In 1985, both donor and recipient countries refined their concept of development, learning from past mistakes. To address the need for appropriate technology and sustainable, self-sufficient development, more emphasis was placed on community participation to ensure that projects were what people wanted and needed. More attention was given to the quality of life built on the historic gains in health, longevity and literacy. Capital development projects, which the private sector was unwilling to take on because risks were too high, were planned and managed more rigorously to avoid the pitfalls of the past.

Yet, despite the occasional failure, there are numerous success stories of countries for whom aid was an important catalyst in their economic development: Taiwan and South Korea are the more spectacular examples, but others are equally relevant: Egypt, Cameroon, Côte-d'Ivoire, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Indonesia have all made major gains, and India, Kenya and Malawi showed great progress as well. Thailand, Turkey, Colombia and Brazil could also be added to the list of successes.

**Delivery of Canadian
Development Assistance
(1985-86)
\$2,174.01 M**



The greatest period of growth for these and other developing countries occurred in the early decades of this period. Trade liberalization, convertible currencies and the liberalization of capital markets in the developed countries opened up the international commercial markets to developing countries, complementing aid programs. However, by the early 1980s, the cumulative effects of the recession in commodity prices, the burden of international debts, the oil price shocks and the conditions of drought throughout much of the Third World, began to reverse the steady overall growth trend. Sub-Saharan Africa, which suffered a severe drought in the early 1970s, and never really recovered before being hit by the recent drought, was the exception to these overall trends.

These conditions have posed new challenges to development assistance. Economic stabilization programs negotiated with the International Monetary Fund are beginning to bear fruit, and initiatives like CIDA's move to an all-grant program are reducing the international indebtedness of developing countries while continuing with development programs. Programming now concentrates on the provision of basic needs to improve the quality of life for those in most need, and the upgrading of existing facilities in order to lessen recipient countries' dependence on foreign inputs.

Africa's struggle to recover from the devastation of its recent drought gave the entire process of development a high visibility in 1985-86. The rains returned to most of the continent in 1985, and as Africa began to harvest its crops once again, the syndrome of drought – rain – locusts reasserted itself. International attention turned from emergency relief to the need for ongoing assistance to help Africans achieve self-sufficiency. Canada's program of development assistance for Africa in 1985-86 addressed both the short and long term.

The desolation incurred by the drought underscored the necessity for improved water supplies and soil fixation. In Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, and Burkina Faso, rural water supplies were upgraded and in Niger, tree planting is contributing to the halt of the desert's southward march. The need to increase food supplies was also paramount. In addition to

agricultural research, stock breeding and training of farmers in new techniques in various countries, a grain storage facility was built in Zambia and small-scale commercial fishing was developed in Senegal. Canada's aid program also sought to improve the infrastructure which links food producers to food consumers: projects to improve railways and farm-to-market roads were under way in Tanzania, Ghana, Niger, Mali, Guinea and Cameroon, among others.

Gradually, Africa is recovering. By the end of 1985, Zimbabwe had produced enough maize to return the country to food self-sufficiency, and harvests are returning to pre-drought levels in most other countries as well. Much work remains to be done to build healthy economies, halt desertification and to turn around the decline in food supplies in Africa; however, the strides made against the recent crisis indicate that with the appropriate help, Africa can achieve both recovery and growth.

Turning to the other regions receiving Canadian development assistance, Asia, Canada's largest program, includes some of the world's fastest-growing economies, as well as the majority of the world's very poorest people. Such contrasting needs have resulted in a program which provides a wide range of assistance. Basic necessities, such as health care training in Pakistan, child immunization and rural development in Nepal, family planning and income-generating schemes in Bangladesh and rural animation and development in Sri Lanka are targeted at the rural poor. Human resource development in the form of training and institution building, meanwhile, is helping Thailand, Indonesia and China to meet the requirements of modern technology, and the development of the oil and gas and electricity industries in India is helping to boost the economy and provide jobs in a number of areas.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, debt problems continued to undermine recent socioeconomic progress. CIDA's program of assistance to the region took the form of infrastructure development, mainly in energy and transportation, industrial development, especially for the tourism, agriculture and forestry industries, and human resource development, notably in training, institution building and technology transfer. For example, in Honduras, the recently completed El Cajon dam and hydro plant will double Honduras' electrical capacity, allowing it to export energy and reduce its dependence on imported energy, and the new fish processing plant at Castries, St. Lucia, will increase fish production by 50 per cent, making fish products available year round and creating jobs for local people. Other projects included the establishing of a furniture making school in Colombia, the provision of rural water supply in Nicaragua, the provision of fertilizer to Jamaica, the modernization of sawmills in Guyana, electricity upgrading in Haiti and the upgrading of airports throughout the Caribbean.

In 1985-86, Canada allocated approximately \$2.2 billion to international cooperation, which represents .46 per cent of total Gross National Product. Canada achieved .49 per cent in calendar year 1985, and we have the resources to achieve .5 in fiscal year 1986-87. The Canadian International Development Agency manages about 75 per cent of this budget, with the goal to help Third World countries to achieve self-sustaining social and economic development. CIDA targets the poorest of the poor within these countries, concentrating on the areas of greatest need: agriculture/food production, energy, transportation and human resource development.

There are four main channels through which assistance is given:

- **Bilateral**, in which the governments of Canada and the recipient country agree upon a program of assistance according to the developing country's priorities and Canada's abilities to assist;
- **Multilateral**, in which Canada supports international organizations such as UN agencies, development banks and humanitarian organizations;
- **Special Programs**, through which Canada supports the initiatives of Canadian non-governmental groups such as institutions and volunteer aid organizations working in development;
- **Business Cooperation**, in which Canada supports the initiatives of Canadian businesses interested in participating in development efforts.

Through these mechanisms, CIDA supports more than 1,000 projects in over 90 countries. Approximately half of these are considered "core countries", where development efforts are concentrated on those in greatest need.

The remaining 25 per cent of Canada's ODA budget is administered by the following:

- **other government departments** — such as the Department of Finance, which provides Canada's contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Department of External Affairs, which contributes to such multilateral organizations as the World Health Organization, and Canada Post and National Health and Welfare, which also support international organizations active in development;
- **the International Development Research Centre (IDRC)**, which supports the efforts of developing countries to build up their own research capabilities, notably in the areas of agriculture, energy, health and education;
- **Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation**, which assists developing countries to reduce their dependence on imported oil by using Canadian technology and expertise for oil and gas exploration;
- **the International Centre for Ocean Development (ICOD)**, which fosters cooperation and technology transfer between Canada and Third World countries in the field of ocean resources development;
- **provincial governments**, which assist non-governmental organizations working in developing countries.

Other highlights of 1985-86

CIDA's program to integrate women into development hit its stride in 1985-86 with a number of important initiatives. One of the major supporters of the final meeting of the UN Decade for Women, known as the Nairobi Conference, CIDA also provided support for the concurrent conference by non-governmental organizations. CIDA was among the first organizations to put in place a formal Women in Development strategy, which was implemented through training courses, project planning and analysis, and information gathering to determine women's special needs.

In the field, CIDA is supporting numerous projects of direct benefit to women. In developing countries, women produce over half the food consumed locally. In order to assist women farmers, such labor-saving devices as the IDRC-developed motor-driven mill for hulling sorghum, corn and millet are being produced and used in Zimbabwe; agricultural training is offered to farmers in Niger; and in Swaziland, seeds and fertilizer are being supplied. To assist women as primary caregivers, family planning projects in Bangladesh, primary health care training in Colombia, training of birth attendants in Asia and Africa, and the provision of safe drinking water in most countries in Africa, are all under way. Literacy, financial management and other skills training and academic education are being provided to women throughout developing countries, and assistance to women involved in cooperatives and small businesses is being provided in Mali, Zaire, Bangladesh, Jamaica and Swaziland.

CIDA's participation in the effort to achieve universal child immunization by 1990 will have significant impact on world health. Every year, five million children die and another five million are disabled by the following preventable diseases: diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles, polio and tuberculosis. Canada has pledged \$25 million to the Commonwealth and \$10 million to La Francophonie over the next five years to contribute to the eradication of these diseases.

CIDA also continued its growing partnership with the Canadian private sector, supporting various business initiatives which contributed to the economic development of Third World countries. For example, CIDA support has paved the way for Canadian firms to obtain contracts to build roads in Paraguay, an international airport in Maseru and a dairy farm in Cameroon; Canadian technology has reached Trinidad in the form of recycling sugar cane into animal feed, and Antigua has benefited from Canadian expertise in fishing.

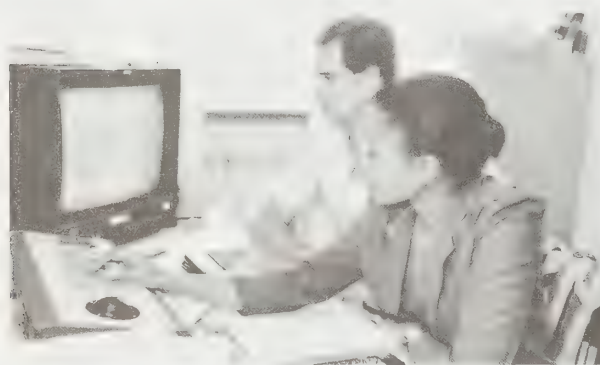
1985-86 is a story of gradual recovery from adversity in Africa, of debt-induced austerity for Latin Americans, of continuing growth in many areas, and of exciting new advances in health and human resource development. What follows is an overview of CIDA programs and projects at work in Third World countries on behalf of the Canadian people.



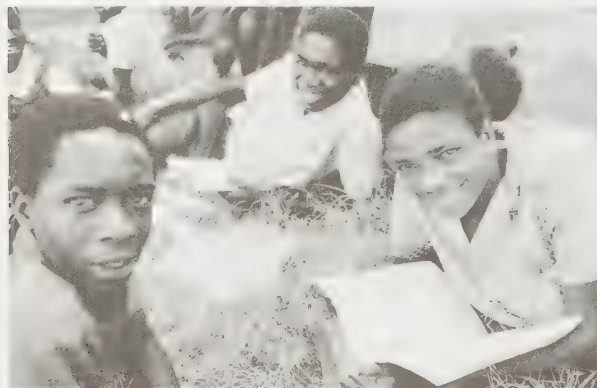
Kinsmen medical camp, Ethiopia. (CIDA photo: David Barbour)



Egypt (CIDA photo: David Barbour)



Technology training, Kenya. (CIDA photo: Paul Chiasson)



Students in Zimbabwe. Canadians are working to help ease the country's shortage of skilled personnel. (CIDA photo: Crombie McNeill)



Constructing rural access roads in Kenya. (CIDA photo: Jim Holmes)



Egyptian welder at a CIDA hydro project in Cairo. (CIDA photo: David Barbour)



Agriculture is a CIDA priority in Egypt, which imports nearly half of the food needed to feed its 45 million people. (CIDA photo: David Barbour)



Anglophone Africa

The rains returned to much of Africa in 1985, finally bringing relief to the famine-stricken continent and turning the sun-baked earth green again. Massive international relief efforts saved millions of lives during the continent's worst drought in a century, and relieved the sufferings of many millions more. Efforts are still under way in Ethiopia, Mozambique, Botswana and southern Sudan, where drought problems remain.

Canada was one of the first countries to respond to the crisis, with Canadian food aid being unloaded at Ethiopian ports before the media drew public attention to the gravity of the situation. During fiscal year 1985-86, CIDA's Anglophone Africa program* continued relief and rehabilitation activities to combat the immediate effects of the drought and to assist in the recovery process. Food aid worth \$35.4 million (largely wheat and wheat flour) was provided to five countries — Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Sudan and Zambia. In Sudan, another \$4.17 million was used to construct and rehabilitate water supply systems, and implement health programs for vulnerable groups hit hardest by the drought — such as immunizing infants against common childhood diseases. In Ethiopia, \$986,000 is to be used to strengthen the country's early warning system so that future droughts and famines can be detected and action taken before such disasters can be repeated.

While responding with food aid and other relief measures to the emergency needs of the most seriously affected countries, CIDA continued to be involved in long-term efforts to address their underlying problems. In Sudan, \$9 million was provided for the Sim Sim (Arabic for sesame) agricultural project, which is developing farming practices to improve the cultivation of dryland crops. In Ethiopia, a \$10 million project to extend water supplies to some 40,000 people is nearing completion, while another \$14.8 million is being used to improve 540 rural water systems.

Although the drought focused attention on the crisis in Africa, it is but one sign of a massive economic, social and ecological crisis throughout the continent. During 1985-86, countries in Anglophone Africa continued to face high balance-of-payments deficits and mounting debt-service problems in the face of declining demand for primary export products and a dependence on imported energy and food. High rates of population growth, lack of an adequate human resource base and political instability in the Horn of Africa and in Southern Africa all played a part in hampering the ability of governments to cope with the deteriorating situation.

* The Anglophone Africa program (\$161.45 million in 1985-86) covers 28 countries, ranging from the largest on the continent (Sudan) to the most populous (Nigeria), to a number of micro states of less than one million (Djibouti, Swaziland). Individual projects (over 180 during the year) range in size from a few thousand dollars to tens of millions of dollars, and usually include one or more of the following components: provision of services and training, manufactured goods, including agricultural and industrial equipment, lines of credit for the purchase of Canadian goods and commodities such as fertilizers.

Anglophone Africa's underlying problems are not amenable to quick solutions. There is no easy way to produce dramatic improvements to the economic and social structures. But gradually, the building blocks are being laid upon which to build a stronger Africa. CIDA has been playing an important role in this regard, concentrating its efforts on six core countries (Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and one regional grouping (the Southern African Development Coordination Conference), chosen on the basis of need and the ability to use Canadian assistance effectively.

The bulk of the program's funds promotes **food production** and activities that support other links in the food production chain, such as storage facilities, marketing and internal transportation and distribution systems. A clear lesson of the last three years of drought has been the importance of ensuring that the essential infrastructure is in place to provide agricultural inputs and distribute crops. Priority is also given to **energy**, to help offset crippling oil imports and ease the great pressure on wood fuel, on which more than 80 per cent of Africans depend for cooking; **transportation**, to improve the current systems that are adversely affecting economic development by hindering the movement of exports and imports; and **human resource development**, to remove the weaknesses which, in Africa more than anywhere else in the world, limit the achievement of development objectives. Particular emphasis is placed on post-secondary education at both university and technical college levels and the training of counterparts for Canadian advisers.

Throughout the program, emphasis is placed on development lines of credit or commodity grants to support programs to readjust economies and enable countries to better utilize existing capacity, and support to rehabilitate and maintain existing infrastructure (roads, railways, hydro lines), or new infrastructure that will produce significant long-term efficiencies and foreign exchange savings.

CIDA's efforts in **Egypt** (\$6.4 million*) are concentrated on energy, agriculture/food security and transportation, with training in all sectors an integral part of the program. Fourteen projects were under way during the year, with 27 small projects approved. A project providing \$25.6 million in Canadian equipment for rural electrification in the Nile valley and delta was completed, while 32.5 km of underground cable were laid to increase the availability of electricity around Cairo. Most of the design work (involving topographic mapping, soil surveys and water data) was completed for a drainage and irrigation project to increase agricultural production on some 35,000 hectares of prime land in the Nile delta. With Egypt now importing nearly half of the food required to feed its 45 million people, increased food production is a priority for the country.

Upcoming projects include \$11.9 million to improve efficiency in the operating and maintenance of the hydro power system through training engineers and technicians.

* Country program disbursements are for fiscal year 1985-86 throughout.

Economic Development Indicators

Core Countries in Anglophone Africa Receiving Canadian Development Assistance

(ranked from lowest to highest in income)

	GNP per capita \$U.S.		GNP per capita, Average annual growth (%)	Average index of food production per capita (1974-76 = 100)	Debt services as percentage of exports	
	1983	1984	1965-1984	1982-84	1970	1984
Tanzania	240	210	.6	100	4.9	..
Kenya	340	310	2.1	82	5.4	21.5
Ghana	310	350	- 1.9	73	5.0	13.2
Zambia	580	470	- 1.3	74	5.9	11.3
Egypt	700	720	4.3	91	36.4	31.9
Zimbabwe	740	760	1.5	69	2.3	20.0

.. Information not available

Source: *World Development Report 1986*, published by the World Bank.

There were 32 operational projects in **Ghana** during the year, with 19 being completed. The program (\$15.6 million) is CIDA's oldest in Africa, and concentrates on agriculture, water, rural development, human resources and energy. Canada is one of several donors supporting the government's efforts to revitalize its productive sector, with development lines of credit playing an important role in the program. During the year, \$8 million worth of urgently needed tires and lubricants were provided for vehicles to move timber exports to port and agricultural products to local markets. Another \$3.4 million in Canadian equipment, spares and materials was used to keep the electrical system operating. Upcoming in 1986-87 is a \$4.9 million project to provide road graders, trucks and skidders to improve timber access roads and increase timber production, which is a major foreign exchange earner.

Ten years ago, Ghana's agrarian economy produced surpluses in all foods except rice. Today, the country does not grow enough food for its people. CIDA is helping to turn this situation around. A \$5 million credit for Canadian fertilizer, which ended this year, was used to improve production, while another \$700,000 was provided for the ongoing Grains Development II project to research and test varieties of maize and legumes. The development of maize technology under phase one of the project produced up to 200 per cent increases in maize

yield. In the country's remote upper region, \$558,000 was spent on a project which, since 1976, has installed 2,500 boreholes, wells and pumps in an area of 750,000 people. Another \$1.1 million was used to maintain and improve water systems in rural and urban communities. Women are benefitting most from these projects, spending the hours previously used in trekking to distant water holes to tend family crops.

In **Kenya**, CIDA's program (\$23.1 million) addresses key constraints in the areas of energy, rural infrastructure, and human resources. There were 30 active projects during the year, with five completed. Included in the latter was final work on the construction of 780 km of transmission lines and 11 sub-stations, which are providing reliable power to major areas of development throughout the country. The project also reduced demands on costly oil-fired thermal power plants — a significant contribution considering that the cost of imported energy rose from 10 per cent of Kenya's export earnings in 1978 to 66 per cent in 1983. CIDA is also participating in the multi-donor Kiambere hydro power project which should begin operations in 1988. Canada's \$58.7 million contribution covers the cost of generators, turbines, transformers and civil works. In other areas, some 100 km of roads — all built by hand — were completed during the year in a project to

Social Development Indicators

Core Countries in Anglophone Africa Receiving Canadian Development Assistance

(ranked from lowest to highest in income)

	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Infant mortality rate (aged 0-1) per 1,000 live births		Adult literacy rate (%) men/women		Number of females enrolled in primary school as percentage of age group	
	1960	1984	1965	1984	1970	1980-83	1965	1983
Tanzania	42	52	138	111	48/18	62/31	25	84
Kenya	41	54	113	92	44/19	60/35	40	97
Ghana	45	53	123	95	43/18	59/37	57	70
Zambia	40	52	123	85	66/37	79/58	46	89
Egypt	46	60	173	94	50/20	54/22	60	76
Zimbabwe	49	57	104	77	63/47	77/61	92	127*

* Figures can exceed 100% because pupils above or below the official primary school age, generally 6 to 11 years, are included in the calculation.

Sources: *World Bank Report 1986*, published by the World Bank.
State of the World's Children 1986, published by UNICEF.

provide all-weather access roads to rural areas. The roads are already having an effect on local commerce and living conditions, with kiosks springing up along roadsides to serve travellers, a new health centre built, and milk provided to previously inaccessible schools.

A new project undertaken during the year was the provision of \$1 million to the Canadian Hunger Foundation to improve water supply facilities in five rural communities. Upcoming projects include \$15 million for phase two of the very successful General Training Fund, which provides training in Canada for Kenyan public servants in the fields of engineering, economics and planning, and \$5 million for a wood fuel project to help address the urgent problem of deforestation. The depletion of fuel wood, which provides 73 per cent of the nation's energy (mainly for cooking) is becoming a serious problem in rural areas.

Tanzania, the largest and most populous nation in East Africa, is also one of the poorest. While it has made significant progress in the social sector — it has one of the highest levels of literacy and life expectancy in Africa — its economy has been devastated by deteriorating terms of trade and falling agricultural production. CIDA is working with Tanzania to improve its economic situation, concentrating its program (\$24.9 million) on transportation (railways), energy (power transmission), agriculture (wheat research and production), and balance-of-payments support. The objective is to reduce the major constraints to agricultural production and distribution on which the economy heavily depends. Among the 45 active projects during the year were a \$7 million contract to design and supervise the construction of an 800-km extension to Tanzania's power grid, the provision of a survey firm to complete the preparation and printing of maps for about two-thirds of the country, and \$3.5 million in commodities, including spare parts, fertilizers and tires.

In Tanzania, the railway is a transportation lifeline, responsible for the marketing and movement of agricultural goods. Assistance to the Tanzanian railway is one of Canada's largest railway support programs worldwide. Several improvements were made during the year to upgrade the system, including \$5 million to overhaul five locomotives and provide spare parts, procedural modifications resulting in faster procurement at lower prices, bringing a new quarry into production and providing technical assistance in locomotive overhaul, supplies and maintenance.

In the effort to help Tanzania achieve food self-sufficiency, technical assistance and equipment were provided to seven, 4,000-hectare wheat farms and a wheat research station. The farms, which were developed with Canadian assistance, produced 46,500 tonnes of wheat in 1985-86, representing 75 per cent of Tanzania's wheat production. The highly-productive, disease-resistant wheat strains were developed by Canadians and Tanzanians in a CIDA-supported research and production program.

Zambia is trying to diversify its economy from a dependence on copper, which has suffered a sharp and prolonged decline in price. CIDA's program (\$18 million) is assisting in this effort, supporting the government's moves to increase agricultural production and provide infrastructure and increased services to rural areas. One of the critical problems in this sector is the lack of storage facilities and the inefficient distribution of agricultural products. Nearing completion is a project to reduce this bottleneck. Eighty-four sheds to store maize and fertilizer have been constructed at strategic locations throughout the country. The sheds, with a total capacity of 376,500 tonnes, are reducing losses from spoilage due to weather and pests, and ensuring that fertilizer is on hand when needed in the different regions.

In other areas, \$6 million was provided in economic support for agricultural and industrial equipment and commodities, while the final 60 km of a 520-km road project were completed. The roads link fishermen in Zambia's northern inland lakes with urban markets and provide city dwellers with a nutritious and relatively inexpensive source of protein.

New initiatives during the year included \$3 million to support a national campaign for child immunization, \$20 million for agricultural and industrial commodities to provide balance-of-payments relief and support the government's restructuring policies, and \$14 million for teacher training and management upgrading.

The youngest nation in Africa, **Zimbabwe** has an industrial sector second only to South Africa and a strong agricultural sector which harvested a bumper crop after three years of drought. CIDA's program (\$15.7 million) is assisting Zimbabwe create an environment of growth and stability, concentrating on human resources, infrastructure, and agricultural and rural development. During the year, CIDA had two lines of credit in operation providing economic support and easing Zimbabwe's critical shortage of foreign exchange. The first (\$15.5 million) is aimed at the rural development needs of government agencies (mainly telecommunications equipment to facilitate the provision of health care and agricultural extension services to remote rural areas), and spare parts for 65 graders to improve rural road maintenance. The other line of credit enables entrepreneurs to continue in businesses requiring imported goods and spares, while building up commercial activities with Canadian firms. Eighty orders were placed with Canadian companies during the year, amounting to \$3.5 million and covering a full range of industrial products, including fabrics, synthetics, aircraft spares and parts.

CIDA continued efforts to help Zimbabwe ease the shortage of skilled personnel needed by its economy. Seventy-five Canadian secondary school teachers, teacher trainers and technical instructors are working with the Ministry of Education, while support is also being given to Dalhousie University in setting up a school of accounting and business at the University of Zimbabwe, and to Zimbabwe institutes working with women and organizers of rural cooperatives. A Canadian cooperator is also serving as the general manager of the Bank of Zimbabwe.

New initiatives are planned in agriculture and rural development, involving grain storage projects, and the management and exploitation of natural resources aimed at minimizing environmental degradation while using the resources to create jobs and raise living standards in rural areas.

The Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) is a regional organization of nine states — Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe — committed to reducing economic dependence on South Africa and accelerating economic development through increased regional integration and collective self-reliance. CIDA's program (\$9.1 million) concentrates on food and agriculture, transportation and communications, energy and human resources. In Mozambique, CIDA is participating in a multi-donor project to rehabilitate 614 km of railway line from the port of Nacala to the Malawi border. During the year, CIDA delivered 17,000 tonnes of rail — enough to provide for 192 km of track. In Swaziland, \$2.3 million in drilling equipment was supplied for a groundwater survey, and a training facility to provide five courses to 720 students was completed in Malawi.

Projects approved during the year include \$2.6 million to expand a power line in Botswana to supply lower cost electricity to the country's remote northern regions; \$13.9 million to improve communications within the SADCC region and between it and the outside world; and \$5 million in scholarships for students from South Africa.

Disbursements by Sector

(\$ million)

Agriculture	29.24
Fisheries	.11
Forestry	1.95
Energy	20.98
Transport	24.60
Communications	.48
Social (including health and nutrition, population and human settlements, water and sanitation)	8.62
Education and human resource development	20.23
Economic and financial support	23.17
Industrial and institutional support	3.53
Food aid	35.39

20

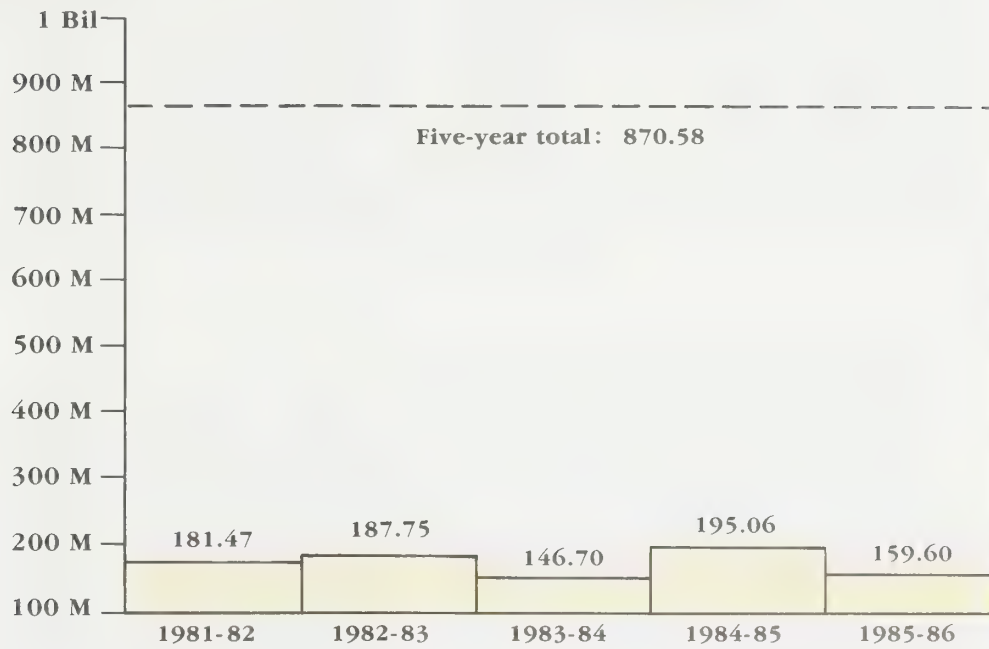
Statistical Outputs

A Sampling

Railway locomotives maintained	15
Rail delivered	17,700 tonnes
Roads constructed	178 km
Underground hydro cable laid	33.5 km
Wells drilled	63
Water supply systems constructed	49 approx.
Commodities provided (aluminum, urea, tire cord)	\$13.1 million
Food aid provided (wheat, flour, beans and canola oil)	113,018 tonnes (\$35.4 million)
Feasibility studies	9
Trainees supported	192
Students supported	382
Technical cooperation personnel supported	475
of which:	
teachers	247
experts	228
Children immunized	510,000

Net Government-to-Government Disbursements (including food aid)

(\$ million)





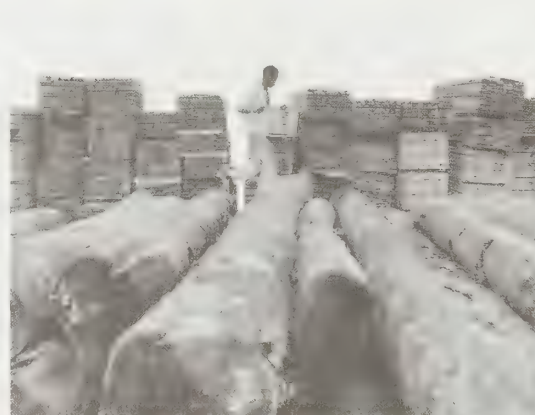
A young Malian (CIDA photo: Michel Dompierre)



Crop irrigation in the Sahel. (CIDA photo: Paul Chiasson)



Fish processing plant in Senegal. (CIDA photo: Paul Chiasson)



Zaire has the largest tropical forest in Africa. (CIDA photo: Paul Chiasson)



An efficient railway is a solution to the internal and external isolation facing most Sahel countries. (CIDA photo: Michel Dompierre)



Getting the daily water supply is an arduous task which falls to women in the Sahel. (CIDA photo: Michel Faugère)



Total Net Government-to-Government Assistance to Francophone Africa
\$176.09 million 21.6%

Total Net Government-to-Government Assistance
\$816.21 million

Francophone Africa

Francophone Africa comprises 27 countries situated mainly in North, West and Central Africa. Of these, 20 are designated least-developed,* seven are in the Sahel** region, six are landlocked, and three are small infertile islands. The majority of the countries are relatively young and economically dependent on foreign markets, especially European ones, for their supplies and for the marketing of their products.

The countries of Francophone Africa, with the exception of the Maghreb (Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria), have largely agricultural economies. The population, which is mainly rural, relies almost exclusively on subsistence agriculture. It is the agriculture sector, therefore, that must initiate the growth that will generate the goods, markets and savings essential to development. In most of sub-Saharan Africa, however, food production cannot keep up with population growth. Moreover, agricultural production is declining both in terms of total production per inhabitant and per hectare. Indeed, soil degradation is a very serious obstacle to achieving food security in Africa.

In 1985, the food situation improved in most countries affected by the recent drought. Although the rains came late and were unevenly

distributed, and less land was cultivated, crops reached average levels in several countries. In the Sahel total production surpassed the record level of 1981, and crops in Western Africa were described as the best in several years. In spite of these improvements, however, several countries required food aid in 1985-86.

Foreign financial and technical assistance plays an essential role in the development efforts of Francophone Africa. In 1985-86, Canada provided assistance in one form or another to all the countries in the region, the cooperation involving programs and projects in technical, social and economic areas. More than three-quarters of bilateral assistance is concentrated in the nine countries where CIDA has implemented a multi-year cooperation program, and in the Sahel, which is the focus of a regional assistance program. Agriculture, energy, transportation and human resource development are the priority development sectors.

In 1985-86, net bilateral assistance disbursements to Francophone Africa amounted to \$176.09 million, a decrease of \$19.73 million from 1984-85. Food aid accounted for approximately 15 per cent of contributions (\$26.28 million). Assistance, including food aid, to the core countries in 1985-86 amounted to: Niger, \$26.37 M; Senegal, \$20.59 M; Mali, \$16.4 M; Zaire, \$15.49 M; Burkina Faso, \$14.48 M; Cameroon, \$13.87 M; Côte-d'Ivoire, \$12.96 M; Rwanda, \$11.81 M; Guinea, \$7.41 M; and the regional program for the Sahel, \$7.8 M. Other countries receiving substantial bilateral assistance during the year include Togo, \$10.54 M; Algeria, \$5.77 M; Mauritania, \$5.4 M; and Gabon, \$3.01 M.

* Countries with a 1983 GNP per capita of less than U.S. \$400.

** The Sahel is a vast steppe to the south of the Sahara. Extending over more than 2.5 million square kilometres, it takes in parts of Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Senegal, Chad and Gambia.

During fiscal year 1985-86, more than 300 projects were completed, with another 290 under way; 127 new projects were approved, while 64 others were in the planning stage. The following are but a few examples of these projects.

Projects completed in 1985-86

Among the major projects completed during the year was the second phase of the Mutara rural development project in **Rwanda**, to which CIDA has contributed \$13.5 million since 1982. The project developed new wetland areas in the Mutara valley to encourage immigration from the over-populated areas of the country. Complementing the work begun earlier, the second phase settled 613 peasant families, brought two rice fields covering 445 hectares into production (almost eliminating the need for rice imports), established health and education services, constructed a 51-km water supply network, created an agricultural product processing and marketing infrastructure, and prepared a master plan to develop another 80,000 hectares.

The Mutara project went well beyond simply establishing infrastructure. By forming producer associations and involving the local people in production, processing and marketing activities, it contributed to the peasants becoming full participants in their own development and helped to sustain a high level of motivation for improving their standard of living. Plans call for a third phase starting in 1986 which will see the peasant associations gradually assume responsibility for production.

In **Zaire**, the second phase of a \$15 million commodities project was completed. It was designed to reduce the balance-of-payments deficit in Zaire, which has instituted a stringent program of economic and financial adjustment. Between 1982 and 1985, the project provided 20,000 tonnes of Canadian basic products — steel, aluminum, paper, resins, chemical products, veterinary medicines — which were sold to 19 Zairian organizations, the local proceeds going to a counterpart fund to increase Zaire's capacity to finance its own development. The project has improved the supply of raw materials for Zairian industrial firms facing acute shortages of foreign currency and stimulated local employment, in addition to testing the competitiveness of certain Canadian products and introducing them to the Zairian market.

In **Côte-d'Ivoire**, an \$8 million project to establish the Abidjan Professional Innkeepers Institute was completed in December 1985. Implemented by Quebec's *Institut de tourisme et d'hôtellerie*, it was designed to assist Côte-d'Ivoire develop and improve its tourist industry — just beginning but full of potential — by establishing a physical infrastructure and an academic program for training in the hospitality sector. The Canadian contribution consisted mainly of designing the plans and specifications for the Institute's construction, supervising the work, purchasing and supplying teaching materials and equipment, getting activities under way, selecting a teaching staff, and arranging for the training of counterparts in Canada.

Economic Development Indicators

Core Countries in Francophone Africa Receiving Canadian Development Assistance

(ranked from lowest to highest in income)

	GNP per capita \$U.S.		GNP per capita, Average annual growth (%)	Average index of food production per capita (1974-76 = 100)	Debt services as percentage of exports	
	1983	1984	1965-1984	1982-84	1970	1984
Mali	160	140	1.1	101	1.4	8.0
Zaire	170	140	- 1.6	92	4.4	7.7
Burkina Faso	180	160	1.2	94	6.2	..
Niger	240	190	- 1.3	113	3.8	..
Rwanda	270	280	2.3	112	1.2	3.3
Guinea	300	330	1.1	93	..	..
Senegal	440	380	- .5	66	2.8	..
Côte-d'Ivoire	710	610	.2	110	6.8	21.3
Cameroon	820	800	2.9	83	3.1	8.9

.. Information not available

Source: *World Development Report 1986*, published by the World Bank.

Projects under way

According to the latest World Bank figures, **Mali** is the third-poorest country in the world, after Ethiopia and Bangladesh, and tied with Zaire. Frequent droughts have contributed to the economic problems the country has been experiencing for the past 15 years. In response to Mali's pressing food production needs, CIDA has been working since 1978 on one of the most important development efforts in Francophone Africa: the Kaarta rural integrated development project in the northeastern part of the country. The first phase, which cost \$29 million, had eight components: agriculture, livestock breeding, rural landing strips, village water supply, community health, literacy, cartography, and protection of the vegetation cover. A \$25 million second phase, now under way, will establish a new socio-ecological balance based on optimum use of water, agricultural, forestry and pastoral resources and on grassroots self-development. In 1985-86, Canadian assistance consisted of supplying fertilizer, vaccinating herds, appointing agricultural animators, constructing small dikes and water reservoirs, sinking 30 wells, and supporting 16 local community initiative projects.

A \$21.9 million civil aviation project should enable **Guinea** to improve its air transport network and open up the more remote areas of the country. CIDA has provided a Canadian-built DASH-7 aircraft, spare parts and related services. The project will also see: the construction of a maintenance hangar at Conakry, improvement of air safety, six landing strips in remote towns, and technical assistance for aircraft operation.

In **Senegal**, CIDA is funding a large rural integrated development project in Podor, in the country's northern region. A country focus project, it is being implemented by a Canadian NGO — the Canadian Hunger Foundation — in cooperation with one of the larger Senegalese NGOs, the African Bureau for Development and Cooperation. The \$4 million project will equip 40 villages with wells and livestock troughs, irrigate 1,200 hectares of land, and plant 1.5 million trees in this semi-desert area, all by 1987, in addition to training the local people to manage their fields and establishing community and health centres. After barely two years, the land development objectives have been substantially exceeded and the enthusiasm of the people is well beyond what had been anticipated. In view of this success, CIDA plans to support more villages in the Senegal River valley in developing irrigated fields and reforestation efforts.

Projects approved or in the planning stage during the year

The 1986-87 program will include several projects to be implemented under the Africa 2000 program. More emphasis will be given to projects focused on rural populations, while also maintaining a balance between grassroots development and infrastructure projects. In this regard, multi-purpose projects under way in Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali will be continued and expanded. A new \$100 million program in these Sahel countries will help to establish a new socio-ecological balance. For example, a

Social Development Indicators

Core Countries in Francophone Africa Receiving Canadian Development Assistance

(ranked from lowest to highest in income)

	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Infant mortality rate (aged 0-1) per 1,000 live births		Adult literacy rate (%) men/women		Number of females enrolled in primary school as percentage of age group	
	1960	1984	1965	1984	1970	1980-83	1965	1983
Mali	37	46	207	176	11/4	14/6	16	18
Zaire	40	51	142	103	61/22	74/37	45	..
Burkina Faso	37	45	195	146	13/3	15/3	8	20
Niger	37	43	181	142	6/2	14/6	7	19
Rwanda	37	47	141	128	43/21	51/27	43	60
Guinea	..	38	197	176	21/7	35/14	19	23
Senegal	37	46	172	138	18/5	31/14	29	42
Côte-d'Ivoire	37	52	176	106	26/10	45/24	41	64
Cameroon	37	54	145	92	47/19	55/25	75	98

.. Information not available

Sources: *World Development Report 1986*, published by the World Bank.
State of the World's Children 1986, published by UNICEF.

farmland development program at Naouri in southern **Burkina Faso** will include developing farmlands, irrigating production areas, and rural water supply. In **Niger**, an agro-silvo-pastoral development project for farmlands in Dallol Bosso South will support small agricultural, stockraising and silvicultural activities in close cooperation with the local communities. Both these projects, now in the planning stage, will adopt a new approach known as field research-action in order to foster self-development.

In conjunction with these grassroots development activities, the construction of the Bamako-Ségou power line will enable Mali to get more out of its existing infrastructure, just as financing the purchase of locomotives and railcars will ensure better movement of goods in Senegal and Mali. In **Cameroon**, which is beginning a real economic renewal, a \$55 million line of credit will be provided for the purchase of Canadian goods and services.

Finally, in middle-income countries, especially those of the Mahgreb, a new development strategy based on the transfer of technology will be introduced through institutional, industrial and bilateral cooperation.

Examples of achievements

The following description provides an indication of some of the progress achieved during the year in CIDA's main activity sectors.

Agriculture, fisheries and forestry

The agriculture sector includes agriculture, forestry and fisheries, with food security being the ultimate goal of CIDA activities in these areas. While responding to the immediate needs resulting from the deteriorating food balance, Canada continues to give priority to the search for long-term solutions to increase the productivity of African economies and reduce their dependence on outside aid. The Agency programs therefore contribute to defining food strategies, promoting agro-industry activities, supporting agricultural extension and research programs, and crop protection.

A total of \$21.3 million was allocated to hundreds of agricultural projects. In Niger, for example, a project in the Diffa region developed 46 hectares for crop demonstrations, supplied 100 tonnes of seeds for sowing 8,100 hectares of millet and cowpea for more than 15,000 peasants, constructed 1,800 m of channels to irrigate some 30 hectares for about 100 peasants, and supplied 64,000 seedlings of various species for reforestation and dune

stabilization programs over an area of more than 100 hectares. Further west, in Burkina Faso, as part of seven multi-sectoral, small-scale activities, a dam was built, seven wells were restored or deepened and 10 others were sunk; seven literacy centres, four schools and one dispensary were opened; 12 grain banks and eight millet mills were set up and 14 village shops and pharmacies were established; 1,500 improved stoves for preparing food were distributed; 10 hectares of farmland were developed and training was provided for the peasants. The activities cost \$400,000 and involved some 30 villages. Three similar projects involving five villages are still under way and six new ones will be initiated this year.

Fisheries projects under way in Senegal resulted in the region's annual catch rising by 3,000 tonnes, most of it for local consumption. Fishing is an important sector of the Senegalese economy, one in full expansion and which supplies a huge consumer market. CIDA is financing five large marketing projects for small-scale fishing, fisheries protection and coastal surveillance, and the implementation of a master plan for the rational and balanced development of this activity in the southern part of the country. In total, CIDA spent \$2.2 million on fisheries during the fiscal year, almost all in Senegal.

Finally, some \$5.4 million was allocated to projects in the forestry sector during the year, \$4.1 million of which went to Zaire. In view of the disturbing disappearance of large tropical forests in Gabon and Côte-d'Ivoire, the Zairian forest reserve — which constitutes 47 per cent of the continent's rainforests — will soon be the only one left in Francophone Africa. The project for a permanent forest inventory and development service (SPIAF) that CIDA has been implementing in Zaire since 1977 is designed to develop the forestry sector and encourage the rational use of its resources. It provides for Canadian specialists, technical materiel and equipment, and a training program. In 1985-86, SPIAF prepared maps for some 2.5 million hectares of forest land, conducted inventory work in 1.3 million hectares, and compiled inventory data for another 2.9 million hectares. CIDA is also funding large forestry projects in Cameroon and Senegal (over \$1.1 million in 1985-86), the most important ones being in the fields of forest development, management, inventory and protection, and the fixation of dunes to stop the desert's encroachment.

Energy

Projects in this sector mainly involved rural electrification, especially in West Africa, and the development of new renewable resources. Almost \$28 million was allocated to energy pro-

jects in 10 countries during 1985-86, the main recipients being Togo, Côte-d'Ivoire, Cameroon and Burkina Faso. In Togo, the multi-donor Nangbeto hydroelectric development project should allow that country and its neighbor, Benin, to meet their electrical energy requirements over the middle term. In Côte-d'Ivoire, CIDA is financing a rural electrification project to connect two regions in the north-western part of the country to the national network and to supply electrical power to 46 towns with a total population of about 250,000.

Overall, Canadian assistance resulted in more than 700 km of power lines being added to the electricity distribution networks of various countries in the region.

Transportation and communications

CIDA disbursed \$38.7 million for transportation projects in Francophone Africa during 1985-86. Of this amount, Niger received \$12.4 million for the Djajiri-Diffa road development project which began during the year; Mali received almost \$8 million in support of the *Régie des chemins de fer du Mali*; Guinea was allocated \$5.8 million for improvements to its air transport system; and Cameroon more than \$5 million for various projects, including one to support the Transcameroon railway system.

On the whole, Canadian aid to the transport sector in the region constructed or upgraded more than 110 km of roads in Burkina Faso, Niger and Cameroon, supplied 100 freight cars to Mali, a DASH-7 aircraft to Guinea and a Twin Otter to Rwanda, and built five railway viaducts, a highway interchange and a weigh station in Cameroon.

About \$7 million was allocated to telecommunications projects, \$6.3 million of which was for two Sahel regional projects to upgrade and maintain the 3,900-km relay network constructed by CIDA and linking Dakar to Cotonou by way of Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and Benin. CIDA is now working on adding secondary lines to connect villages to the central Dakar-Cotonou line, and has established a training program for Sahelians employed on maintaining the network, as well as a management upgrading program for the national telecommunications agencies. Rwanda received more than \$600,000 for a project to modernize and expand the national microwave network linking three of the country's major centres to the capital.

Environment and public health

Disbursements of \$12.4 million were allocated to water supply, sanitation and public health projects, providing many rural communities with access to potable water and better sanitation practices. In the course of the year, more than 140 wells were dug or improved. In Togo, for example, some 65,000 rural people will each have access to 30 litres of water a day as the result of a village water supply program for digging wells, developing alternative sources of water supply and restoring existing wells and pumps. The project also includes an animation and training program to improve hygienic conditions and practices in the villages, and to have the people take over management of the water supply points. As part of a country focus project in the Dogon area of Mali, a Canadian NGO is constructing and renovating wells, establishing an agricultural demonstration and training centre, supplying seeds and distributing improved stoves for food preparation and solar water heaters. The Agency also funded nutrition and public health programs in Tunisia, Côte-d'Ivoire and Zaire.

Education and human resource development

The development of human resources is an important component of most CIDA projects. The Agency is also directly involved in this sector through its funding of post-secondary, vocational and technical fellowships, and its support for basic education projects. For example, CIDA is funding a training program at the Pan-African Cooperative Training Centre for 15 sub-Saharan countries of Francophone Africa. The program leads to a diploma in advanced cooperative action studies. During the project's five years, 225 fellowships will have been granted. In Cameroon, the Agency initiated an important project during the year to support the Yaoundé *Institut supérieur de management public*, which will enable the senior officials of the Cameroonian civil service to upgrade their management skills. In Gabon, CIDA is providing support for the Electromechanical Department of the Masuku University of Technical Sciences.

Some 1,293 students and trainees, including 165 women, were awarded CIDA fellowships to study or to receive training in their own country (102), in Canada (863) or in a third country (328). At the same time, some 935 Canadian specialists and teachers, including 270 women, were assigned to Francophone Africa countries during the year.

With respect to government-to-government **food aid**, Mauritania received \$4.78 M; Niger, \$4.39 M; Senegal, \$3.88 M; Zaire, \$3.81 M; Rwanda, \$3.5 M; Burkina Faso, \$3.49 M; and Mali, \$2.41 M. A total of 46,226.4 tonnes of foodstuffs were supplied to these countries in 1985-86, including 12,061 tonnes of maize and millet purchased in neighboring African countries. Food aid consisted of:

wheat	18,442.6 t
maize and millet	12,061 t
flour	6,423 t
rapeseed oil	4,158.3 t
milk powder	2,774 t
yellow peas	1,200 t
fish	1,167.5 t

Finally, greater attention was given to the **integration of women in development**. This was accomplished by financing — by means of the micro-activity program or through mission-administered funds — projects designed for women, and also by increasing their participation in development projects. For example, a project in Yéni, Niger had a direct impact on 1,325 village women, enabling them to improve their socio-economic situation by developing a market garden area and marketing their surplus food production. As part of the Kaarta project in Mali, four community projects especially designed for women were approved. In Zaire, the operational plan for an agricultural product marketing project was reviewed so as to incorporate a special component for integrating women in development. In Senegal, a fishing sector study included a large section dealing with Senegalese women.

Disbursements by Sector (\$ million)

Transportation and communications	45.621
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	28.876
Energy	27.964
Food aid	26.287
Economic and financial support	14.565
Education	14.108
Water and sanitation	12.109
Institutional support	3.570
Industry and mines	3.143
Human resource development	1.836
Population and human settlements	.600
Material management	.573
Public health and environment	.329
Other	.617

Statistical Outputs

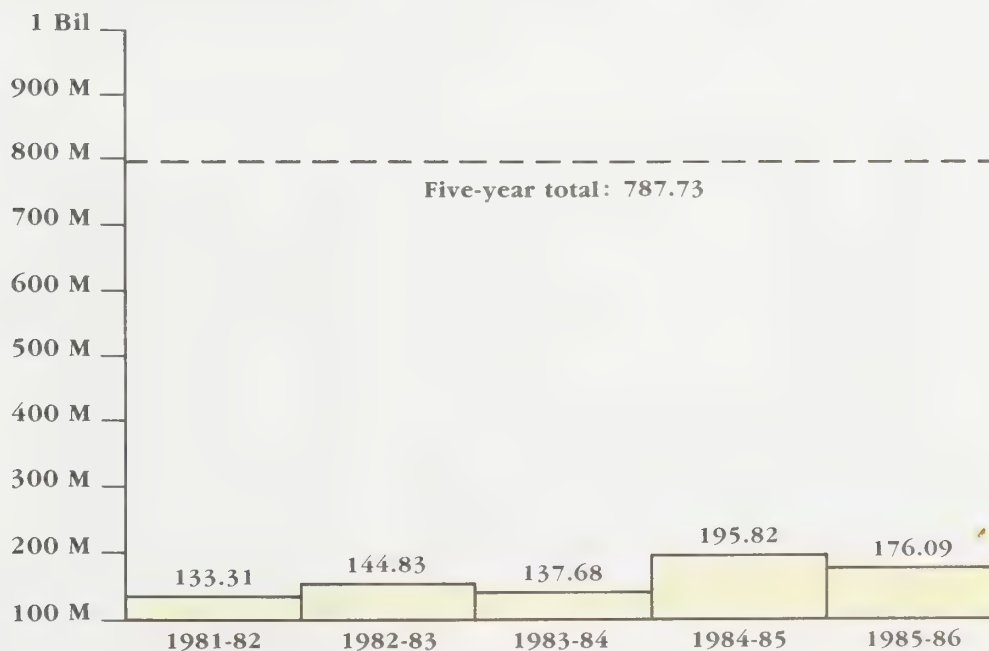
A Sampling

Number of projects completed (including mission-administered funds)	Over 300
Number of African institutions supported	Over 100
Number of contracts for more than \$500,000 concluded with Canadian organizations	29
Number of hectares developed	Over 2,600
Number of boreholes or wells dug	Over 140
Number of km of electric power supply lines	Over 700
Number of tonnes of food supplied	46,226
of which:	
food purchased in Canada	34,165
food purchased in a third country	12,061
Number of students and trainees	1,293
Number of Canadian specialists and teachers assigned to Francophone Africa	935

29

Government-to-Government Assistance (including food aid)

(\$ million)





Generally, community groups implement inexpensive development projects that meet their real needs. (CIDA photo: Pat Morrow)



A Canadian specialist provides technical assistance at a poultry farm in Peru. (CIDA photo: Pat Morrow)



An adequate air transport network is essential to economic growth in the Commonwealth Caribbean. (CIDA photo: Dilip Mehta)



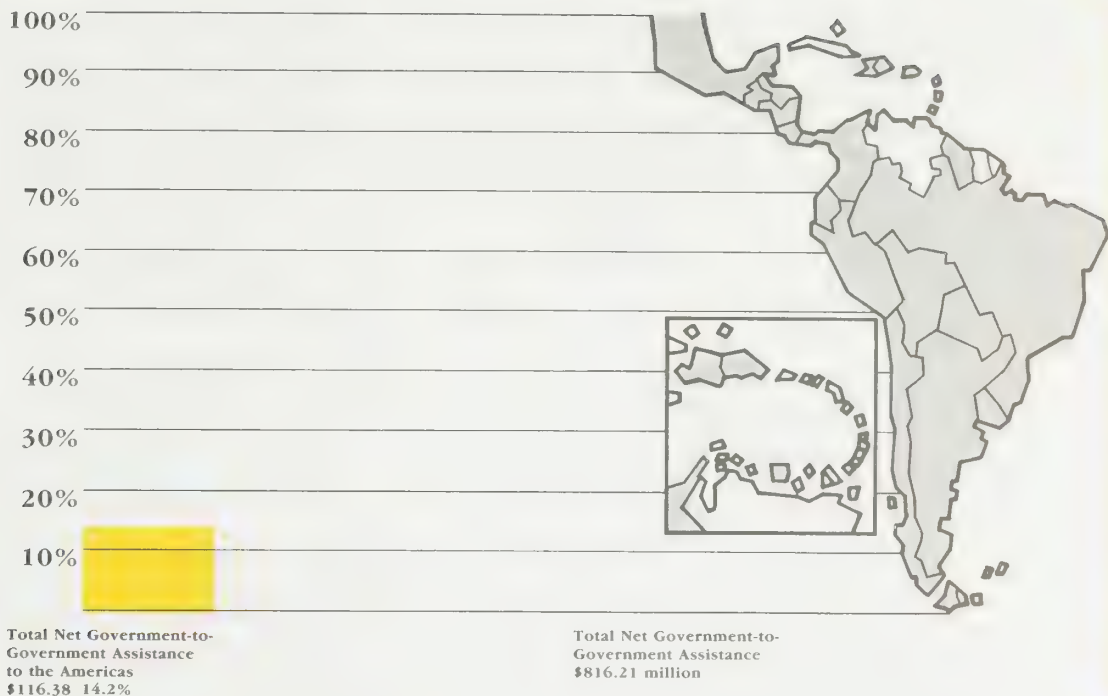
The potential of Peru's forests is immense, but it has been barely developed to date. Cutting and transporting the wood present serious problems. (CIDA photo: Pat Morrow)



More than 2.7 million schoolbooks have been printed in Jamaica thanks to 400 tonnes of paper from Canada. (CIDA photo: David Barbour)



Agricultural research laboratory in St. Lucia. (CIDA photo)



Americas

The geographic region of the Americas comprises Central America, South America and the Caribbean. Made up of more than 40 countries in varying stages of development and industrialization, the Americas is above all a region of sharp contrasts and profound differences. The scale, diversity, and complexity of economies and the disparity of expectations and achievements complicate the task of setting a common regional policy adapted to the needs of all states in the area.

Canada provides development assistance to 33 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. In the seven core countries, CIDA has a multi-year cooperation program; in the others, the Agency provides varied financial, industrial, institutional and technical support as part of three regional programs.

In 1985-86, the net disbursements of the Americas Branch totalled \$116.38 million (including government-to-government food aid). Sectoral programming priorities during the year were the development of a national economic infrastructure — especially in the areas of energy and transportation — development of small and medium-scale industry (including tourism, agro-industry and forestry), and social and human resource development, especially through support for national and regional institutions, transfer of technology, professional training, and support for the self-help efforts of low-income rural and urban communities.

Contributions and loans to core countries during the year were as follows: Jamaica, \$28.78 M, including \$16.78 M in food aid; Leeward and Windward Islands,* \$24.01 M; Peru, \$13.66 M; Haiti, \$3.58 M; Colombia, \$4.31 M; Honduras, \$2.94 M; and Guyana, \$.7 M. Other countries that received substantial bilateral assistance include Costa Rica, \$6.89 M; Nicaragua, \$6.01 M; and Brazil, \$4.19 M.

During the last fiscal year, more than 400 projects were completed, 239 were under way, 114 new projects were approved and 153 others were in the planning stage. The following are but a few examples of these projects.

Projects completed in 1985-86

El Cajon hydroelectric project in Honduras

This project to construct a 292,000-KW hydroelectric power station on the Humuya River, 150 km northeast of the capital Tegucigalpa, began in 1980. Financed by a consortium of international banks and countries, including Canada, the project cost \$794 million; Canada's contribution consisted of an \$18.3 million loan for the purchase of Canadian transformers, electromechanical equipment and transportation materiel.

* For programming purposes, the Leeward and Windward Islands are considered as a single core country. The islands include six independent states (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and St. Lucia) and two British Crown colonies (Anguilla and Montserrat).

By the end of 1985, the dam was finished, the transmission lines were completed and the four generators were in operation. With the start-up of the El Cajon power station, the country's production of electricity has doubled, saving up to U.S. \$20 million a year in oil imports and producing a further U.S. \$20 million in energy exports to neighboring countries.

Fish processing plant at Castries

To support the development efforts of the government of **St. Lucia**, CIDA approved a grant of \$3.3 million in August 1977 for the construction of a fish processing plant at Castries. The project included a fish processing, preserving and freezing facility, a launching wharf for fishing vessels, technical assistance and training. This infrastructure should result in a 50 per cent increase in the annual fish harvest and an equivalent reduction in fish imports (which currently amount to more than \$1 million annually), a significant increase in the number of jobs, price stabilization, and higher incomes for fishermen. It should also provide consumers throughout the island with access to fish supplies all year long. Together with the modernization of the fishing fleet, equipment and procedures, it should result in a significant expansion of the fishing sector in coming years.

Forestry science program at La Molina University in Lima

With a \$3.85 million CIDA subsidy and the cooperation of the University of Toronto, a program for a master's degree in forestry was set up at La Molina University in **Peru**. The project included preparing the academic program,

teaching and research facilities, training the teaching staff, upgrading instruction at the Huancayo and Iquitos universities, and consolidating technical knowledge and work force management in the forestry sector. Sixty-seven students are currently enrolled in the program in the fields of forest development, conservation and operations. As part of the project, CIDA also awarded 30 scholarships for the La Molina forestry program and six fellowships for master's or doctor's degrees in Canadian universities. Some diplomas have already been awarded.

Projects under way

In 1984, CIDA approved a \$7 million line of credit for the rehabilitation and construction of potable water systems in rural **Nicaragua**. The loan is being used to purchase Canadian materials and equipment for water supply systems, such as pipes, drills and pumps. As of 31 March 1986, more than \$1.6 million worth of material and equipment had been purchased and delivered.

Since 1979, Canada has been financing a project in **Haiti** to improve the high-voltage electricity transmission network in Port-au-Prince and two other cities. The project is now in its final phase, which calls for the supply of two 1,500-KW generators for Cap-Haitien. Out of a total budget of \$18.6 million, some \$14.8 million had been disbursed as of 31 March. Also in Haiti, the Agency is subsidizing the preparation of a national master plan for rural and village electrification (\$1.8 M), the purchase of generators to be used as a backup source of power (\$1.3 M), and the rehabilitation of the Cap-Haitien power station (\$1.8 M).

Economic Development Indicators

Core Countries in the Americas* Receiving Canadian Development Assistance

(ranked from lowest to highest in income)

	GNP per capita \$U.S.		GNP per capita, Average annual growth (%)	Average index of food production per capita (1974-76 = 100)	Debt services as percentage of exports	
	1983	1984	1965-1984	1982-84	1970	1984
Haiti	300	320	1.0	90	7.7	5.6
Guyana	520	590	.5	..	..	24.6**
Honduras	670	700	.5	99	3.1	15.2
Peru	1,040	1,000	-.1	84	11.6	15.3
Jamaica	1,300	1,150	-.4	89	2.7	21.0
Colombia	1,430	1,390	3.0	104	12.0	20.6

.. Information not available

* The Leeward and Windward Islands are also classified as a core country. However, because of fragmentary data, they are not included in the table.

** 1983

Source: *World Development Report 1986*, published by the World Bank.

In **Colombia**, a project begun in 1976 to establish a school for qualified managers, technicians and tradespeople to learn furniture-making techniques is now in its third phase. The project, to which CIDA has allocated \$8.7 million to date, is designed to develop the furniture industry, increase exports and assist small and medium-size Colombian businesses.

Projects approved or in the planning stage during the year

Some 105 new projects worth \$210.8 million were approved in 1985-86. Almost two-thirds are economic infrastructure projects or agreements regarding commodities. The others are mainly concerned with social and human resource development. The following are a few examples.

Honduras' forests are one of its major natural resources. They cover an area of about 4.1 million hectares and 2.5 million additional hectares could eventually be reforested. Since 1977, CIDA has implemented many projects to help develop these forest resources, and a new rural forestry program will be initiated during the year. The project to develop the leafy forest will provide technical assistance and training for Honduran institutions in such areas as forest inventories, development, silviculture, preservation and reforestation. It will also include a community development component designed to improve the quality of life and standard of living of the peasants living on the lands border-

ing the forest and to decrease pressures on the forest by helping to create alternative sources of rural employment and fuelwood.

A project to construct six small hydroelectric dams with a total capacity of 14.1 MW will help **Jamaica** reduce its dependence on energy imports. Jamaica's energy resources are very limited and consist almost entirely of oil-fired generators, which account for 97 per cent of oil imports. The mini power stations will replace the 250-MW oil-fired generators, resulting in a substantial saving of foreign currency.

Fishing accounts for a substantial portion of employment and export revenues in most **Commonwealth Caribbean** economies. Fish is also a staple of the local diet, constituting the principal and most economical source of non-vegetable protein. However, not much information exists on the fishery resource. A regional marine resource survey project will make the member countries of the Commonwealth Caribbean more familiar with the fish stocks in their territorial waters, and give them the technical and administrative skills required for optimum development of the resource, as well as the equipment and infrastructure needed to increase fish production and to improve marine resources management.

Examples of achievements

The following is a description of some of the progress made during the year in CIDA's main sectors of activity.

Social Development Indicators

Core Countries in the Americas* Receiving Canadian Development Assistance

(ranked from lowest to highest in income)

	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Infant mortality rate (aged 0-1) per 1,000 live births		Adult literacy rate (%) men/women		Number of females enrolled in primary school as percentage of age group	
	1960	1984	1965	1984	1970	1980-83	1965	1983
Haiti	44	55	138	124	26/17	37/33	44	64
Guyana	61	65	70	43	94/89	96/93	106**	99
Honduras	46	61	131	77	55/50	59/55	79	100**
Peru	47	59	131	95	81/60	90/75	90	112**
Jamaica	64	73	51	20	96/97	..	106**	107**
Colombia	53	65	99	48	79/76	86/84	86	122**

.. Information not available

* The Leeward and Windward Islands are also classified as a core country. However, because of fragmentary data, they are not included in the table.

** Figures can exceed 100% because pupils above or below the official primary school age, generally 6 to 11 years, are included in the calculation.

Sources: *World Development Report 1986*, published by the World Bank.
State of the World's Children 1986, published by UNICEF.

Agriculture, fisheries and forestry

Contributions amounting to \$15.9 million were allocated to 36 agricultural projects. As part of the Saint-Michel-de-l'Attalaye rural development project in Haiti, for example, 110 peasant groups were formed, 100 community and 1,000 individual gardens were created, 35 community and 53 private fishbreeding ponds were established, 232,500 trees were planted, eight springs were tapped, 17 public and 820 family latrines were built, two community pharmacies were opened, 28 midwives were trained, mobile clinics were set up in the three dispensaries, and a tuberculosis vaccination campaign was conducted. Elsewhere, in Dominica, CIDA supplied some 5,000 small farmers with 400 tonnes of fertilizer for the coconut crop. More than 17,000 coconut palm seedlings were distributed to the peasants and 16 km of roads were built, providing access to some 200 small farmers.

In fisheries, a modern fish processing plant in St. Lucia enables 1,700 fishermen to freeze up to 2,250 kg of fish each day and to store up to 50,000 kg of frozen fish. The plant produces five tonnes of crushed ice a day and has a storage capacity of 10 tonnes. CIDA allocated \$685,000 to the fisheries sector during the last fiscal year.

Transportation

CIDA contributed \$24.8 million to the transportation sector, including approximately \$11.5 million for a project to upgrade 22 airports on 13 Caribbean islands. During the year, the Pointe-Saline airport in Grenada was completed, navigational aid equipment supplied, and technical training provided for the staff. Similarly, the Agency supplied cargo and sugar handling equipment and warehousing facilities for the ports of Grenada, Antigua, St. Vincent and St. Kitts. In Grenada, the Agency financed the repair of about 38 km of roadway and seven bridges used by 25,000 inhabitants — one-third of the island's population.

Energy

CIDA spent \$7.2 million on the energy sector in 1985-86. Under the El Cajon hydroelectric project, Honduras bought \$1.3 million worth of cable and cable drums and accessories, electric panels, auxiliary transformers and transducers.

Environment and public health

Disbursements of \$9.6 million were made for 10 water supply, sanitation and public health projects. In St. Kitts-Nevis, CIDA carried out a drilling project, locating water sources that will benefit almost 16,000 inhabitants as well as the tourist industry. In Dominica, the Agency helped to reorganize the national potable water

management institution and to prepare a potable water export plan to increase revenue. Also, contributions of \$1.4 million were made for various public health programs.

Education and human resource development

Human resource development is an important element of most CIDA projects. Moreover, the Agency is directly involved in this sector through its funding of fellowships for post-secondary, vocational and technical education, and through its support for basic education projects. Some 1,944 students and trainees, including 637 women, were awarded fellowships by CIDA. Of that number, 1,331 studied or underwent development training in their own country or in a third country, and 613 in Canada. Moreover, 1,209 specialists and teachers were assigned to work on cooperation projects in the region. Also, many basic education projects were supported through the country focus approach or by means of mission-administered funds. CIDA spent a total of \$6.6 million on human resource development and \$6.1 million on education during the last fiscal year.

With regard to **food aid**, Jamaica was given a \$16.78 million line of credit to assist it with its balance of payments. The funds were used for the purchase of Canadian fertilizers, insecticides and seeds. Jamaica also received 5,213 tonnes of fish. Peru received 4,000 tonnes of canola oil and Haiti, 300 tonnes of wheat and 36 tonnes of canola oil.

Finally, greater attention was paid to the **integration of women in development**. This was done by using mission-administered funds for financing projects designed for women, the inclusion of a women-oriented health component in rural water supply projects, and the hiring of a greater number of Canadian women consultants.

Disbursements by Sector

(\$ million)

Transportation and communications	29.150
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	19.773
Food aid	16.800
Economic and financial support	10.160
Water and sanitation	9.564
Energy	7.216
Human resource development	6.646
Education	6.142
Material management	5.838
Institutional support	2.561
Population and human settlements	1.823
Industry and mines	1.682
Public health and environment	1.411
Other	1.227

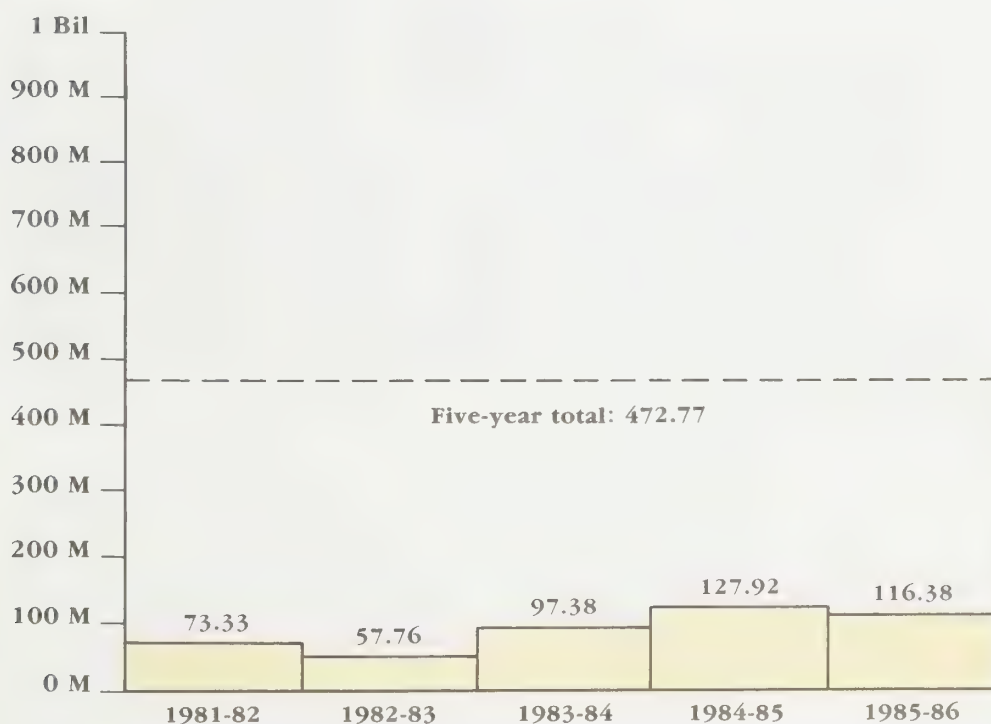
Statistical Outputs

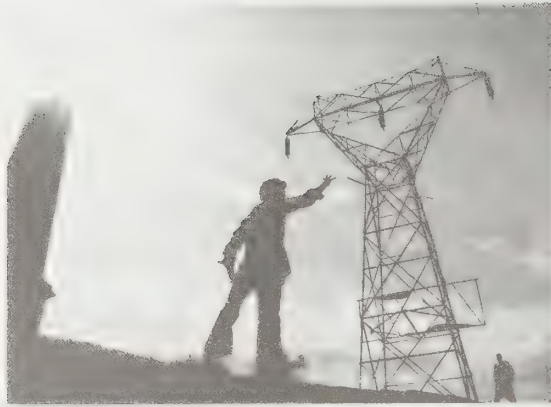
A Sampling

Number of projects completed (including mission-administered funds)	Over 400
Number of lines of credit (total value)	5 (\$60 M)
Tonnes of food supplied	9,549
Tonnes of fertilizer supplied	82,042
Km of electric power lines	29
Km of distribution lines	43
Km of high-voltage cable	97
Generators supplied	4 (250 KW each)
Transformers supplied	9 (10 MV each)
Km of roadway restored	38
Km of roadway built	6.4
Bridges restored	10
Km of water supply lines built	32
Km of sewer built	32
Tonnes of paper supplied	400
Textbooks produced	2,760,309
CIDA students and trainees	1,944
Canadian specialists assigned to the Americas	1,209

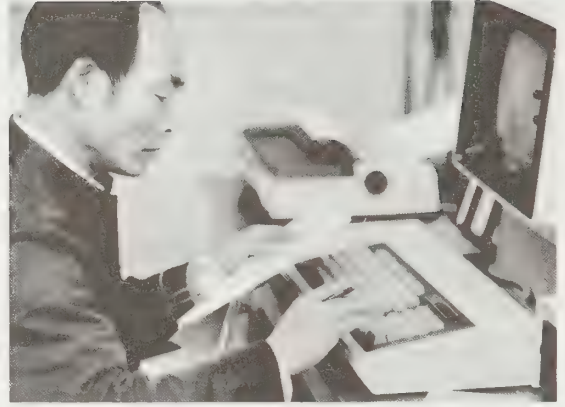
Net Government-to-Government Disbursements (including food aid)

(\$ million)





Canadian-built transmission line, Pakistan. (CIDA photo: Dilip Mehta)



Technology transfer, Beijing, China. (CIDA photo: Gary Chapman)



Women workers on a rural road maintenance project in Bangladesh. Their salaries are largely paid with proceeds from the sale of Canadian food aid (CIDA photo: David Barbour)



The search for firewood is causing extensive deforestation in Nepal. (CIDA photo: Philip Tresch)



Fish cages on a river in Thailand. (CIDA photo: David Barbour)



A school for crippled children, India. (CIDA photo: David Barbour)



Asia

Asia represents both the greatest opportunities and the greatest challenges for global development. The largest continent on earth and home to half of the human race, Asia has made considerable progress in recent years. Food self-sufficiency has been achieved or is being approached in many countries, although it remains fragile and subject to the vagaries of the weather. The population growth rate, while high, is declining and is now lower than in Africa and the Americas. Debt has been reasonably managed, and, unlike other developing nations, the economies of Asian countries are increasingly diversified and continue to be strong, with growth rates among the highest in the world. Asia, in fact, contains some of the emerging economic powers: the ASEAN* countries, China, India and Indonesia. By the year 2000, Asia will be an increasingly dominant force in the world. There will be six billion people on the earth by then — and two-thirds of them will be Asian. Those four billion Asians will produce half of the world's goods and services from an industrial base more diversified than that of Europe and North America combined.

Despite these impressive achievements, Asia remains home to over 500 million of the world's poorest, most vulnerable people — people who suffer from malnutrition, disease, short life spans, inadequate shelter, abysmally low incomes and inadequate access to safe water. A significant proportion of Asia's population are subsistence farmers and rural landless peasants.

In areas of high population density, ecological destruction is accelerating as people burn rapidly declining stocks of firewood or vegetation as fuel, erosion is spreading, soil fertility is being depleted, and damage is increasing from sequential flood and drought. Some parts of Nepal, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines are particularly hard hit, despite the substantial progress made in most of these countries in other areas.

Canada's relationship with Asia is longstanding and involves many strands of developmental, political and economic interests: concern about the size of Asia's development problems, awareness of Asia's powerful impact on the world's political and economic stability, and a growing appreciation of Asia's immense trade potential if it can cope with the continent's vast unmet needs. Already, Canada's trade with Asia in value terms is greater than that with Europe.

There are some 20 developing countries in Asia, chiefly in the Indian sub-continent and Southeast Asia. Canada provides assistance to 15 of them, although in keeping with our policy of helping the most needy, efforts have focused on eight: Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand, with the Philippines assuming increasing importance this year. Over 90 per cent of the world's poorest people live within the borders of these Asian countries.

The Asia program is CIDA's largest, amounting to \$345.6 million in fiscal year 1985-86, concentrated on agriculture and rural development, the generation, transmission and conservation of

* The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which consists of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

energy, human resource development, and, in some countries, transportation and telecommunications. During the year, there were 307 projects valued at over \$2 billion under way (excluding food aid and small projects administered by Canadian embassies and high commissions). Some 109 projects valued at \$462 million were approved, with another 55 projects worth over \$160 million completed.

One of the poorest and most densely populated countries in the world, **Bangladesh** has 100 million people in an area less than twice the size of New Brunswick. The country is experiencing growing problems in rural areas, where most of the people live. Impoverishment, unemployment and landlessness are increasing and nutrition levels are dropping. Population pressures are forcing more and more Bangladeshis to migrate to the silt-created islands in the Bay of Bengal, which sit directly in the vulnerable cyclone corridor.

With annual disbursements of \$100 million (including food aid), the Bangladesh program is CIDA's largest.* There are some 75 active or planned bilateral projects, with 46 Canadian NGOs and institutions also involved in a variety of activities. Bilateral efforts focus on short-term problems such as food gaps and balance-of-payments deficits, while also addressing fundamental long-term concerns such as population control, job creation and the role of women in the development process. The priority sectors are agriculture and rural development, energy, transportation (particularly railways) and population. Emphasis is placed on the rural

poor and improving living conditions at the village level. For example, three-quarters of the \$49.7 million in Canadian food aid provided during the year was directly targeted to the poor in rural areas.

Food aid plays a prominent role in a \$1.7 million rural maintenance project nearing completion. Proceeds from the sale of Canadian food aid cover most of the salaries of some 60,000 destitute women who are hired to maintain earthen roads throughout the country. Rural women, who constitute the poorest segment of Bangladesh's population, are also the target of a recently approved project to reduce fertility and mortality. CIDA is providing \$22 million to an initiative led by the World Bank to help women increase their skills through income-earning activities and through programs in family planning and maternal/child care. Assistance is also being provided to enable the government to provide enough family planning workers to reach all rural families. These are but a few examples of Canadian cooperative efforts in this field.

Agriculture is by far the dominant sector of Bangladesh's economy, accounting for 52 per cent of the gross domestic product, 75 per cent of export earnings, and 79 per cent of employment. Completed during the year was a project to increase agricultural efficiency and productivity. Some \$3 million was provided over four years to increase the capability of the Ministry of Agriculture to plan, implement and evaluate small projects. A crop diversification program was formulated as were analyses and recommendations regarding projects for the third five-year plan.

* Country program figures are for fiscal year 1985-86 throughout.

Economic Development Indicators

Core Countries in Asia Receiving Canadian Development Assistance

(ranked from lowest to highest in income)

	GNP per capita \$U.S.		GNP per capita, Average annual growth (%)	Average index of food production per capita (1974-76 = 100)	Debt services as percentage of exports	
	1983	1984	1965-1984	1982-84	1970	1984
Bangladesh	130	130	.6	99	..	14.2
Nepal	160	160	.2	91	..	3.4
India	260	260	1.6	110	22.0	10.1
China	300	310	4.5	128	..	..
Sri Lanka	330	360	2.9	125	10.3	11.2
Pakistan	390	380	2.5	104	23.6	26.7
Indonesia	560	540	4.9	120	6.9	14.7
Thailand	820	860	4.2	115	3.4	12.0

.. Information not available

Source: *World Development Report 1986*, published by the World Bank.

China has made great progress in recent years, achieving food self-sufficiency, establishing an industrial base and satisfying the basic human needs of its people. But a lack of relevant modern technology and a trained labor force are hindering its modernization program. CIDA is helping China overcome its human resource constraints. The program (\$15.4 million) objective is to transfer technology by assisting China develop its human resources in key development areas, currently agriculture, forestry, energy, and human resource development, especially by building up maximum human and institutional contacts between Canadians and Chinese. Equipment and material assistance is provided only where it is essential to support other activities.

A significant portion of CIDA's technical assistance is delivered through linkages between Canadian universities, colleges and professional associations and their Chinese counterparts, although the Canadian private sector is increasingly a partner in the program. A recently completed project (\$10,000) involved Canadian university and community college professors teaching English and French language skills and conducting teacher-training at post-secondary institutions in China. Another project (\$6.5 million) involves the training and education of some 300 middle-level professional Chinese in industries, colleges and universities across Canada. The project focuses on managers and planners holding key development positions. Approved during the year was a \$3.5 million project to strengthen financial and managerial practices in important sectors of the economy.

A new audit training office will be established and audit teachers will be trained so that they in turn can teach more than 30,000 auditors.

Inadequate energy is one of the key constraints to China's economic development. CIDA has funded a number of projects in the energy sector, including a prefeasibility study of the Three Gorges hydroelectric project on the Yangtze River. In the planning stages is a \$11.76 million study to determine the project's economic and technical feasibility, and its impact on the environment. Training in Canada for Chinese engineers will also be included. With a potential of generating 14,800 megawatts of power — three times the size of Quebec's LG-2 complex — Three Gorges would be the largest hydroelectric complex in the world if the project goes ahead.

Although **India** is often seen primarily as a desperately poor nation (nearly half of its 733 million people live below the poverty line), it is a major industrial power. It possesses capital-intensive, large-scale industry and is one of only seven countries that has launched its own satellites. From being a major importer of foodgrains in the '60s and '70s, it is now self-sufficient and may begin exporting. Similarly, significant expansion of domestic production of oil and gas has cut energy imports by half.

CIDA's program (\$50.62 million, including \$13.1 million in food aid) is concentrated on raising rural incomes and easing infrastructural bottlenecks that are impeding further development. Energy remains a key constraint to

Social Development Indicators

Core Countries in Asia Receiving Canadian Development Assistance

(ranked from lowest to highest in income)

	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Infant mortality rate (aged 0-1) per 1,000 live births		Adult literacy rate (%) men/women		Number of females enrolled in primary school as percentage of age group	
	1960	1984	1965	1984	1970	1980-83	1965	1983
Bangladesh	37	50	153	124	36/12	40/18	31	55
Nepal	38	47	184	135	23/3	32/9	4	43
India	43	56	151	90	47/20	55/26	57	68
China	41	69	90	36	..	79/51	..	93
Sri Lanka	62	70	63	37	85/69	91/81	86	99
Pakistan	43	51	150	116	30/11	36/15	20	33
Indonesia	41	55	138	97	66/42	78/58	65	112*
Thailand	52	64	90	44	86/72	92/84	74	97

.. Information not available

* Figures can exceed 100% because pupils above or below the official primary school age, generally 6 to 11 years, are included in the calculation.

Sources: *World Bank Report 1986*, published by the World Bank.
State of the World's Children 1986, published by UNICEF.

economic progress because of the rapid growth in demand, especially in agriculture and transport. To ease these bottlenecks, CIDA has made available lines of credit for the purchase of Canadian goods and materials in the oil and gas and power sectors. During 1985-86, CIDA provided \$4.1 million in spare parts for hydroelectric equipment, \$3.6 million for aircraft equipped for undertaking geophysical surveys, and \$6.7 million in spare parts for oil drilling equipment and services. Another \$59 million is being provided to double the generating capacity of the Canadian-built Idukki hydroelectric power complex and increase regional electrical production by 150 per cent. In the largest bilateral assistance project ever undertaken by Canada, CIDA is cooperating with the Export Development Corporation (providing \$217 million and \$403 million respectively) to construct a 540 megawatt hydroelectric power station in northwest India. Some 200 Canadian companies will participate in the project, which will provide power to one-third of India's population.

CIDA is also encouraging the small-scale production of new and renewable energy sources in India. In Andhra Pradesh state, CIDA is providing \$44 million to reduce the severe impact of deforestation. Thousands of trees are being planted to meet the long-term needs for fuel, food, cash crops and building materials for hundreds of families. The trees are also providing employment, stabilizing soils, and protecting the drought-prone state's fragile watersheds.

Capitalizing on its rich natural resources (particularly oil and natural gas), **Indonesia** has made great strides in the last 20 years, investing considerably in rural areas, broadening its economic base and spreading development benefits throughout the country. But a variety of factors — including population pressure, substantial poverty, rudimentary health facilities, a lack of human skills and a dependence on primary exports — remain severe constraints to development. CIDA is responding to Indonesia's needs, concentrating its program (\$77.2 million) on environmental and resource management and human resource development in both the public and private sectors.

Completed during the year was a water diversion project (\$14 million) to boost rice production on 7,000 hectares in central Lombok. CIDA financed the design and construction of the high level diversion scheme, which included upgrading and constructing canals and aqueducts. Another project to improve living standards in rural areas was recently approved. This \$26 million effort will increase food production, create employment and raise farmers' incomes through the development of water

resources on the island of Nusa Tenggara Timur in eastern Indonesia. Project components include strengthening the institutional capability of the provincial department of public works to design and implement water projects, several small-scale irrigation schemes, aerial photography, topographical mapping and the supply of drilling equipment.

Since trained personnel are needed in every field important to Indonesia's economic development, CIDA has attached particular importance to strengthening the country's institutional base — universities, colleges, and other institutions responsible for producing the personnel to implement development projects. For example, nearing completion is a \$2.5 million project to increase Indonesia's expertise in managing and assessing the impact of national and regional development on the environment, which has suffered serious degradation from rapid economic growth and resource exploitation. Dalhousie University is implementing the project, which involves courses and training in environmental management, graduate fellowships, community education, and twinning arrangements between Canadian and Indonesian environmental study centres.

With few natural resources, the landlocked, mountainous country of **Nepal** is one of the poorest and least-developed nations in the world. The country is coming under increasing pressure from population growth, deforestation, soil erosion, illiteracy and declining agricultural production. CIDA's program (\$7.28 million) is supporting Nepal's efforts to develop sustainable levels of food and energy production, train its people and reduce threats to the fragile environment.

One of Nepal's pressing needs is improved health care. There is only one doctor for every 30,000 people (compared with one per 510 in Canada), average life expectancy is only 46 years, and the infant mortality rate is high — mainly from preventable afflictions like measles, tuberculosis, diarrhea and whooping cough, caused by drinking impure water, unsanitary facilities, misinformation and malnutrition. A recently completed CIDA-funded health worker training centre (\$4 million) is a big step forward in improving the health of people in eastern Nepal. The centre trains medical auxiliaries to staff the health posts which provide the sole source of medical care throughout most of the area. Emphasis is placed on preventive medicine and education. Two Canadian advisors were provided and a teaching curriculum developed. Twenty-nine students have already graduated.

Also completed during the year was phase one of a rural development project (\$7.7 million over five years) in the Karnali-Bheri region, one

of Nepal's poorest areas. Small hill irrigation and water systems were installed and programming activities in agricultural development, livestock improvement, reforestation, soil conservation and cottage industries were undertaken to increase rural productivity, reduce pressure on the environment and encourage the most productive and least destructive land-use patterns. Phase two, amounting to \$19.7 million over five years, was recently approved.

The impressive economic growth achieved in **Pakistan** over the last few years has not been matched by advances in the social sector. Improvements in this area are now a development priority of the government. CIDA's program (\$48.7 million, including \$13.8 million in food aid) is assisting Pakistan in sustaining its long-term economic growth while aiming at a more equitable distribution of its benefits. In this regard, a \$7 million project was recently completed which saw an estimated 80 per cent of all children under five years of age immunized against polio. Canada supplied trained staff, laboratory equipment and materials, and 10 million doses of polio vaccine. Another \$18.2 million project will use the proceeds from the sale of Canadian commodities and equipment in the energy sector to support social development projects. Particular emphasis will be placed on assisting women to become equal partners in the development process.

In agriculture, which is the major source of income and employment, Canada is helping Pakistan to develop its Barani (dryland) areas. Barani farmland makes up over 30 per cent of Pakistan's cultivated area, but produces only about 10 per cent of its total crops. It supports the poorest of the population — subsistence farmers who grow only enough to keep themselves and their families alive. CIDA is providing \$17.2 million in expertise, training and equipment to assist Pakistan establish its own dryland research program, and to develop and disseminate new techniques appropriate to Barani farmers.

In other areas, efforts were made to increase the availability of energy, which is a severe constraint to industrial and agricultural development. A 500 kv transmission line stretching 330 km was completed, while plans are being finalized for a \$40 million project to assist Pakistan mobilize the human and technological resources to conduct its expanded exploration, development and production program in the oil and gas sector.

In **Sri Lanka**, CIDA's program (\$27.2 million, including \$7.8 million in food aid) is focused on agriculture/rural development and human resources, with special emphasis on reaching the rural poor. A health services project (\$4.8

million over five years) is improving the quality of life for settlers in part of the Mahaweli River basin by establishing a community-based program to provide better health, education, nutrition, water and sanitation services. Recently completed was a \$850,000 project which funded the construction of a training centre for the Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement, a Sri Lankan NGO which focuses on improving living conditions in rural areas through the use of local resources and appropriate technical skills.

Approved during the year was phase two of a project (\$1.78 million over five years) to improve and expand the production and marketing of honey. Equipment, training and technical assistance will be provided. Also in the agriculture sector, \$10.79 million in potash fertilizer was provided to increase rice yields and ease balance-of-payments problems.

Thailand's development efforts have been largely successful over the past two decades, with sustained economic growth matched by significant improvements in the social sector. The country is expected to continue its transformation from a predominantly agricultural-based economy to a modern, industrial one. CIDA's program (\$8.4 million) focuses on energy, human and institutional development and industrial support. Completed during the year was a project to improve the income and standard of living of small-scale rural fishermen. An artificial reef, nursery tanks and fish cages were constructed to support improved fish and oyster farming, and a fishermen's cooperative was established, with members receiving training in fishing techniques.

Some \$5 million is being provided to assist local Thai non-governmental organizations and other agencies in initiating and implementing small, grass-roots projects in the social sector, particularly in northeast Thailand, the country's poorest region. Recently approved was \$8 million for an institutional linkages program to strengthen the capability of Thailand's universities to contribute to development, and to improve Canadian knowledge and understanding of Thailand. An estimated 20 linkages between Canadian and Thai universities are planned over five years in areas of mutual benefit such as energy, natural resource development and community development.

Disbursements by Sector

(\$ million)

Agriculture	75.5
Fisheries	1.0
Forestry	8.0
Energy	55.0
Transport	33.0
Communications	.5
Social (including health and nutrition, population and human settlements, water and sanitation)	18.0
Education and human resource development	15.0
Economic and financial support	48.0
Industrial and institutional support	8.0
Food aid	57.5
Other	27.0

42

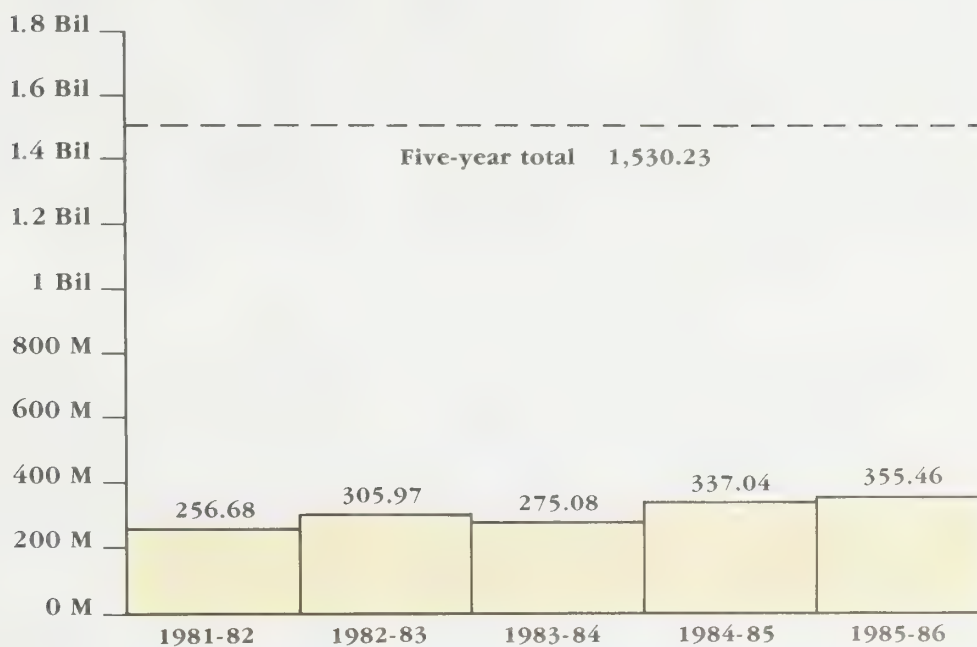
Statistical Outputs

A Sampling

Railway cars provided	15 (\$22 million)
Railway cars rehabilitated	11
Railway track laid	54.4 km
Fertilizer provided	242,202 tonnes (\$38.5 million)
Commodities provided (woodpulp, sulphur, copper rods, etc.)	19,951 tonnes (\$10.5 million)
Food aid provided (wheat and canola oil)	329,676 tonnes (\$84.5 million)
Feasibility studies	6
Lines of credit	5 (\$15 million spent on equipment and spare parts)
Trainees supported	546
Students supported	348
Technical cooperation personnel supported	443
of which:	
teachers	95
experts	348
Polio vaccine supplied	10 million doses

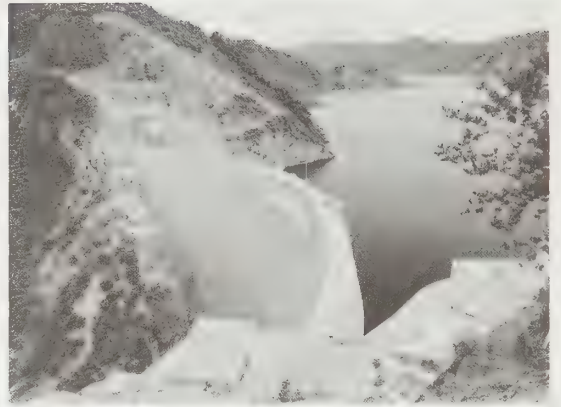
Net Government-to-Government Disbursements (including food aid)

(\$ million)





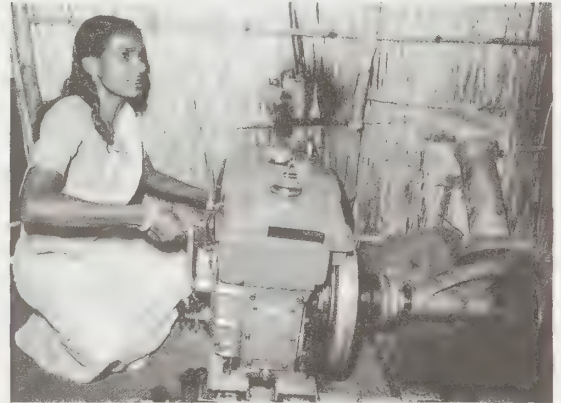
Refugee camp, Ethiopia. (UNICEF photo)



Honduras. (CIDA photo: P. Baeza)



Pakistan. (CIDA photo: Dilip Mehta)



Bangladesh. (CIDA photo: David Barbour)



Sri Lanka. (CIDA photo: Dilip Mehta)

Multilateral Programs

Canada has long been an active supporter of multilateral development institutions because they undertake projects that are beyond the scope of individual countries, they provide vast pools of development capital and corresponding private sector opportunities, and they enable Canada to have a presence in countries where it is not possible to have an extensive bilateral program. Canadian funding for multilateral programs is channeled through international financial institutions, UN agencies, and other organizations involved in development and research. While each organization is responsible for the administration of projects, Canada, as a contributor, participates in the deliberations of the governing bodies that direct the organizations' policies, programs and budgets.

In addition to the contributions of CIDA, the Departments of Finance and External Affairs provide funds to multilateral organizations. In 1985-86, total multilateral contributions amounted to \$864.6 million.

International Financial Institutions

World Bank Group

The World Bank Group, comprising the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and its affiliates, the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), is the leading international development institution, both in terms of the size and scope of its operations and its role as a forum for the discussion of key development policy issues.

During its fiscal year ending 30 June 1986, IBRD recorded new commitments of U.S. \$13.2 billion, while IDA and IFC approved commitments of U.S. \$3.1 billion and U.S. \$1.2 billion respectively. These included 131 IBRD loans to 91 countries, 97 IDA credits to 37 countries and 85 IFC investment commitments to 39 countries. India, Brazil and Indonesia were the largest IBRD borrowers during the year; and India, China and Bangladesh were the largest borrowers from IDA.

Canada's contributions to IBRD and IDA during Canada's fiscal year 1985-86 amounted to Can. \$351.4 million.

IBRD finances its lending operations primarily through borrowings on the world's capital markets. During the fiscal year to 30 June 1986 borrowings by IBRD amounted to U.S. \$10.6 billion. Net income totalled U.S. \$1,243 million, higher than the 1985 level of \$1,137 million.

Loans granted by IBRD generally have a grace period of three to five years and are repayable over 15 to 20 years. They are directed toward developing countries at more advanced stages of economic growth. IDA, on the other hand, provides assistance on highly concessional terms to the poorer developing countries. Ninety per cent of IDA funds flow to countries with a GNP per capita of less than U.S. \$400 (in 1983 dollars). The function of IFC is to further economic development in its developing member countries by promoting and supporting private enterprise. It endeavors to do this by providing risk capital as well as long-term loans without government guarantees, and by bringing together entrepreneurs with other sources of both foreign and domestic investment capital.

Asian Development Bank

The Asian Development Bank (AsDB), with its concessional Asian Development Fund (AsDF), is the major regional financial institution serving the countries of Asia and the South Pacific — in particular, the poorest countries of the region where a large part of the world's population lives. The lending programs of the Bank and Fund exceeded U.S. \$1.9 billion in 1985, to reach a cumulative total of U.S. \$16.2 billion by 31 December 1985.

Agriculture and agro-industry accounted for the largest share of cumulative Bank lending (35.1 per cent), followed by energy (17.9 per cent), which has increased steadily since the mid-1970s.

Canada was a founding member of the Bank and has subscribed to 6.3 per cent of the Bank's share capital, making Canada the fifth-largest shareholder with an equity of U.S. \$1 billion as of 31 December 1985. Canada's total pledges to the Bank's concessional resources amount to U.S. \$523.4 million for the period 1987-90.

Inter-American Development Bank

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) assists the developing countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. In 1985, the IDB's commitments exceeded U.S. \$3 billion, while disbursements remained at U.S. \$2.3 billion.

Canada, a prime supporter of the IDB, contributed Can. \$10 million and Can. \$12 million respectively to the ordinary capital and concessional fund operations of the Bank in 1985-86.

The IDB Board of Governors formalized in 1983 the Sixth Replenishment of the Bank's resources, which provides for sustained growth of 7 per cent in real terms over the 1983-87 period. 1985 marked the fourth straight year of economic recession for the region and, as a result, some countries found it difficult to come up with counterpart funds. Canada continues to work actively toward the allocation of the Bank's resources to those countries and sectors in greatest need and to support sound financial management.

African Development Bank Group

The African Development Bank (AfDB), the African Development Fund (AfDF) and the Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF) constitute the African Development Bank Group, which is the main network of regional financial development institutions in Africa. The opening of the AfDB membership to non-African countries in December 1982 resulted in an increase of the authorized capital stock from U.S. \$2.9 to U.S. \$5.5 billion. Canada is one of the 25 non-regional members of the AfDB and holds 3.2 per cent of the capital. The present capital structure will enable the institution to finance its operations up to 1987. Canada has also been one of the major supporters of the AfDF since its establishment in 1972 and subscribed Can. \$175.7 million to the AfDF Fourth Replenishment for the period 1985-87. The AfDB Group commitments in 1985 reached U.S. \$1.1 billion (AfDB: U.S. \$709 million; AfDF: U.S. \$439 million; NTF: U.S. \$5.5 million). As of 31 December 1985, cumulative loans stood at U.S. \$6.8 billion.

In addition, Canada has provided a new Technical Assistance Fund of \$7 million managed by the AfDB. The Fund came into effect in July 1984 and will be used to finance pre-investment studies, professional services at AfDB headquarters, and training for personnel.

Caribbean Development Bank

The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) is the major financial development institution serving the Commonwealth Caribbean. In 1985, new loan approvals reached approximately U.S. \$49 million, while loan disbursements decreased to U.S. \$33 million from U.S. \$41.5 million in the previous year.

Canada is a founding member of the CDB and, along with Great Britain, is the largest donor member. During 1979-80 Canada contributed Can. \$823,000 to the capital resources of the CDB, and it has agreed to contribute Can. \$22 million to the Unified Special Development Fund over the period 1984-87.

Highlights of the year included an increase in paid-up capital due to increased subscription by Commonwealth Caribbean members to maintain majority voting power, and the adoption of policy measures to address serious difficulties confronting borrowing member countries.

International Fund for Agricultural Development

The establishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in 1977 represents an important step taken by the international community to tackle the problem of world hunger, malnutrition and rural poverty. IFAD's lending policies place a clear and exclusive emphasis on the objectives of reducing poverty, improving nutrition and increasing food production in low-income countries. Contributions from member countries make up the financial resources of IFAD, which at the end of 1985 amounted to U.S. \$1.9 billion. Canada is the tenth-largest donor, contributing approximately 3 per cent of IFAD's resources (U.S. \$53.6 million). In January 1986, agreement was reached on the Second Replenishment of IFAD, at a level of U.S. \$484 million, of which Canada is to contribute U.S. \$15.5 million.

Multilateral Technical Cooperation Program

CIDA supports the grant-funded general technical assistance cooperation programs of the United Nations system, the Commonwealth, la Francophonie, and the system of international agricultural research centres. Canada thereby recognizes the need for collective effort in tackling development issues, the need for developing countries to participate in the program planning and decision-making process, and

the usefulness of a disinterested third party delivery mechanism. Assistance through this channel complements Canada's bilateral assistance programs, which are often capital assistance oriented, multiplies the impact and expands the reach of our assistance, supports work on development roadblocks of a global nature, and is an important mechanism through which to meet our priority in human resource development.

In 1985-86 CIDA provided \$124.5 million in support of some 40 international organizations and programs (a complete list appears in Table E-1 of the Statistical Annex).

General Funds

UNDP — The United Nations Development Program is the central mechanism for financing, programming and coordinating the technical cooperation activities of the UN. Its largest sectors of concentration are agriculture, development policy and planning, natural resources, industry, and transportation and communications. Projects are designed to promote self-reliance and build up government capabilities, and include the provision of technical and professional specialists, training and some equipment. Over 80 per cent of its resources are aimed at the poorest countries. Canada is one of the major donors to the UNDP, contributing \$59 million in 1985-86.

UNICEF — The UN Children's Fund is the main UN channel for the delivery of grassroots development programs to the most vulnerable group in developing countries — mothers and children. Its program focuses on providing basic services in health, nutrition, water supply, education and other social services, with a strong emphasis on community involvement, the development of local institutions and the use of more appropriate technology. In 1985-86, Canada contributed \$27.8 million to UNICEF — of which \$13.25 million was a contribution to UNICEF general resources — ranking fifth-largest among government donors.

Renewable Natural Resources

CGIAR — The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research is an informal network of government, regional and international organizations and private foundations which supports 13 strategic international agricultural research centres that concentrate on those farming and livestock systems that yield three-quarters of the developing countries' total food supply. The dramatic increases in world wheat and rice production in the 1970s through the use of high-yielding varieties and other techniques are examples of the Centres' effectiveness. Canada is the third-largest contributor to the CGIAR, providing close to \$13.5 million in 1985-86. Canada also funds the International Council for Research on Agroforestry (ICRAF), contributing \$500,000 in 1985-86.

Population and Health

UNFPA — The United Nations Fund for Population Activities aims at promoting the understanding of the relationship between population issues and socio-economic development. It assists developing countries in undertaking a variety of population programs and activities, including national censuses, policy formulation, maternal and child health programs, as well as the delivery of family planning services. UNFPA projects are carried out by UN specialized agencies, NGOs and developing country governments themselves. The UNFPA has over the years constituted Canada's main channel for international population assistance. As the sixth-largest donor to UNFPA, Canada's contribution in 1985-86 amounted to \$10.25 million.

OCP — The Onchocerciasis (river blindness) Control Program, begun in 1974 by three UN agencies and the World Bank, is a successful effort to improve and preserve the health of millions of poor people in West Africa afflicted by blindness-causing parasites carried by black flies. Nearly 90 per cent of the original project area is now free from retransmission of the disease. In addition, the resettlement of areas abandoned to the black flies will vastly increase the amount of habitable arable land in the participating countries. Canada has played an active role in the program from the beginning. The important and demanding work of aerial spraying against the blackfly larvicides has gone to a Canadian company from 1977 to 1986. Canada is the sixth-largest donor, having contributed \$1.7 million to the program in 1985-86.

TDR — The Tropical Disease Research Program, established by the World Health Organization, the UNDP and the World Bank, carries out research and training for the development of new and improved tools for the control of six major tropical diseases. It also helps increase the self-sufficiency of affected countries in fighting these diseases through the strengthening of national institutions. In 1985-86 Canada, eighth-largest donor to the TDR, contributed \$1.8 million.

Commonwealth and Francophone Programs

CFTC — The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation is the principal mechanism for technical assistance within the Commonwealth and remains a pioneer in promoting technical cooperation among developing countries, particularly through human resource development. Founded as an agency for mutual help, it draws the majority of its experts from developing Commonwealth countries and nearly all training is carried out in the Third World. Canada is the largest contributor to the CFTC, contributing \$15.9 million in 1985-86.

PSD — The *Programme spécial de développement* was established under the *Agence de coopération culturelle et technique* as a result of a Canadian initiative. The principal organization for multilateral technical cooperation among Francophone countries, the PSD provides for the financing of short-term activities in training and development, technical assistance and technical studies. Canada is the largest donor, contributing \$1.5 million in 1985-86.

International Humanitarian Assistance Program

CIDA's International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA) Program is the channel through which CIDA provides a rapid response to the immediate relief needs of disaster victims. The objectives of the program are: to alleviate human suffering caused by natural and person-made disasters; to develop, maintain, participate in and influence a network of effective multilateral and non-governmental institutions providing humanitarian assistance; and to strengthen the disaster management capacities of developing countries.

In 1985-86, the IHA Program granted \$41.4 million to international humanitarian, refugee and emergency relief organizations. Some \$14.5 million in regular program funds was provided for the operating costs of four UN refugee and relief agencies: the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): \$5.5 million; the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA): \$8.5 million; the UN Education and Training Program for South Africa (UNETPSA): \$350,000; and the UN Fund for Namibia (UNFN): \$200,000. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Office of the UN Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO) were also granted \$750,000 and \$250,000 respectively for their regular programs. The remainder was granted in direct response to emergency situations caused by natural and person-made disasters, civil strife, and to alleviate the hardships of millions of refugees on three continents. During 1985-86 more than 30 Third World countries were affected by disasters requiring substantial assistance from international humanitarian institutions.

The situation remains extreme in Africa where many countries are still feeling the effects of the worst drought in African history, and are now struggling with locust infestations. It is estimated that some 150 million people — over one-third of the continent's population — are affected. Of these, 30 million are unable to find or produce enough food or water to sustain life. Along with Ethiopia, the hardest-hit areas include the Sudan, the Sahel, Mali and Chad. To help alleviate the suffering, contributions through regular IHA funds amounted to \$7.7 million: \$2.5 million for on-going relief projects, and \$5.2 million for direct responses to emergency appeals. Included were grants to UNICEF for \$1.8 million, UNDRO and OEAO (Office for Emergency Operations in Africa) for \$2.2 million, and \$222,500 to World Vision for medical supplies, drought and famine relief.

The number of refugees and displaced persons fleeing from war situations or repressive regimes remained high during the year and shows little sign of decreasing. With no solutions in sight, the major conflict areas continue to be, over and above Africa, Afghanistan, the Middle East and Central America. The largest group of refugees — Afghans fleeing to Pakistan after the Russian invasion of their homeland — now number over two million, creating one of the most critical refugee situations in the world. Canada responded with contributions of \$4 million to the UNHCR and \$460,000 to the ICRC.

Elsewhere, IHA contributed \$2.7 million to the plight of refugees in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala; \$1 million to UNBRO for the Thailand Refugee Program; \$375,000 to the World Council of Churches (WCC) for refugees in Palestine; and \$1.6 million to relieving the plight of Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia.

In other areas, CIDA provided \$2.8 million to the ICRC for its humanitarian work in assisting victims of conflict in Central America, Thailand/Kampuchea, Lebanon, Iran/Iraq, and the Philippines.

Assistance also was provided to help several countries deal with the immediate effects of natural disasters. Most notable among them were the Mexican earthquake and the volcanic eruption in Colombia, as well as floods in Brazil and India, a cyclone in Bangladesh and a typhoon in the Philippines. CIDA grants amounted to \$1.5 million. Another \$100,000 was contributed to the UNHCR to help combat acts of piracy against Vietnamese refugees in the Gulf of Thailand.

CIDA provides support to agencies which have introduced disaster preparedness programs to minimize the loss of life and damage, as well as to organize and facilitate timely and effective rescue, relief and rehabilitation operations. To that effect, CIDA provided \$550,000 to the Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project through UNDRO. CIDA also contributes to preparedness projects in the health sector, implemented by the Pan-American Health Organization and the World Health Organization.



Canadian food aid at the Addis Ababa airport,
Ethiopia. (CIDA photo: David Barbour)

Food Aid

The food aid program in 1985-86 amounted to \$347.8 million, or almost \$1 million a day that Canada made available in the form of commodities, related transport costs and cash contributions. The bulk of the food — \$191.7 million — was provided in the form of cereals, the remainder — \$90.6 million — in vegetable oil, pulses, skim milk powder and fish. The commodities were supplied based on acceptability to the recipient, relative cost effectiveness and supply availability. The balance of funds was used primarily to meet shipping costs.

Canadian food aid serves both humanitarian and developmental objectives and is provided through three main channels: multilateral institutions, bilateral arrangements with specific countries and Canadian non-governmental organizations. In 1985-86, \$150.3 million — about 45 per cent of food aid — went through multilateral organizations. The largest of these is the United Nations World Food Program (WFP). The WFP supports feeding programs for nutritionally vulnerable groups, particularly mothers and children, and uses food aid in food-for-work projects to provide work and income for disadvantaged people. The WFP also administers the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR), which is a vehicle for the provision of emergency food assistance. In 1985-86, CIDA provided \$150.3 million to the WFP (\$123.8 million in commodities and \$26.5 million in cash to cover transportation and administrative costs). This included \$13.9 million contributed to the IEFR.

Canada's bilateral food aid is also provided to meet emergency situations, but in many cases it serves as a developmental tool, contributing to development efforts and improving the nutritional status of people. Bilateral food aid is used to build up food reserves, to free up foreign exchange for development projects, as an input in projects that create employment and increase agricultural production, and to provide food security while food policies are being improved and agricultural programs leading to food self-sufficiency come into effect. The sale of food aid generates local currency funds which can be invested in farmer credit schemes, extension systems, agricultural research, irrigation systems or many other measures needed to increase agricultural production in the long term.

In 1985-86, CIDA provided \$163.1 million in bilateral food aid to 21 developing countries. The majority — 15 — were in Africa, which received \$61.7 million in food aid to help overcome the devastating effects of the worst drought in a century. Other major food aid recipients were Bangladesh, Afghan refugees in Pakistan, India and Jamaica.

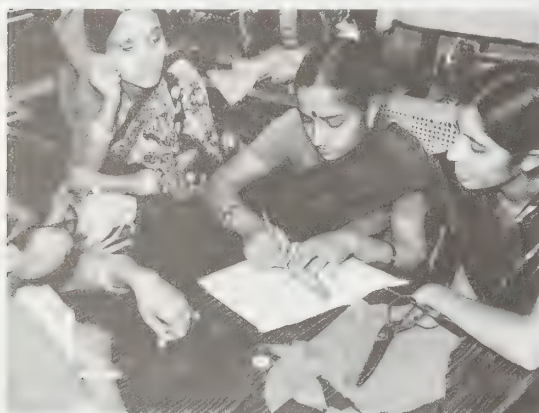
Through a joint program with 14 Canadian non-governmental organizations, CIDA provided \$5.7 million for a skim milk powder program to help meet emergency situations and to complement small-scale food-for-work activities, mother and child health care clinics, school feeding programs and the feeding of refugees. Another \$16 million was provided to the Canadian Foodgrains Bank, a consortium of non-governmental organizations which encourages Canadian agricultural producers to become directly involved in development by contributing a portion of their crops as food aid. The International Committee of the Red Cross also received \$6.2 million in grain for famine relief in Ethiopia.



A Canadian nurse in Ethiopia. (CIDA photo: David Barbour)



Human resource development, an essential component of each cooperation project. (CIDA photo: David Barbour)



Learning new skills, a way for women to increase their earnings. (CIDA photo: David Barbour)



A literacy project in Bangladesh. (CIDA photo: David Barbour)



Introducing the Third World to children: a job many Canadians have undertaken, such as Ms Lynn Bennett of Ottawa. (CIDA photo: David Barbour)

Special Programs

A few years ago the people of Rwanda needed assistance with a fish-breeding program in irrigated rice paddies. They approached the Centre for Research in Environmental Science of the University of Quebec, and with the help of CIDA and a Canadian scientist, the project materialized. Today, although the country is landlocked, 10,000 Rwandans are eating fish as a part of their staple diet. The income of the rice farmer has doubled and fish contribute to ecological protection by consuming disease-carrying insects. Now that the Canadian scientist has left, a Rwandan is overseeing the project.

This example is typical of initiatives supported by the Special Programs Branch, where diverse projects and programs share certain common features:

- projects are initiated by voluntary organizations or non-profit institutions and not by CIDA.
- they encourage partnerships between Canadian and Third World participants, and the building of relationships between equals.
- they encourage self-reliance and the maximum use of local resources.
- they encourage and support imaginative and innovative solutions to practical problems.
- they recognize the importance of the cultural dimension and people-to-people contact in development.

The primary role of the Special Programs Branch is to encourage and support the initiatives of the Canadian voluntary sector and non-profit institutions in international cooperation, and to foster partnerships with the developing world. It does so by tapping the creative resources of the non-governmental community and encouraging joint ventures and exchanges with their counterparts in the Third World.

The Branch responds to the initiatives of NGOs by co-financing their projects and programs. Funds are usually contributed for individual projects; but many NGOs with a proven track record receive program funding on a multi-year basis. The Branch also responds to the initiatives of educational institutions, volunteer-sending agencies, cooperatives, unions and professional associations. While these organizations have limited capacity to raise funds, their contribution in goods and services can be significant. During 1985-86, Special Programs Branch disbursed \$151.8 million for over 4,300 projects and programs.

Highlights

This past year, the famine crisis in Africa continued to hold the attention of concerned Canadians. The momentum of generous support was sustained in 1985-86 by Canadian NGOs who were at the forefront of relief activities: Africa Emergency Aid, a coalition of 47 Canadian NGOs, continued its work begun in 1984 and channeled \$53 million into 225 projects over 18 months. In hard-hit Ethiopia, local church organizations supported by the Anglican, Lutheran, Presbyterian and United Churches, and World Vision Canada, distributed food supplies, tents and blankets at emergency stations; Hope International Development Agency of British Columbia opened up new wells; and the Canadian Foodgrains Bank sent grain from farmers in prairie and other provinces. In neighboring Chad, the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace, as well as Cardinal Léger and His Endeavours, worked with local groups to transport food, resettle families, and provide health services. But some areas were not as severely affected by the drought, and the Mennonite Central Committee was able to purchase sorghum and millet from Ghana in collaboration with the *Fédération des Églises et Missions Évangéliques* for distribution to famine victims in Burkina Faso. Apart from these short-term activities, long-term preventive strategies were also being considered by the African and Canadian NGO communities.

Contributions to NGOs by members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee, 1983

(percentage of total ODA)

Australia	2.4
Austria	n.a.
Belgium	3.1
Canada	8.7
Denmark	4.6
Finland	1.1
France	.4
Germany	5.6
Italy	n.a.
Japan	.8
Netherlands	6.6
New Zealand	2.3
Norway	4.1
Sweden	5.9
Switzerland	14.4
United Kingdom	.7
United States	7.4

n.a. Information not available

Source : *Twenty Five Years of Development Cooperation : A Review*, OECD, Paris, 1985

Another important focus was the expanding role of women in development. The concerns and energies of women around the world were clearly displayed at the NGO Forum held in Nairobi in July 1985, parallel to the UN Conference on the Decade for Women. Third World and Canadian women were active among the 13,000 participants, and many of the ideas discussed have since been reflected in non-governmental development projects supported throughout the Special Programs Branch. The desire for women to have more control over their lives takes many forms. For example, in Santo Domingo, women receive training to deal with everyday needs through workshops and a monthly bulletin sponsored by the Quebec-based NGO Plan Nagua. Inter Pares assists the day-nursery movement in Brazil started by single women who needed care for their children while they worked. And Women's World Banking, an international NGO, continued to seek more access to credit for women entrepreneurs; its local affiliates in several developing countries provide loan guarantees and training to help women secure bank loans to start their own small businesses.

Building Relationships

Partnerships between people of the North and South are central to international development. Through these linkages, local organizations in the developing world become better equipped to solve development problems themselves and Canadians gain new understanding of their own potential for involvement.

In CIDA's **Institutional Cooperation and Development Services (ICDS) Program** the focus is on people and on building the human foundations for development. Organizations as diverse as the Canadian Teachers' Federation, CUSO and the Addiction Research Foundation are involved in programs that enhance skills. One major activity is the training of Third World trainers — a maximum-return investment as they in turn train their own colleagues. For example, the Canadian Labour Congress sponsors education programs in southern Africa where trade union members learn about industrial relations and occupational health. And in the Gaza Strip, caregivers for the handicapped are putting new rehabilitation methods into practice with cooperation from the University of Calgary.

Canadian as well as Third World educational institutions benefit from institutional cooperation. The University of Manitoba began a three-year linkage with the University of Khon Kaen, Thailand to improve extension services for farmers in the northeast region of the country. Seven Thai engineering faculty members who are at Manitoba to study appropriate technology, such as small-scale hydro generation and adapting machinery for rice threshing, also contribute in various ways to the life of the University. In turn, eight Manitoba professors are presenting graduate courses and seminars at Khon Kaen and learning immeasurably from their overseas experience.

Cooperatives, unions and professional associations also cooperate with their counterparts in the developing world. *The Société de développement international Desjardins* has assisted the credit union movement of Cameroon in strengthening its organization by providing a Canadian technical advisor. Meanwhile, the concern of the Home Economics Associations to improve professional skills has led to a 'twinning' program that pairs Canadian groups with developing country counterparts so that both parties learn from each other. In one project, two Malawian home economists studying at Mount Saint Vincent University in Halifax were joined by a member of the Nova Scotia Home Economics Association on a tour of Malawi. They met with colleagues working in agriculture and community services to share experiences and explore further possible joint activities.

Some agencies specialize in the direct involvement of Canadians overseas as cooperants or as participants in exchange programs. Canadian Crossroads International, Canada World Youth, World University Service of Canada (WUSC) and the *Centre canadien d'études et de coopération internationale* (CECI) send volunteers across the globe every year. One such volunteer was sent by the Canadian Executive Service Organization (CESO) to the Mexico earthquake disaster scene as part of a team to identify ways in which Canada could help.

In 1985-86, ICDS disbursed a total of \$60.3 million for 508 projects.

The Management for Change Program

stimulates and supports innovative ways to help developing countries strengthen their managerial capabilities and adapt to changing conditions and needs. Bringing together senior executives with those from Canada to share experiences and explore new approaches to practical management problems, it also promotes regional cooperation between developing countries. The following examples show the diversity of activities supported by this Program.

- The Canadian Federation of Deans of Management and Administrative Studies, representing 50 management institutes across Canada with 2,000 full-time faculty, is collaborating with its counterpart associations in Southeast Asia, Francophone Africa and Latin America to exchange expertise in management education.
- The South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency is assisting 14 island states to manage their ocean resources spanning 26 million square kilometres.
- The Manitoba Institute of Management and *Gestion Norsud* of Montreal are collaborating to set up training programs for managers of non-governmental organizations from both English- and French-speaking African countries.
- The Asian Institute of Management (AIM) in Manila is promoting the development of Southeast Asian women as managers. AIM has documented the career paths of successful women managers as the basis for training materials to be integrated into its programs and those of other management institutions in the region.

In 1985-86, Management for Change contributed \$2.1 million for 61 projects.

Promoting Self-Reliance

Working with people in developing countries, especially the most disadvantaged, to meet their most fundamental needs is one of the primary goals of the **Non-Governmental Organizations Program**.

Canadian NGOs support the self-help efforts of local community groups in the Third World in gaining food security, clean water, health facilities or job skills. With NGO assistance, villagers may come together to discuss their needs, identify problems and plan projects. Such a process takes place in the Aga Khan Foundation Canada's rural support program in remote northern districts of Pakistan, to which CIDA and other donors contribute. Over 350 village organizations work on small-scale projects such as irrigation and road construction, while also pooling savings to use in obtaining loans for agricultural development. An extension centre provides training in leadership and such skills as poultry-raising and plant protection, while a local management team experienced in rural development is responsible for assisting villagers with planning and monitoring their activities.

This type of community development not only improves the facilities and services for rural people — it can also add to income levels. The Mennonite Economic Development Associates organization has been helping cocoa farmers in Haiti with production and marketing. Six communities were organized into cooperatives with 1,400 members who have benefited from training and credit opportunities. Production of cocoa has increased up to two-fold in some areas, and farmers have seen a healthy increase in the prices they receive for their crop.

Canadian NGOs are rich in scope and diversity. Some of them, such as the Canadian Save the Children Fund and the Inter-Church Fund for International Development are large enough to operate substantial programs. Others like the Rotary Clubs and SOPAR-Limbour are community groups which act as fund-raisers for similar groups in the developing world. Many of these NGOs began as charitable organizations and have evolved into development agencies; others were formed to address a specific development problem.

During 1985-86, the NGO Program disbursed \$64.3 million for over 3,500 projects and programs. This included support to small-scale agriculture through a federal-provincial initiative which draws on NGO capabilities; contributions amounted to \$1.2 million.

In order to broaden the scope of non-governmental activity and increase its global impact on development, CIDA provides support through its **International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) Program**. Over half of the INGOs receiving contributions have Canadian affiliates, while the rest are equally divided between those headquartered in Canada and those based in the developing world.

The chief areas of concern addressed by international NGOs include education, health and population, environment and communications. The Asian Institute for Rural Development, based in India, is noted for activities in sericulture: silkworms are the basis of a rural, labor-intensive industry with scope for creating employment in Asia and Africa especially. The *Consejo de Educacion de Adultos de America Latina* has wide representation from the region in its programs of adult education emphasizing women's issues. And the Nairobi-based Environment Liaison Centre provides information, support and training to its hundreds of member groups active on environmental concerns. In 1985-86, the INGO Program provided a total of \$15.9 million for 253 projects.

Development Education in Canada

In an interdependent world, Canadians need to be informed about developing countries and the issues of development. CIDA's **Public Participation Program** supports the initiatives of Canadian non-governmental and community-based groups by co-financing their development education activities.

Over 150 organizations and institutions are involved in heightening public awareness about development issues. These include national and regional NGOs, churches, universities, schools, unions, professional associations and resource/learner centres. Their activities may involve community events featuring Third World visitors, audio-visual presentations to specific audiences, Third World film festivals or student models of UN assemblies. One such organization, Pueblito Canada, has developed an education package specifically for children. At present, over 100 communities and thousands of children from Newfoundland to British Columbia are benefiting from the kit. Entitled 'Small World', it encourages a global perspective in children, helping them in a creative and positive way to relate to the realities of developing countries.

The Public Participation Program contributed \$9.1 million for 334 projects in 1985-86.

The following letters give some idea of the tangible effects of CIDA support through the Special Programs Branch:

As you probably know, Operation Eyesight is a small Canadian charity which funds sight restoration and blindness prevention programs in 16 countries of the developing world. Last year we 'performed' over 90,000 sight restoring operations and treated over 900,000 people for a variety of eye ailments.

Now and then, while we send out to individual donors letters of appreciation and thanks, we have never thanked you for the support our Canadian Government has given us through the International Development Agency.

We just can't thank CIDA enough for their encouragement, their valuable advice, direction and support. It has been just tremendous.

Often on monitoring trips to our projects we receive what amounts to adoration. When we accept it, we always accept it on behalf of the Canadian Government and the people of Canada.

It gives us a great deal of pleasure to open eyes, to change lives and to be good will ambassadors for the Canadian people and its government.

Operation Eyesight Universal

Reflecting on the past year at Aga Khan Foundation Canada, I find myself most grateful to you and your colleagues at CIDA for your support in our efforts to help the disadvantaged in developing countries.

Without CIDA's input and encouragement, many of our programmes would simply not have been as effective or far-reaching.

I'm enclosing an article from the Financial Times of London, England, which comments on our activities in northern Pakistan and gives due mention to CIDA's participation. I thought it might be of interest to you.

Aga Khan Foundation Canada

The seminar was an outstanding success. All participants were unanimous in their view that it provided a very useful forum to study this subject in depth and to exchange ideas and experience. I have no doubt that the ideas gathered by the participants during the seminar will go a long way in influencing decision-making at top policy levels when double taxation treaties are negotiated in future.

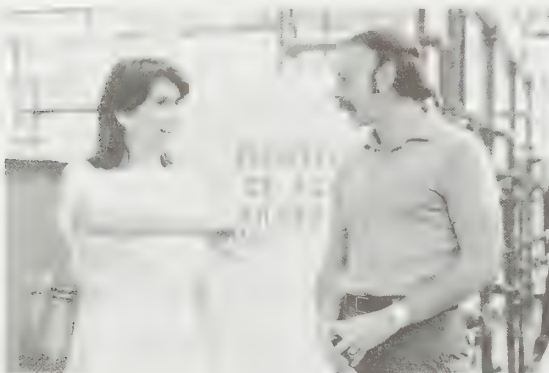
**Commonwealth Association of Tax Administrators
on a Management for Change Double Taxation Seminar**



Technical school in Thailand. (CIDA photo: David Barbour)



Stitching fabric, Bangladesh. (CIDA photo: David Barbour)



Company director (at left) discusses business with a plant employee. (CIDA photo: Pat Morrow)



(CIDA photo: David Barbour)



Small workshops create employment and income for women. (CIDA photo: David Barbour)



Local people must be able to maintain and repair vehicles and equipment. (CIDA photo: Patricio Baeza)

Business Cooperation Program

CIDA established the Business Cooperation Branch in September 1984 to increase the effectiveness of the Agency's social and economic development programs in the Third World.

The Branch, together with other existing bilateral programs, assists Canadian exporters to penetrate new markets in developing countries and supports Canadian firms seeking opportunities for investment, joint ventures and transfers of technology to these markets. By encouraging the business community to increase its investments in the Third World, CIDA enables Canadian firms to make the most of opportunities in the expanding markets of Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa, while simultaneously making an important contribution to Third World development.

The Business Cooperation Branch comprises three divisions: the Industrial Cooperation Division, the Consultant and Industrial Relations Division, and the Policy and Liaison Division.

Industrial Cooperation Division

Established in 1978 to stimulate increased participation by the Canadian private sector in the industrial development of the Third World, the Industrial Cooperation Program (INC) has expanded to become the operating arm of the Business Cooperation Branch.

INC supports private sector initiatives aimed at establishing joint ventures or other forms of collaboration in order to transfer technology to developing countries. Canadian firms receive funding for starter and feasibility studies, and for project preparation. Support is also provided for investment missions and technology transfer seminars.

Since its establishment, this program has enabled more than 1,500 firms from all parts of Canada to gain access to new markets and opportunities in some 90 developing countries, while providing the Third World with the benefits of Canadian expertise, technology and initiative.

In 1985-86, the Industrial Cooperation Division supported the organization of several missions in Africa, Asia and South America to promote the transfer of Canadian technology. The Division also organized visits to Canada and abroad for the benefit of Canadian business people and their partners in the Third World. The Division, for example, was host to participants in a

course offered by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in Geneva for the benefit of less developed countries. It also participated in *Marketplace '86*, organized by the Department of External Affairs in 18 Canadian cities.

Industrial Cooperation had a budget of \$27.83 million in 1985-86, which was used among other things to finance more than 500 projects initiated by almost 400 firms. The following is an outline of the activities of the various bureaus as well as a few examples of projects.

The **Americas Bureau** supported the industrialization efforts of various countries in the region by focusing greater attention on their investment and technology transfer requirements. More than 100 Canadian firms received contributions amounting to \$8 million from CIDA. They were used among other things to conduct 44 joint venture market studies, 30 pre-feasibility studies, five projects for testing and adapting Canadian technology, three renewable energy demonstrations and 20 joint projects in which other Canadian agencies provided support, training, technical services and advice by investment specialists.

For example, as the result of missions and seminars organized jointly with the Brazil-Canada Chamber of Commerce, a number of Canadian manufacturers and consultants established joint ventures with Brazilian counterparts in which they could demonstrate or apply Canadian technology in the fields of pollution control, energy conservation, telecommunications and navigation control systems. In the Caribbean, Canadians established joint ventures for housing construction, fertilizer marketing and use, and the manufacture of wigs. Similarly, firms from Western Canada drew on their expertise to support the efforts of several Latin American countries to modernize their fishing and forestry industries.

The **Asia Bureau** supported 235 projects during the year, including 76 starter studies, 53 pre-feasibility studies, 46 viability studies, 20 project support activities, 11 industrial development services projects, seven projects for testing and adapting Canadian technology, seven missions, seminars and exhibitions and five project definition studies; 10 other projects consisted of technical or administrative assistance and renewable energy testing. Overall, 39 were completed during the year.

In response to an urgent need for appropriate technology in Thailand's agro-industry sector, a \$475,000 program was set up two years ago to assist Canadian firms to initiate business contacts with their Thai counterparts. If Canadian firms have the expertise to meet the specific technological needs of the Thai firms, they will be invited to participate in missions or in more comprehensive studies. It is expected that this program will lead to the establishment of five to 10 joint ventures in Thailand. Similarly, a \$5

million fund was established by CIDA to assist Canadian firms with feasibility studies for projects already identified by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. Once these studies are finished, Canadian firms will be in an excellent competitive position for subsequent stages of the projects. It is expected that 10 to 15 feasibility studies will be financed in this manner under the new technological cooperation program.

The **Africa and Middle East Bureau** helped more than 100 Canadian firms wishing to explore the possibilities of joint ventures or investment projects. The firms conducted studies in the fields of energy, agro-industry, communications, pollution control, equipment maintenance and vocational training.

A Vancouver firm, for instance, was instrumental in helping Egypt's General Petroleum Corporation devise a national emergency plan to deal with oil spills. The petroleum corporation is in the process of following up on various Canadian recommendations and prospects are good for contracts in the fields of equipment assembly and beach clean-ups. Similarly, a Montreal firm established a joint venture for the maintenance of equipment in Cameroon. The project calls for the gradual establishment throughout Africa of a permanent structure for the long-term maintenance of Canadian equipment and the continual supply of spare parts.

Finally, the **Trade Facilitation Office Canada**, working in close cooperation with exporters from developing countries to promote their goods on the Canadian market, used an Industrial Cooperation grant to finance the participation of 12 developing countries in four Canadian trade fairs. For example, the Gift Show held twice a year in Toronto was attended by Bangladesh, Mauritius, Nepal and Sri Lanka in autumn 1985, and by Brazil and Colombia in spring 1986. Of the 19 exhibitors from these countries, six signed agreements with Canadian firms, six retained agents for their products, and one sold \$60,000 worth of goods, while others were given trial orders. Similarly, at the annual meeting of the Canadian

Fruit Wholesalers' Association, held in Calgary in January 1986, producers from Peru, Ecuador and Colombia had an opportunity to promote their products for four days. Colombia was given a substantial order as a result of that event. Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey, for their part, took part in the Canadian Hardware Show in Toronto in February 1986, and were given several orders on the spot.

Also during the year, the Trade Facilitation Office conducted a seminar on Canadian market opportunities in two Colombian cities, sent a shrimp expert to Nicaragua and a fruit importer to Senegal, and received a delegation from the government of Thailand representing the textile and clothing industry.

The following are examples of products now being imported as a result of these activities: orchids and exotic fruit from Thailand, French beans and cantaloupe from Senegal, tara powder (a dye for leather) from Peru, clothing from Morocco, trophy parts from Singapore, thread from Lesotho, lace from Zimbabwe, silk scarves from Malaysia, jute rugs from Bangladesh, and furniture components from the Philippines.

Consultant and Industrial Relations Division

The Consultant and Industrial Relations Division is responsible for establishing and maintaining contacts with Canadian firms in various industrial sectors that may be called on to cooperate with CIDA. It also maintains excellent relations with the regional offices of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion and with the economically-oriented departments of provincial governments.

The Division serves as the contact point for any person or firm wishing to make its services, experience and expertise available to CIDA in the role of a consultant. It received more than 2,000 visitors and answered some 40,000 requests for information during the year. Its directory of consultants contains more than 5,000 names of persons, firms and business concerns.

Four visits to the Agency head office were organized for business people from Vancouver (17 participants), Laval, Quebec (15), New Brunswick (15) and Manitoba (28), and nine seminars were conducted — in Calgary (36), Edmonton (50), St. John's (15), Halifax (20), Fredericton (25), Vancouver (26), Saskatoon (45), Rimouski (80) and Trois-Rivières (70).

Lastly, the Division issues a quarterly publication on active Agency contracts and lines of credit to some 8,000 subscribers.

Policy and Liaison Division

The Policy and Liaison Division is responsible for preparing and coordinating CIDA policies involving the participation of the Canadian private sector in the implementation of development projects in Third World countries. Major policy lines are decided in close collaboration and consultation with other Agency branches, with the departments and organizations involved, and with the Canadian private sector.

A few success stories:

"Last week in Trinidad, three smaller Canadian firms, including our own, made headlines. We confirmed the purchase by a private Trinidad company of a feed mill to convert waste sugar cane residue to animal feed, using a Canadian process developed by Stake Technology of Oakville, Ontario. The sale was achieved in large measure because of the CPPF (Canadian Project Preparation Facility) which our firms received from CIDA/INC."

Redma Consultants Limited, Toronto

"Through your support of a CPPF of \$350,000, we increased the immediate sales to the Chinese to approximately \$2M Canadian and have now gained the respect and friendship of the Ministry of Coal... Your support caused DBE&C to become fully active and committed to the Chinese Coal Sector."

DB Engineers and Constructors, Rexdale, Ontario

"Largely as the result of the funding we received from CIDA's Industrial Cooperation Division, we concluded a contract with the Government of the Republic of Cameroon for the creation of a pilot dairy farm. Our firm, and therefore our country, is the first to conduct a dairy production operation in that African country."

Société d'experts-conseils Pellemon, Montreal

"On January 28, 1985 CIDA was gracious enough to accept our application for a Starter Study program to develop a joint venture facility in Pakistan.

Since that time, our business in Pakistan has been progressing well.... Our first factory in Sukkur is complete and our second factory in Karachi is nearing completion."

Service Packing Company Ltd., Vancouver

"CPPF assistance to the CIPM (Canadian International Project Managers), (of which Acres is a member company), for the Gehe Yan Water Control Project in China prompted the first serious breakthrough for Canadian power expertise into a very large and heretofore impenetrable market."

Acres International Limited, Toronto

"The following are some examples taken from our experience of the success of the program:

- in Paraguay, a \$10,000 starter study has resulted in our ownership of 35% of a Paraguayan consulting firm ... and a \$2 million-plus World Bank highway project;
- in Malawi, a \$10,000 grant has enabled us to establish a new consulting engineering company of which we are 30% owners;
- perhaps an even more dramatic example of small projects leading to large is a \$240,000 road study which we were awarded by CIDA Bilateral in Lesotho. This has developed into an \$8 million consultancy assignment for the new Maseru International Airport."

Delcanda International Limited, Ottawa

"The success of the just completed CIDA Technology Transfer Exhibition, "TECNO-CANADA 85" in Buenos Aires prompts me to give you my views on the value of these exhibitions.

In the past five years, AMY has been involved in 14 of these exhibitions, including seven in Latin America and five in Southeast Asia.... A conservative estimate of reported benefits to Canada is some \$25 million in developed business, and up to 400 Canadian companies have been assisted in penetrating international markets through mutually beneficial joint ventures and/or technology transfer."

E.A.C. Amy & Sons Ltd., Ottawa

"We are currently completing a CPPF contract in Zimbabwe for a pulp and paper mill. It seems likely that this mill will eventually go ahead,... We foresee an opportunity for Canada to supply more than \$100 million of equipment and materials, together with more than \$25 million in various consulting services."

**H.A. Simons (International) Limited,
Willowdale, Ontario**

"The CPPF grant was the key ingredient to our acquiring the Barbados Fishing Harbour assignment, which was our first fisheries project. This enabled us to seek other projects in that sector. We were selected as consultants for a fish landing terminal in Nassau, the Bahamas, and we were selected as consultants for a fish processing plant at St. John's, Antigua. Both of these projects were acquired against international competition."

**Stevenson Hluchan Associated Limited,
Willowdale, Ontario**

Statistical Annex

The 1985-86 Statistical Annex provides a breakdown of the disbursements for official development assistance (ODA) made by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the official government agency largely responsible for aiding development efforts in the world. The major assistance contributions of federal departments as well as provincial government contributions to non-governmental organizations are also identified.

Part 1

Tables

Disbursements by Source and Delivery Channel

A. Assistance Disbursements by Source of Finance	67
B. Assistance Disbursements by Delivery Channel	68

Disbursements by Program

C. Total Assistance Disbursements by Program	70
D. Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements	71
E. Multilateral Assistance Disbursements	86
F. Assistance Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations	92
G. Assistance Disbursements by Crown Corporations	96
H. International Humanitarian Assistance	97
I. Assistance Disbursements for Scholarships and Miscellaneous Programs	100
J. Administrative Costs	101

Disbursements by Special Categories*

K. Food Aid Recipients	102
L. Assistance Disbursements to Least-Developed Countries	107
M. Country-to-Country Disbursements for 1985-86	109
N. Estimates of Multilateral Disbursements by Country, 1985-86	114

Technical Assistance

O. Canadian Experts on Assignment Abroad during 1985, by Sector	118
P. Canadian Experts on Assignment Abroad during 1985, by Region of Assignment	119
Q. Students and Trainees Supported by CIDA during 1985, by Region of Origin and Location of Study	120
R. Students and Trainees Supported by CIDA during 1985, by Field of Study	121

Other Donors

S. Selected Data on Assistance to Developing Countries by Major Donor Countries, 1984	122
T. Assistance Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries by Source of Funds, 1984	123
U. Assistance Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries Ranked by Major Bilateral Donor, 1984	124

Part 2

Definitions

126

* These tables are special groupings of assistance recipients and certain recipients may be part of more than one grouping.

Note

The tables show disbursements of assistance by *geographic* region and *do not* reflect the groupings of countries used by CIDA for *administrative* purposes.

Official development assistance is measured at the time when promissory notes to international financial institutions are deposited with the Bank of Canada (commitment basis) and not at the time of the encashment of the notes (cash basis).

All disbursements of assistance are shown net, i.e. minus capital repayments on earlier loans. In other words, they represent actual Canadian assistance. Terms used in the tables are defined in Part 2.

The addition of the figures may differ slightly from the totals provided due to rounding and because the numbers are calculated by computer, which carries figures to several decimal places.

Notes

1. A number of countries have had part of their outstanding debts rescheduled. The deferred interest payments are included in net official development assistance.
2. In addition to the contributions made by CIDA, the Department of External Affairs makes contributions to the regular budgets of certain international organizations. For some of these organizations only a percentage of each contribution is considered related to development (and therefore assistance). The percentage (or coefficient) for each organization is calculated by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).
3. In addition to these contributions to NGOs, some provincial and municipal governments also contribute directly to developing countries, but these figures are not readily available and are not included here.
4. When Canada joined the Inter-American Development Bank on May 3, 1972, it agreed to return to the Bank the repayments (including interest) of the loans made to Latin America under the Canadian Trust Fund. These repayments are made directly from Latin American countries to the Bank and are not disbursed from the CIDA loan vote. However, they are a Canadian contribution to the Bank's Special Fund and are added to Canadian official development assistance. See also Table E-2.
5. In 1982, DAC members, including Canada, agreed that ODA figures should include the administrative costs of extending assistance. This inclusion of administrative cost data was made to improve the comparability of total ODA figures among donor countries since, previously, some countries were including some administrative costs while others were not. The administrative costs include the expenses incurred by CIDA, IDRC and PCIAC, as well as External Affairs' representatives working on official development assistance.
6. In 1981, CIDA decided to reinforce the geographic orientation of the organization in order to strengthen the Agency's focus on the requirements of recipient countries. In other words, country-to-country mechanisms would be used in a coherent, coordinated fashion to attain the Agency's overall objectives in specific countries. This is also known as the "country focus" approach. Country focus projects administered by the Special Programs Branch in 1984-85 and 1985-86, amounting to \$35.3 million and \$50.7 million respectively, were charged to Government-to-Government (Bilateral), while in previous fiscal years they were charged against Special Programs Branch. During 1983-84, \$31.9 million was transferred from the Government-to-Government budget to Special Programs Branch, which provides assistance to Canadian non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, professional associations, unions, churches, cooperatives and international non-governmental organizations active in development.
7. The percentage of ODA to GNP in 1985-86 is based on a new GNP as revised by Statistics Canada in January 1986. The two previous years are shown using the actual GNP at the time. Canada's ODA/GNP ratio using the new formula would be .45% for 1983-84 and .48% for 1984-85. Revised GNP for 1983-84 is \$403.3 billion and for 1984-85, \$436.7 billion.

Table A

Assistance Disbursements by Source of Finance
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	1983-84			1984-85			1985-86		
	Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts	Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts	Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts
External Affairs and Other Departments									
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) ^{1,6}	1,484.29	25.47	1,458.83	1,718.27	27.14	1,691.14	1,671.25	34.09	1,637.16
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	70.61		70.61	84.55		84.55	90.98		90.98
Contributions from External Affairs and Other Departments ²	47.76		47.76	48.85		48.85	54.31		54.31
Sub-total: External Affairs and Other Departments	1,602.66	25.47	1,577.19	1,851.68	27.14	1,824.54	1,816.55	34.09	1,782.46
Department of Finance	178.89		178.89	207.66		207.66	351.43		351.43
Sub-total: Department of Finance	178.89		178.89	207.66		207.66	351.43		351.43
Other Sources									
Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation (PCIAC)	42.86		42.86	53.21		53.21	22.60		22.60
International Centre for Ocean Development (ICOD)							.09		.09
Contributions by Provincial Governments to Non-Governmental Organizations ³	10.58		10.58	9.74		9.74	14.45		14.45
Latin American Loan Repayments to Inter-American Development Bank ⁴	2.43		2.43	1.83		1.83	2.95		2.95
Sub-total: Other Sources	55.87		55.87	64.77		64.77	40.09		40.09
Total Official Development Assistance (ODA)⁵	1,837.42	25.47	1,811.95	2,124.11	27.14	2,096.97	2,208.07	34.09	2,174.01
Percentage of ODA to GNP⁷			45%			49%			46%
Canadian GNP (\$ billion)			398.66			428.40			468.82

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, see corresponding Notes on page 66.

Table B

Official Development Assistance by Delivery Channel¹
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	1985-86
Budgeted Official Development Assistance (ODA)	
Geographic Program ²	659.57
of which:	
Anglophone Africa	153.92
Francophone Africa	126.16
Americas	103.30
Asia	261.60
General (Miscellaneous)	14.59
Industrial Cooperation	27.83
Voluntary Sector ³	135.95
Scholarships	5.96
International Non-Governmental Organizations	15.55
Multilateral Technical Cooperation	124.55
International Financial Institutions ⁴	542.53
of which:	
CIDA	191.10
Finance	351.43 *
International Humanitarian Assistance ⁵	41.40
External Affairs	29.21 *
Food Aid	347.81
of which:	
Bilateral	197.51
Multilateral	150.30
Administrative Costs	98.49
of which:	
CIDA	73.81
External Affairs	24.68 *
Special Fund for Africa ⁶	19.48
Crown Corporations ⁷	140.23
of which:	
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	86.00 *
Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation (PCIAC) – Grants	30.50 *
– CIDA Loan	23.40
International Centre for Ocean Development (ICOD)	.33
Sub-total: CIDA Gross	1,666.73
Loan Repayments	– 34.09
Sub-total: CIDA Net	1,632.65
Sub-total: Others	521.82 *
Total Budgeted ODA	2,154.47
Unbudgeted ODA	
Inter-American Development Bank Trust Fund Repayments	2.95
Other Departments	.42 *
Provincial Governments	14.45 *
IDRC	4.99 *
PCIAC	– 7.90 *
ICOD	.09 *
Loan Reschedulings	4.53
Total Unbudgeted ODA	19.53
Total ODA	2,174.01

* Non-CIDA

¹ These groupings of ODA programs reflect the delivery and administration of Canadian assistance but do not necessarily reflect the types of assistance

(Bilateral or Multilateral ODA), the types of recipients (Voluntary or Multilateral Organizations), or actual regions of the world (actual geographic regions).

- ² The geographic program is divided into four administrative regions (4As), i.e. Anglophone Africa, Francophone Africa, Americas and Asia. Oceania and Europe are grouped with Asia.
- ³ The voluntary program includes Canadian Non-Governmental Organizations, Institutional Cooperation and Development Services, Management for Change, and Public Participation Programs.
- ⁴ The IFIs represent ODA to International Financial Institutions such as the World Bank and regional development banks. The International Fund for Agricultural Development is also included because the same type of transfer is used, i.e. non-interest-bearing, non-negotiable demand notes.
- ⁵ The IHA Program groups bilateral assistance for emergencies and refugee relief in addition to multilateral humanitarian assistance to UN organizations.
- ⁶ This program was disbursed through voluntary organizations.
- ⁷ IDRC and PCIAC have non-lapsing votes. That is, amounts received under budgetary items are not necessarily spent during the same budget year. Crown corporations can also raise supplementary revenues, such as interest on bank deposits. Therefore, their yearly statements may not necessarily match their parliamentary grants.

Table C

Total Assistance Disbursements by Program¹
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	For details see Table
Country-to-Country (Bilateral)				M
Government-to-Government				D,K
Anglophone Africa	146.70	195.06	159.60	D,K
Francophone Africa	137.68	195.82	176.09	D,K
Americas	97.38	127.92	116.38	D,K
Asia	275.58	337.04	355.46	D,K
Europe	.03	-.01	-2.30	D,K
Oceania	1.40	1.30	1.54	D,K
Miscellaneous	19.74	17.50 ²	9.44	D,K
Sub-total: Government-to-Government	678.51	874.64	816.21	
Other Country-to-Country				
Canadian Non-Governmental Organizations	177.68	168.65	196.84	F,K
International Non-Governmental Organizations	19.00	21.44	22.52	F
International Development Research Centre	63.67	76.25	82.28	G
Humanitarian Assistance	40.21	75.15 ³	25.85	H
Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation	42.03	51.54	20.92	G
International Centre for Ocean Development		.80	.42	G
Scholarship Programs	4.09	4.40	5.96	I
Miscellaneous Programs	22.61	40.32	29.52	I
Administrative Costs	91.89	99.32	108.88	J
Sub-total: Other Country-to-Country	461.18	537.87	493.19	
Sub-total: Country-to-Country Assistance	1,139.69	1,412.51	1,309.40	
Multilateral Assistance				
General Funds	73.50	72.25	72.25	E-1
Renewable Natural Resources	40.38	13.90	14.00	E-1
Population and Health	12.95	12.85	13.75	E-1
Commonwealth and Francophone Programs	15.91	17.41	19.10	E-1
Other Programs	6.10	5.87	5.45	E-1
International Humanitarian Assistance	9.75	12.80	14.80	E-1
World Food Program	146.29	146.03	150.30	E-1, K
Contributions to Regular Budgets and Voluntary Funds by External Affairs and Other Departments	25.36	27.32	29.63	E-1
International Financial Institutions	342.04	376.03	545.34	E-2
Sub-total: Multilateral Assistance	672.27	684.47	864.61	E-3
Total Assistance (ODA)⁴	1,811.95	2,096.97	2,174.01	
ODA/GNP Ratio	.455%	.489%	.464%	

¹ All programs exclude administrative costs, which are reported separately in Table J and under the country-to-country section of this table. See Note 5, page 66. Food aid is included in each program. See Table M for programs excluding food aid, and Table K for details of food aid. For ICOD, see Note 2, Table G.

² Includes the Special Administrative Funds of the Special Fund for Africa.

³ Includes disbursements from the Special Fund for Africa in the amount of \$47.3 million.

⁴ See Notes on page 66.

Table D¹

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Anglophone Africa³			
Angola			
Contributions	.02	.10	.08
Total	.02	.10	.08
Botswana			
Contributions	5.11	6.55	4.21
Total	5.11	6.55	4.21
Djibouti			
Contributions		.09	.05
Total		.09	.05
Egypt			
Contributions	1.37	2.71	3.09
Loans	9.89	4.45	3.34
Total	11.26	7.16	6.43
Ethiopia			
Contributions	12.26	13.83	14.22
Total	12.26	13.83	14.22
Ghana			
Contributions	10.75	16.79	15.30
Loans	1.53	.28	.31
Loan repayments	-.22	-.54	-1.23
Total	12.06	16.53	14.37
Kenya			
Contributions	11.16	25.88	22.71
Loans	8.24	4.39	.39
Loan repayments	-.28	-.58	-.68
Total	19.12	29.69	22.41
Lesotho			
Contributions	2.31	2.90	2.19
Total	2.31	2.90	2.19
Liberia			
Contributions	.04	.02	.01
Total	.04	.02	.01
Malawi			
Contributions	8.33	3.46	2.03
Total	8.33	3.46	2.03

Table D¹ (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Mauritius Contributions	.13	.19	.38
Total	.13	.19	.38
Mozambique Contributions	5.65	10.14	.18
Total	5.65	10.14	.18
Namibia Contributions	.01	.06	.05
Total	.01	.06	.05
Nigeria Contributions Loan repayments	.29 - .95	.40 - .59	.25 - .02
Total	- .66	- .18	.23
Seychelles Contributions	.10	.15	.12
Total	.10	.15	.12
Sierra Leone Contributions	.04	.11	.11
Total	.04	.11	.11
Somalia Contributions	.10	.20	.06
Total	.10	.20	.06
South Africa Contributions	.15	.30	.43
Total	.15	.30	.43
Sudan Contributions	12.91	10.68	19.00
Total	12.91	10.68	19.00
Swaziland Contributions	1.64	3.08	3.05
Total	1.64	3.08	3.05
Tanzania Contributions	30.05	40.75	24.29
Total	30.05	40.75	24.29

Table D¹ (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Uganda			
Contributions	5.62	2.49	.76
Total	5.62	2.49	.76
Zambia			
Contributions	5.10	13.80	15.85
Loans	9.33	7.72	2.17
Loan reschedulings		.46	
Total	14.43	21.99	18.02
Zimbabwe			
Contributions	3.24	11.17	7.24
Loans	2.06	3.07	8.48
Total	5.30	14.24	15.72
Regional Programs			
East African Community			
Contributions	.03	.03	x
Total	.03	.03	x
Southern African Development Coordination Conference			
Contributions	.09	9.85	9.11
Total	.09	9.85	9.11
University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland			
Contributions	.39	.15	x
Total	.39	.15	x
Anglophone Africa Programs			
Contributions	.21	.52	2.10
Total	.21	.52	2.10
Total Anglophone Africa			
Contributions	117.10	176.39	146.85
Loans	31.05	19.91	14.69
Loan repayments	- 1.45	- 1.71	- 1.93
Loan reschedulings		.46	
Total	146.70	195.06	159.60
Francophone Africa³			
Algeria			
Contributions	.16	.60	.64
Loans	24.62	5.15	5.50
Loan repayments	- .32	- .15	- .37
Total	24.46	5.60	5.77
Benin			
Contributions	.91	1.50	.41
Total	.91	1.50	.41

Table D¹ (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Burkina Faso			
Contributions	5.28	8.22	14.48
Total	5.28	8.22	14.48
Burundi			
Contributions	.36	1.02	1.15
Total	.36	1.02	1.15
Cameroon			
Contributions	2.45	5.46	3.52
Loans	6.63	24.76	10.35
Loan repayments	x	-.26	-.67
Total	9.08	29.96	13.20
Cape Verde			
Contributions	.30	.39	.25
Total	.30	.39	.25
Central African Republic			
Contributions	.19	.13	.15
Total	.19	.13	.15
Chad			
Contributions	2.21	.13	.18
Total	2.21	.13	.18
Comoros			
Contributions	.02	.08	x
Total	.02	.08	x
Congo			
Contributions	.35	.36	.11
Loans	1.35	.59	.63
Total	1.70	.95	.74
Côte-d'Ivoire			
Contributions	2.38	3.49	2.47
Loans	2.18	11.73	10.49
Loan repayments	-.24		-.18
Loan reschedulings			.18
Total	4.32	15.23	12.96
Equatorial Guinea			
Contributions	.07	.09	.05
Total	.07	.09	.05

Table D' (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Gabon			
Contributions	.33	.32	.34
Loans	.97	.38	2.67
Total	1.30	.69	3.01
Gambia			
Contributions	.24	.33	.15
Total	.24	.33	.15
Guinea			
Contributions	2.84	15.15	7.41
Total	2.84	15.15	7.41
Guinea-Bissau			
Contributions	.35	.39	.21
Total	.35	.39	.21
Madagascar			
Contributions	.30	.26	.14
Loans	.75	.29	.07
Total	1.05	.54	.21
Mali			
Contributions	6.10	11.58	16.40
Total	6.10	11.58	16.40
Mauritania			
Contributions	3.62	4.39	5.04
Loans	.01		
Total	3.63	4.39	5.04
Morocco			
Contributions	1.14	7.59	1.96
Loans	1.21	.53	.01
Loan repayments	x	-.06	-.02
Total	2.35	8.07	1.94
Niger			
Contributions	6.73	20.92	26.37
Total	6.73	20.92	26.37
Rwanda			
Contributions	12.28	14.45	11.81
Total	12.28	14.45	11.81
Sao Tome and Principe			
Contributions		.04	x
Total		.04	x

Table D¹ (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Senegal			
Contributions	14.81	16.83	20.57
Loans	.65	.33	.01
Loan repayments	-.14	-.10	
Loan reschedulings	.06		
Total	15.38	17.06	20.59
Togo			
Contributions	.36	3.09	10.54
Loan repayments	-.11		
Total	.25	3.09	10.54
Tunisia			
Contributions	1.19	6.34	1.60
Loans	5.34	1.00	.53
Loan repayments	-.76	-1.59	-4.56
Total	5.77	5.74	-2.43
Zaire			
Contributions	12.86	21.57	14.67
Loans	2.30	.24	.83
Loan repayments	-.09	-.01	-.52
Loan reschedulings			.51
Total	15.07	21.80	15.49
Regional Programs			
Sahel			
Contributions	15.12	5.84	7.80
Total	15.12	5.84	7.80
Various Francophone Institutions			
Contributions	.32		
Loans	x		
Total	.32		
Francophone Africa Programs			
Contributions		2.42	2.21
Total		2.42	2.21
Total Francophone Africa			
Contributions	93.27	152.99	150.64
Loans	46.01	45.00	31.09
Loan repayments	-1.66	-2.17	-6.32
Loan reschedulings	.06		.69
Total	137.68	195.82	176.09

Table D' (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Total Africa			
Contributions	210.37	329.39	297.48
Loans	77.06	64.91	45.78
Loan repayments	- 3.11	- 3.87	- 8.25
Loan reschedulings	.06	.46	.69
Total	284.38	390.89	335.70
Americas			
Anguilla			
Contributions	.10	.07	.08
Total	.10	.07	.08
Antigua			
Contributions	.69	1.22	.49
Loan repayments		- .08	- .15
Total	.69	1.15	.34
Argentina			
Contributions		.04	.04
Loan repayments	- .02	.02	.02
Total	- .02	.02	.03
Barbados			
Contributions	.41	.41	.21
Loans	2.36	5.08	1.33
Loan repayments	- .76	- .37	- 1.12
Total	2.01	5.12	.42
Belize			
Contributions	2.40	3.85	4.83
Loan repayments			- .37
Total	2.40	3.85	4.46
Bolivia			
Contributions	10.28	.87	1.47
Loan repayments	- .04	- .02	- .04
Total	10.24	.85	1.43
Brazil			
Contributions	3.56	4.82	4.29
Loans	.57	1.24	.49
Loan repayments	- .57	- 1.04	- .59
Loan reschedulings		.29	
Total	3.56	5.32	4.19

Table D' (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Chile			
Contributions	.10	.10	.15
Loan repayments	-.19	-.28	-.28
Total	-.09	-.18	-.13
Colombia			
Contributions	2.46	4.17	4.31
Loans	2.88	.87	
Loan repayments	-.80	-1.22	-1.30
Total	4.54	3.82	3.01
Costa Rica			
Contributions	.49	.63	.39
Loans	5.85	6.01	6.49
Total	6.34	6.64	6.89
Cuba			
Loan repayments	-.22	-.01	-.66
Loan reschedulings	.22		.65
Total		-.01	-.01
Dominica			
Contributions	1.45	9.26	7.43
Loan repayments	-.01		-.02
Total	1.44	9.26	7.42
Dominican Republic			
Contributions	.44	1.22	.60
Loans		.55	
Loan repayments	-.02	-.18	-.18
Total	.42	1.59	.41
Ecuador			
Contributions	.21	.21	.23
Loan repayments	-.31	-.30	-.30
Total	-.10	-.09	-.08
El Salvador			
Contributions	.38	.39	.37
Loans	.32	.29	
Loan repayments	-.17	-.17	-.17
Total	.53	.51	.20
Grenada			
Contributions	.97	3.51	6.80
Loan repayments			-.03
Total	.97	3.51	6.76

Table D¹ (cont'd)

**Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)**

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Guatemala			
Contributions	.47	.54	.44
Loans	.39	.28	.02
Total	.86	.82	.46
Guyana			
Contributions	.65	.80	.57
Loans	2.50	.74	.12
Loan repayments	x		
Total	3.15	1.54	.70
Haiti			
Contributions	6.52	4.44	3.58
Total	6.52	4.44	3.58
Honduras			
Contributions	1.84	2.64	1.67
Loans	.13	16.71	1.27
Total	1.97	19.36	2.94
Jamaica			
Contributions	3.71	18.09	22.78
Loans	15.06	8.02	4.72
Loan repayments	- .52		- 1.91
Loan reschedulings			3.19
Total	18.25	26.11	28.78
Mexico			
Contributions			1.25
Loan repayments		x	x
Total		x	1.25
Montserrat			
Contributions	.10	.14	.09
Total	.10	.14	.09
Nicaragua			
Contributions	3.53	1.57	1.02
Loans	3.62	5.04	5.06
Loan repayments			- .07
Total	7.15	6.61	6.01
Panama			
Contributions	.15	.18	.08
Total	.15	.18	.08

Table D¹ (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Paraguay			
Contributions		.03	.04
Loan repayments	-.02	-.02	-.02
Total	-.02	.01	.02
Peru			
Contributions	11.55	11.68	6.91
Loans	.11	.10	6.77
Loan repayments	-.07	-.01	-.02
Total	11.59	11.77	13.66
St. Kitts-Nevis			
Contributions	.32	1.13	.63
Total	.32	1.13	.63
St. Lucia			
Contributions	1.42	2.20	.67
Loans		x	
Loan repayments	-.01		-.02
Total	1.41	2.20	.65
St. Vincent			
Contributions	.25	.35	2.47
Loan repayments			-.03
Total	.25	.35	2.45
Trinidad and Tobago			
Contributions	.19	.15	.08
Loans	.19	.42	.30
Loan repayments	-.42	-.87	-1.26
Total	-.04	-.29	-.88
Turks and Caicos Is.			
Contributions	.10	.10	.07
Total	.10	.10	.07
Uruguay			
Contributions		.05	.05
Total		.05	.05
Virgin Is.			
Contributions	.10		.01
Total	.10		.01

Table D' (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Regional Programs			
Central America and Caribbean			
Contributions	6.69	5.11	12.30
Total	6.69	5.11	12.30
Leeward and Windward Is.			
Contributions	3.81	4.15	5.59
Total	3.81	4.15	5.59
South America			
Contributions	1.65	2.60	2.51
Total	1.65	2.60	2.51
University of West Indies			
Contributions	.34	.13	.02
Total	.34	.13	.02
Total Americas			
Contributions	67.33	86.86	94.52
Loans	33.98	45.36	26.58
Loan repayments	- 4.15	- 4.59	- 8.56
Loan reschedulings	.22	.29	3.84
Total	97.38	127.92	116.38
Asia			
Bangladesh			
Contributions	107.31	103.28	100.11
Total	107.31	103.28	100.11
Bhutan			
Contributions	.05		.09
Total	.05		.09
Burma			
Contributions	1.49	.74	2.24
Loans	.04	x	
Total	1.53	.74	2.24
China			
Contributions	.09	8.37	15.46
Total	.09	8.37	15.46
India			
Contributions	17.45	20.83	17.04
Loans	35.67	64.37	33.75
Loan repayments	- 13.65	- 10.40	- 5.30
Total	39.47	74.80	45.49

Table D' (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Indonesia			
Contributions	6.72	14.60	12.54
Loans	16.60	21.13	64.73
Loan repayments	- .38	- 1.90	- 2.34
Total	22.94	33.83	74.94
Jordan			
Contributions	.15	.30	.25
Total	.15	.30	.25
Korea, Republic of			
Loan repayments	- .04	- .02	- .07
Total	- .04	- .02	- .07
Lebanon			
Contributions	.35	.96	.67
Total	.35	.96	.67
Malaysia			
Contributions	.53	1.51	.84
Loans			.81
Loan repayments	- .73	- .72	- .64
Total	- .20	.78	1.00
Maldives			
Contributions	.02		.02
Total	.02		.02
Nepal			
Contributions	7.88	8.17	7.28
Total	7.88	8.17	7.28
Pakistan			
Contributions	26.28	36.04	35.98
Loans	27.10	28.24	36.32
Loan repayments	- 2.59	- 4.72	- 5.62
Total	50.79	59.56	66.68
Philippines			
Contributions	.67	.70	.51
Total	.67	.70	.51
Singapore			
Contributions	.02	.02	.02
Total	.02	.02	.02

Table D¹ (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Sri Lanka			
Contributions	23.70	32.25	26.90
Loans	12.33	2.90	.36
Loan repayments	-.62	-.72	-.75
Total	35.41	34.43	26.52
Thailand			
Contributions	2.37	7.26	8.61
Loans	4.11		
Loan repayments	-.04	-.02	-.05
Total	6.44	7.24	8.56
Yemen Arab Republic			
Contributions	.23	.24	.11
Total	.23	.24	.11
Yemen, Democratic People's Republic of			
Contributions	.03	.12	
Total	.03	.12	
Regional Programs			
Contributions	2.44	3.52	5.56
Total	2.44	3.52	5.56
Total Asia			
Contributions	197.78	238.92	234.25
Loans	95.85	116.64	135.97
Loan repayments	-18.05	-18.51	-14.77
Total	275.58	337.04	355.46
Europe			
Malta			
Loan repayments		-.01	-.03
Total		-.01	-.03
Turkey			
Contributions	.03		.05
Loan repayments			-2.32
Total	.03		-2.27
Total Europe			
Contributions	.03		.05
Loan repayments		-.01	-2.35
Total	.03	-.01	-2.30

Table D' (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Oceania			
Cook Is. Contributions	.08	.08	.08
Total	.08	.08	.08
Fiji Contributions	.15	.15	.25
Total	.15	.15	.25
Kiribati Contributions	.15	.15	.15
Total	.15	.15	.15
Papua New Guinea Contributions	.27	.28	.24
Total	.27	.28	.24
Solomon Is. Contributions	.12	.13	.13
Total	.12	.13	.13
Tonga Contributions	.15	.15	.15
Total	.15	.15	.15
Tuvalu Contributions	.08	.08	.15
Total	.08	.08	.15
Vanuatu Contributions	.25	.15	.25
Total	.25	.15	.25
Western Samoa Contributions	.15	.15	.15
Total	.15	.15	.15
Total Oceania			
Contributions	1.40	1.30	1.54
Total	1.40	1.30	1.54

Table D' (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Miscellaneous Government-to-Government, Special Administration, Briefing Centre Programs, etc.			
Contributions	19.74	17.50	9.18
Advances to Universities			.26
Total	19.74	17.50	9.44
Total Government-to-Government			
Contributions	496.65	673.96	637.29
Loans	206.84	226.90	208.33
Loan repayments	- 25.31	- 26.98	- 33.94
Loan reschedulings	.28	.76	4.53
Total	678.51	874.64	816.21

¹ See Introductory Note, p. 65; see also Note 6, p. 66
on Country Focus transfers.

² Including food aid.

³ For administrative purposes within CIDA, Africa
has been divided into Anglophone Africa and Fran-
cophone Africa.

⁴ This amount includes \$23.4 million for a PCIAC
project.

x Less than \$5,000.

Table E

**Multilateral Assistance Disbursements
(\$ million)**
**E-1:
Assistance Disbursements to United Nations Agencies
and International Organizations
(CIDA funds plus others)**

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
CIDA Funds			
General UN Funds			
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	59.00	59.00	59.00
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	14.50	13.25	13.25
Sub-total: General UN Funds	73.50	72.25	72.25
Renewable Natural Resources			
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	28.00		
International Centre of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)	1.52	1.60	1.65
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT)	1.52	1.55	1.65
International Potato Centre (CIP)	.95	1.05	1.10
International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR)	.40	.35	.40
International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)	1.50	1.60	1.65
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)	1.52	1.60	1.65
International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD)	.83	.80	.90
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)	1.52	1.60	1.65
Burma Project		1.10	
West African Rice Development Association (WARDA)	.50	.50	.55
International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA)	.68	.75	.90
International Council for Research in Agro-Forestry (ICRAF)	.58	.43	.50
International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA)	.38	.50	.75
International Assistance for Strengthening National Agricultural Research (ISNAR)	.23	.23	.30
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	.25	.25	.35
Sub-total: Renewable Natural Resources	40.38	13.90	14.00
Population and Health			
Population			
UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)	10.25	10.25	10.25
Health			
UNDP/World Health Organization/World Bank			
Tropical Diseases Research Program	1.40	1.25	1.80
Onchocerciasis Control Program	1.30	1.35	1.70
Sub-total: Population and Health	12.95	12.85	13.75
Commonwealth and Francophone Programs			
Commonwealth			
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC)	13.20	14.60	15.90

Table E (cont'd)

**E-1:
Assistance Disbursements to United Nations Agencies
and International Organizations
(CIDA funds plus others)**

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Francophone			
Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency (ACCT)			
Special Program for Development	1.30	1.40	1.50
Association of Partially or Wholly			
French-Language Universities (AUPELF)			
International Fund for University Cooperation (FICU)	.65	.75	.75
Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	.14	.11	.10
Permanent Technical Secretariat	.07		
Technical Assistance Volunteers			.15
Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sport of			
French-Speaking Countries (Confejes)			
Physical Education Bursaries Program	.30	.30	.30
Day of Confejes			.15
Projects	.14	.14	.14
Conference of Ministers of Education (Confemen)	.11	.11	.11
Sub-total: Commonwealth and Francophone Programs	15.91	17.41	19.10
Other Programs			
International Institute for Education Planning (IIEP)	.10		.10
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	.78	.89	1.10
International Trade Centre	.80	.88	1.00
Junior Professional Officers			
UNDP	.52	.92	
UNICEF	.22	.39	
UNFPA	.12	.17	1.59
Associate Experts			
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)		.13	
International Agriculture Research Centres			
CIP	.05		
IITA	.05		
UNESCO/International Program for the			
Development of Communications	.15		.08
WHO Diarrheal Disease Research Program	.25	.30	.30
UN Population Conference	.10		
UNDP/World Bank Water Project	.18	.17	.33
UNICEF Noted Projects	2.19		
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research			
Impact Study	.10	.05	
World Health Organization Essential Drug Program	.25	.25	
UN Institute for Training and Research			
Special Projects	.24		
UN Fund for Women (UNIFEM)			.15
ICRAF Building Fund			.14
UN Emergency Operations for Africa			.25
World Commission on Environment and Development			.40
Miscellaneous Contributions		1.72	.02
Sub-total: Other Programs	6.10	5.87	5.45

Table E (cont'd)

**E-1:
Assistance Disbursements to United Nations Agencies
and International Organizations
(CIDA funds plus others)**

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
International Humanitarian Assistance¹			
UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	5.00	5.50	5.50
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA)	4.20	6.50	8.50
UN Education and Training Program for Southern Africans (UNETPSA)	.35	.35	.35
UN Fund for Namibia (UNFN)	.20	.20	.20
UN Disaster Relief Coordinator's Office (UNDRO)		.25	.25
Sub-total: International Humanitarian Assistance	9.75	12.80	14.80
World Food Program			
Cash	24.20	29.72	26.48
Food Aid	122.09	116.31	123.82
Sub-total: World Food Program	146.29	146.03	150.30
Total CIDA Funds	304.88	281.11	289.65
External Affairs' and Other Departments' Funds²			
Organizations Partly Active in Development³			
World Health Organization (WHO) (75.4%)	6.69	7.08	7.84
International Labour Organization (ILO) (19.6%)	.95	1.01	1.06
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (29.9%)	2.79	2.91	3.11
United Nations Organization (UN) (11.5%)	2.87	3.12	3.46
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (5.6%)	.37	.45	.43
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) (12.0%)	.03	.03	.04
Universal Postal Union* (UPU) (9.3%)	.05	.05	.06
Sub-total: Organizations Partly Active in Development	13.75	14.65	16.01
Organizations Fully Active in Development			
Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACCT)	3.92	3.77	4.35
UN Voluntary Fund for the Environment (UNVFE)	1.10	1.17	1.17
Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO)	3.54	4.19	4.42
United Nations Trust for South Africa (UNTSA)	.03	.03	.04
Commonwealth Foundation	.50	.65	.63
Commonwealth Youth Program	.63	.66	.75
African and Malagasy Council for Higher Education (CAMES)		.02	.04
Inter-American Institute for Agriculture Science	1.58	1.82	1.84
Intergovernmental Commission on European Migration	.01	.01	.01

Table E (cont'd)

**E-1:
Assistance Disbursements to United Nations Agencies
and International Organizations
(CIDA funds plus others)**

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control ⁵	.28	.33	.37
Voluntary Fund for the UN Decade for Women	.02	.02	.02
Sub-total: Organizations Fully Active in Development	11.61	12.67	13.62
Total External Affairs' and Other Departments' Funds	25.36	27.32	29.63
Total Disbursements to UN Agencies and International Organizations (CIDA funds plus Dep't. of External Affairs and Others' funds)	330.23	308.43	319.28

Table E (cont'd)

**E-2:
Assistance Disbursements to International Financial Institutions⁶
(CIDA funds plus others)**

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Department of Finance Funds			
International Development Association (IDA) contributions to special funds (advances)	128.60	167.70	333.40
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) capital subscriptions (investments)	50.29	39.96	18.03
Total Department of Finance Funds	178.89	207.66	351.43
CIDA Funds			
African Development Bank (AfDB)			
grants	.45	1.32	.44
capital subscriptions (investments)	11.71	11.71	11.71
contributions to special funds (advances)	33.90	33.17	58.57
minus repayments	-.13	-.13	-.13
Sub-total	45.94	46.08	70.60
Asian Development Bank (AsDB)			
grants	.80	.16	.03
capital subscriptions (investments)	6.28	6.28	6.28
contributions to special funds (advances)	85.56	85.56	85.56
Sub-total	92.64	92.00	91.87
Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)			
grants	.22	.80	.51
capital subscriptions (investments)	.88		
contributions to special funds (advances)		6.07	5.54
Sub-total	1.10	6.87	6.05
Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)			
minus repayments	-.03	-.03	-.03
Sub-total	-.03	-.03	-.03
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)			
grants	.02		
capital subscriptions (investments)	9.08	9.66	9.99
contributions to special funds (advances)	11.97	11.97	11.97
repayments by Latin American countries ⁷	2.43	1.83	2.95
Sub-total	23.50	23.46	24.92
Miscellaneous grants			.49
Total CIDA Funds (including repayments by Latin American countries)	163.15	168.37	193.91
Total International Financial Institutions (combined funds from CIDA and Department of Finance)			
grants	1.49	2.28	1.47
loans			
minus repayments	-.16	-.15	-.15
capital subscriptions (investments)	78.24	67.61	46.02
contributions to special funds (advances)	262.46	306.30	498.00
Total Assistance to International Financial Institutions	342.04	376.03	545.34

Table E (cont'd)

**E-3:
Multilateral Assistance (Summary by Source)
(CIDA funds plus others)**

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
CIDA	465.59	447.66	480.60
Department of External Affairs and Others	25.36	27.32	29.63
Department of Finance	178.89	207.66	351.43
Latin American Loan Repayments to Inter-American Development Bank ⁷	2.43	1.83	2.95
Total Multilateral Assistance (E-1 plus E-2)	672.27	684.47	864.61

¹ See also Table H, International Humanitarian Assistance.

² These contributions to international organizations are in addition to contributions made through CIDA's Multilateral Programs Branch.

³ See Note 2, p. 66.

⁴ Canada Post.

⁵ Health and Welfare.

⁶ Capital subscriptions to international banks are committed in U.S. dollars and these amounts represent the actual payments in equivalent Canadian dollars. These payments in Canadian dollars are different from the amounts appearing in the public accounts of Canada, in which the Government's financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are reevaluated on a current valuation basis on March 31 each year.

⁷ See Note 4, p. 66.

Table F

Assistance Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)¹
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
CIDA Contributions to Canadian NGOs			
A. Food Aid (NGO)²	10.35	21.49	28.15
B. Institutional Cooperation	75.74	62.50	60.33
of which:			
Association of Canadian Community Colleges	3.56	1.52	3.35
Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada	.34	.27	.39
Canada World Youth	7.47	9.22	7.00
Canadian Bureau for International Education	.32	.15	.34
Canadian Comprehensive Auditing Foundation	.39	.46	.20
Canadian Crossroads International	.96	1.20	1.06
Canadian Executive Service Organization	2.18	.73	2.11
Canadian Home Economics Association		.25	.28
Canadian Institute of Surveying		.25	.11
Canadian Labour Congress	.99	.37	.71
Canadian National Institute for the Blind		.27	.20
Canadian Nurses Association		.29	.18
Canadian Public Health Association	.39	.62	.78
Canadian Society for Non-Destructive Testing Foundation		.34	.40
Canadian Teachers' Federation	.95	.70	1.26
Cape Breton College	.21		.04
Carleton University		.02	.25
CEGEP de Rivière-du-Loup			.25
Centre canadien d'études et de coopération internationale	2.50	4.02	6.35
Coady International Institute	.85	.67	.95
Collège Ahuntsic	.34	.05	
Conseil de la coopération du Québec	.48	.91	.05
Cooperative Union of Canada (formerly Cooperative Development Foundation)	3.86	4.19	2.33
CUSO	16.36	17.14	12.29
Dalhousie University	.94	.35	.22
École des hautes études commerciales	.66	.43	
École nationale d'administration publique	.61	.09	.04
Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes			.23
Institute for the Study and Application of Integrated Development	.25		
Institute of International Communication	1.08	.09	
International Council on Social Welfare, Canada	.20	.05	
Laval University	.87	.35	.41
Lester B. Pearson College	.33	.29	.44
Manitoba Institute of Management			.42
McGill University	.44	.39	.68
McMaster University	.46	.03	
Memorial University of Newfoundland	.55	.18	.37
Mohawk College of Applied Arts and Technology	.20	.13	x
North-South Institute	.60	.65	.72
Organisation canadienne pour la solidarité et le développement	1.09	1.97	3.68
Organization for Cooperation in Overseas Development	.71	.71	.49
St. Mary's University	.88		.14
Service universitaire canadien outre-mer	5.48	.02	
Société de coopération et de développement international		.08	.66
Société de développement international Desjardins Inc. (formerly Confédération des caisses populaires Desjardins)	2.79	2.92	4.15
Université du Québec à Montréal	.24	.22	.18
University of Alberta	.35	.11	.25
University of British Columbia	.38	.05	.05

Table F (cont'd)

Assistance Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)¹
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
University of Calgary	.19	.34	.35
University of Guelph	.95	.60	.34
University of Moncton	.57	.27	.16
University of Montreal	.47	.17	.16
University of Ottawa	.35	.36	.11
University of Saskatchewan	1.02	.54	.57
University of Sherbrooke	.29	.01	.01
University of Toronto	.60	.27	.05
University of Waterloo	.29	.44	.31
World University Service of Canada	4.80	3.94	3.72
York University	1.06	.13	.45
C. Other Canadian NGOs²	81.01	74.92	93.91
of which:			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency			
Canada (formerly Seventh Day Adventist Church)	.28	.53	.54
Africa Inland Mission	.20	.47	.30
African Wildlife Husbandry Development Association		.20	.30
Aga Khan Foundation of Canada	1.28	1.00	1.00
Ailes de l'espérance	.11	.20	x
Anglican Church of Canada	1.07	.80	1.08
Assistance médicale internationale	.69	.61	.52
Association pour le développement participé	.17	.27	.28
Association québécoise des organismes de coopération internationale	.25	.13	.42
Baptist Federation of Canada	.25	.41	.03
Camrose One World Institute	.23	.34	.30
Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace	7.96	6.84	7.36
Canadian Council for International Cooperation	.72	.73	.94
Canadian Council of Churches	.54	.32	.42
Canadian Hunger Foundation	2.12	.12	.43
Canadian Lutheran World Relief	2.96	2.08	2.26
Canadian Organization for Development through Education	2.40	2.67	2.80
Canadian Organization for Rehabilitation through Training	.41	.59	.79
Canadian Red Cross Society	.33	.26	.70
Canadian Rotary Committee on International Development (formerly Rotary Club of Guelph)	.76	1.00	.83
Canadian Save the Children Fund	1.52	1.36	1.36
Canadian UNICEF Committee	6.18	4.32	4.18
Cardinal Léger and His Endeavors	1.23	1.17	1.36
CARE Canada	5.91	3.01	2.71
Centre missionnaire Oblat	.60	.37	.45
Christian Reformed World Relief Committee	.46	.60	.59
Club 2/3 Inc.	1.51	1.19	1.36
Collaboration Santé Internationale	.52	.31	.40
Compassion of Canada	.34	.16	.20
Co-Workers of Mother Teresa in Canada			.27
Development Education Co-ordinating Council of Alberta	.44		.50
Emmanuel Relief and Rehabilitation International	.28	.19	.16
Fondation internationale Roncalli	.28	.41	.34
Foster Parents Plan of Canada	4.66	4.41	4.90
Gurkha Welfare Appeal	.52	.15	.35

Table F (cont'd)

Assistance Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)¹
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Help the Aged	.33	.11	.10
Hope International Development Agency (formerly Food for the Hungry/Canada)	.95	.87	.64
Horizons of Friendship	.91	.57	.60
Institut Fame Pereo	.64	.31	.50
Inter-Church Fund for International Development	1.63	2.03	1.65
Inter Pares	1.86	.69	1.14
International Child Care/Canada	.25	.31	.42
International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa			.49
Jeunesse du Monde	.23	.14	.23
Manitoba Council for International Co-operation	.24	.04	.29
MATCH International Centre	.31	.26	.38
Mennonite Brethren Missions/Services	.14	.14	.20
Mennonite Central Committee of Canada	1.92	1.80	2.49
Mennonite Economic Development Association	.42	.76	.83
Mission Aviation Fellowship of Canada		.19	.21
Operation Eyesight Universal	1.05	1.04	1.31
OXFAM-Canada	3.41	1.26	1.18
OXFAM-Québec	.41	.51	.44
Plenty Canada	.59	.43	.57
Presbyterian Church in Canada	.22	.39	.29
Prodeva F.I.C. Inc.		.20	.27
Salvation Army	.62	.54	.62
Saskatchewan Council for International Co-operation	.33	.13	.38
Save the Children Fund of British Columbia	.58	.20	.27
Secours aux lépreux	.14	.23	.17
SOPAR-Limbour	.17	.29	.27
South Asia Partnership		1.53	1.78
Sudan Interior Mission	.18	.14	.16
Tibetan Refugee Aid Society	.26	.15	.22
Unitarian Service Committee of Canada	2.55	1.79	2.00
United Church of Canada	1.66	1.32	1.33
World Concern (Canada) Association		.71	.33
World Relief Committee of Canada		.29	.22
World Vision of Canada	1.27	1.24	1.08
Wycliffe Bible Translators of Canada, Inc.		.42	.39
YMCA	1.61	.71	1.24
YWCA	.32	.23	.33
D. Provincial Governments' Contributions to NGOs and Institutional Cooperation	10.58	9.74	14.45
Sub-total: Assistance to Canadian NGOs	177.68	168.65	196.84
Assistance to International NGOs (International Private Organizations)			
A. Food Aid (International Committee of the Red Cross)⁴		2.69	6.22
B. International NGOs	19.00	18.75	16.30
of which:			
Association africaine d'éducation pour le développement			.26
Commission on Humanitarian Issues		.45	
Consejo de Educacion de Adultos de America Latina		.10	.25
Disabled Peoples' International		.23	.26
Euro Action Acord	.79	.73	.41

Table F (cont'd)

Assistance Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)¹
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Foundation for International Training		40	69
Institute for African Economic and Social Development	58	43	30
International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research			25
International Committee of the Red Cross ⁴	.52	.75	.75
International Council for Adult Education	.35	.72	.45
International Planned Parenthood Federation	5.29	7.82	7.20
International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources			.37
Liaison Committee for Food Corps Programs	.85	42	31
Pan-African Institute for Development	.54	.77	.33
Sarvodaya Shramadana International	.11	.63	.03
Society for International Development		.19	.20
World Council of Indigenous Peoples	.14	.69	.39
Sub-total: Assistance to International NGOs	19.00	21.44	22.52
Total Assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations	196.68	190.09	219.36

¹ Only those NGOs receiving more than \$200,000 in any given year are listed. The figures primarily represent contributions through the NGO, ICDS, INGO, Public Participation and Management for Change programs. (See notes below on other CIDA funding sources and Note 6, page 66 on Country Focus projects.)

² Includes the contributions to the Canadian Foodgrains Bank (formerly the Mennonite Central Committee Food Bank) and the NGO skim milk powder program (see Table K).

³ The total for 1985-86 includes \$19.5 million disbursed through the Special Fund for Africa. (These contributions are not included in the totals for the listed organizations.)

⁴ These contributions were made through the International Humanitarian Assistance Program and the Food Aid Coordination and Evaluation Centre.

x Less than \$5,000.

Table G

Assistance Disbursements by Crown Corporations¹
(Non-CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)			
Programs			
Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences	17.85	20.61	23.40
Social Sciences	14.29	15.45	14.45
Information Sciences	7.74	9.41	9.61
Health Sciences	7.31	8.98	10.03
Special Program Activities	1.29	2.05	2.24
Cooperative Programs	2.38	3.81	5.46
Fellowships and Awards	3.63	4.67	5.86
Program Related Activities	9.18	11.27	11.23
Total Assistance from IDRC	63.67	76.25	82.28
Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation (PCIAC)	42.03	51.54	20.92
International Centre for Ocean Development (ICOD)²		.80	.42
Total	105.70	128.59	103.62

¹ Excluding Administration Costs (See Table J).

² Actual disbursements by ICOD in 1985-86 amounted to \$1,220,900. Of that amount, \$789,500 were spent for administration, and \$431,400 for project expenditures. These funds were provided to ICOD from the ODA budget (\$800,000 in 1984-85 and \$330,000 in 1985-86) and other revenues (interest, etc.)

Table H

Humanitarian Assistance¹
(CIDA funds)
(\$ thousand)

		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Country	Purpose			
Angola	Drought	220	1,524	1,000
	Famine		222	
Antigua	Drought		100	
Argentina	Floods	110		
Bangladesh	Floods		290	
	Cyclone			225
Benin	Returnees			10
Bolivia	Floods	25		
	Drought	860		
Botswana	Drought	35	50	
Brazil	Drought	675		
	Floods			20
Burkina Faso	Drought		260	
	Famine		658	
Burma	Fire		25	
Burundi	Famine		100	
Cape Verde	Drought		110	
Central African Republic	Famine		50	
	Drought		250	
Chad	Drought		670	540
	Drought and Civil Strife	150		
	Famine		826	
	Storage		760	
	Floods			7
Chile	Earthquake		40	50
Colombia	Earthquake	160		
	Floods		30	
	Volcano			316
Djibouti	Drought		150	
Ecuador	Floods	95		
El Salvador	Conflict	975		
	Civil Strife	250		
	Displaced Persons			33
Ethiopia	Returnees	150	750	200
	Drought Relief	3,034	3,625	
	Drought/Conflict	500		300
	Refugees from Sudan	125	360	200
	Famine		15,553	
	Transport		1,731	500
	Health		100	
	Food for Work		460	
	Water Supply		262	
	Food		1,061	
	Bridge Construction		38	
	Seconded Specialists			70
	Twin Otter Spares			275
Fiji	Cyclone		30	
Gambia	Drought		100	
Ghana	Drought	150		
	Famine		128	
Guatemala	Orphans and Widows			150
Guinea	Earthquake	40		
Guinea-Bissau	Famine		15	

Table H (cont'd)

Humanitarian Assistance¹
(CIDA funds)
(\$ thousand)

		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Country	Purpose			
Haiti	Drought/Famine	50		
Honduras	Refugees/Civil Strife	20		
	Drought	45		
India	Floods			10
	Gas Leak		50	
Iran/Iraq	Conflict	400	400	400
Kenya	Civil Disturbance		50	
	Drought		70	
	Famine		358	
Lebanon	Conflict	1,550		490
	Seconded Specialists			26
Lesotho	Famine		22	
Madagascar	Cyclones/Floods		100	
Mali	Cholera		25	
	Drought		820	40
	Famine		1,028	143
Mauritania	Drought	300	200	
	Famine		214	
Mexico	Earthquake			577
Morocco	Drought		250	
Mozambique	Drought	155	785	1,000
	Cyclone/Floods	150		
	Famine		1,445	
	Emergency Assistance			1,220
Namibia	Drought		10	
Nepal	Floods	50		
Nicaragua	Civil Strife	30		
	Displaced Persons			76
Niger	Drought		120	
	Transport		25	
	Famine		451	
Pakistan	Afghan Refugees	8,876	5,174	4,460
	Seconded Specialists			26
Panama	Drought	25		
Paraguay	Floods	55		
Peru	Floods	95		
	Drought	200		
Philippines	Typhoon		150	10
	Conflict		350	250
	Emergency Feeding Program			300
Portugal	Floods	50		
Rwanda	Drought		10	
Senegal	Drought		160	
	Famine		150	
Somalia	Medicine			50
South Africa	Drought	30		
Sri Lanka	Civil Strife	75		
	Floods	50		
Sudan	Refugees	1,050	1,750	500
	Drought		500	1,500

Table H (cont'd)

**Humanitarian Assistance¹
(CIDA funds)
(\$ thousand)**

		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Country	Purpose			
Sudan (cont'd)	Famine		6,961	
	Refugees/Drought			500
	Seconded Specialists			229
	Scurvy Epidemic			55
	Logistic Support			275
	Special Appeal/Refugees			1,000
	Transport			500
Swaziland	Cyclone/Floods	75		
Tanzania	Drought		110	
	Famine		1,272	
Thailand	Refugees	1,000	2,200	2,000
	Anti-Piracy Program		260	100
Thailand/ Kampuchea	Refugees	175	900	700
Timor	Civil Unrest/Drought	150		
Turkey	Earthquake	500		
Uganda	Displaced Persons	630		
	Famine		200	
	Seconded Specialists			50
Vanuatu	Cyclone		50	
Viet Nam	Typhoons			50
Zambia	Drought		80	
Zimbabwe	Refugees			23
	Drought	25	320	
	Refugees from Mozambique		200	
	Famine		577	
Sub-total: Allocation by Country		23,365	58,126	20,453
Not Allocable by Country				
Africa	All Africa Program	2,000	2,000	
	Drought Relief	3,600	325	
	Refugee Program	260		385
	Famine		1,521	
	Administrative Expenses		250	
	Food Aid Coordination & Operational Support		500	
	Coordination		100	
	Food Aid		6,010	
	Medicine			441
	Drought	150		
Sahel	Famine		274	
	Seconded Specialists			54
Caribbean & Latin America	Emergency Preparedness	835	1,370	
	Evaluation Consultant			71
Caribbean	Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness Project	201	578	556
	Hurricane Study		35	

Table H (cont'd)

Humanitarian Assistance¹
(CIDA funds)
(\$ thousand)

		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Country	Purpose			
Central America	Refugees	3,000	2,500	2,500
	Conflict		1,000	1,000
Middle East	Special Relief	3,900		
	Palestinian Refugees	2,320	360	375
Southeast Asia	Refugee Relief	50		
Multinational	Disaster Preparedness		200	
	Seconded Specialist Training			10
	Monitoring Evaluation Consultants			4
World	Protection for Political Prisoners	525		
Sub-total: Not Allocable by Country		16,841	17,023	5,397
Total Humanitarian Assistance		40,206	75,149	25,850

¹ See also International Humanitarian Assistance through multilateral organizations in Table E-1 and International Committee of the Red Cross, Table F.

100

Table I

Assistance Disbursements for Scholarships and Miscellaneous Programs
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Scholarship Programs			
Commonwealth Scholarships	3.69	3.95	5.46
CIDA Scholarships	.40	.45	.50
Total Scholarship Programs	4.09	4.40	5.96
Miscellaneous Programs			
Asia-Pacific Foundation		.50	.50
Industrial Cooperation	21.11	38.50	27.83
Voluntary Agricultural Development Assistance	1.50	1.32	1.19
Total Miscellaneous Programs	22.61	40.32	29.52

Table J

Administrative Costs¹
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
CIDA's Administrative Costs			
Salaries, Wages and Other Personnel Costs	43.29	42.17	52.06
Transportation and Communications	5.05	6.12	6.81
Consultants, Professional and Special Services	7.03	8.86	7.42
Rentals	2.98	5.29	3.98
Purchases, Repairs and Upkeep	.65	2.56	.57
Utilities, Materials and Supplies	.85	1.26	.96
All Other Expenditures	1.87	1.56	2.00
Total: CIDA's Administrative Costs	61.72	67.82	73.81
IDRC's Administrative Costs			
Salaries and Benefits	4.62	5.45	6.06
Rent and Accommodation	.52	.62	.62
Office and Sundry Expenses	.49	.47	.50
Professional and Special Services	.20	.20	.20
Travel and Relocation	.42	.46	.46
Governors' Meetings	.17	.25	.28
Depreciation and Amortization	.36	.69	.39
Telecommunications	.12	.11	.16
Insurance	.02	.01	.01
Interest	.02	.05	.03
Total: IDRC's Administrative Costs	6.94	8.30	8.71
Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation	.83	1.67	1.68
Field Staff (Estimated)			
External Affairs	22.40	21.53	24.68
Total: Field Staff (Estimated)	22.40	21.53	24.68
Total Administrative Costs	91.89	99.32	108.88

¹ See Note 5, p. 66.

Table K

**Food Aid Recipients
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)**

	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86	
Country-to-Country Food Aid	Government- to- Government	NGO	Government- to- Government	NGO	Government- to- Government	NGO
Anglophone Africa						
Angola						.18
Botswana	2.36		4.00	.10	1.99	
Egypt				.01		.02
Ethiopia ¹	9.49	.65	12.41	8.46	12.45	23.44
Ghana		.30	4.90	.53	5.05	.04
Kenya		.16	8.00	.34		.45
Mozambique	5.55	.05	9.97	.05		.16
Nigeria		.02		.02		
Sudan	7.95	.17	5.03	.56	11.95	2.53
Tanzania	4.00	.02	3.01		.01	.06
Uganda				.02		
Zambia		.02	7.94	.02	3.92	.04
Zimbabwe		.05	5.77	.02	.01	.05
Sub-total: Anglophone Africa	29.35	1.44	61.03	10.13	35.39	26.96
Francophone Africa						
Benin						x
Burkina Faso	.41				3.49	.56
Burundi						x
Cameroon						x
Chad	1.91		.01			
Congo				.02		
Côte-d'Ivoire						.01
Guinea	.98		1.00		.01	
Madagascar						.01
Mali	.70		4.07		2.41	.67
Mauritania	3.08	.10	3.79		4.78	
Morocco	x		4.96			
Niger	.45			.10	4.39	
Rwanda	2.24		2.99	.02	3.50	.01
Senegal	4.61		3.47		3.88	.01
Togo			1.95			
Tunisia			4.99			
Zaire	3.36	.07	7.07	.04	3.81	.03
Sub-total: Francophone Africa	17.74	.17	34.30	.18	26.28	1.30
Americas						
Antigua		.02		.02		.02
Argentina		.03		.02		.02
Barbados		.02		.02		.02
Belize		.02		.02		.02
Bolivia	9.44		.05	.02		.01
Brazil		.07		.05		.06
Chile		.02		.02		.07
Colombia						x
Costa Rica						.02
Dominican Republic		.09		.28		.48
Ecuador		.09				

Table K (cont'd)

Food Aid Recipients
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86	
Country-to-Country Food Aid	Government-to-Government	NGO	Government-to-Government	NGO	Government-to-Government	NGO
El Salvador		1.01		.26		1.25
Grenada		.01				
Guatemala		.09		.07		.24
Guyana		.03		.02		.04
Haiti		.52		.30		.56
Honduras		.23		.07		.14
Jamaica	6.88	.02	13.00	.04	16.78	.03
Mexico				.02		.04
Nicaragua	2.82	.05		.31		.80
Panama				.02		.02
Paraguay						.01
Peru	4.97	.06	3.95	.04	.02	.07
St. Vincent						.02
Uruguay				.02		.42
Regional	.52					
Sub-total: Americas	24.63	2.38	17.00	1.62	16.80	4.34
Asia						
Bangladesh	65.71	.09	61.35	.04	49.67	.80
India	14.87	.07	16.62	.03	13.13	.31
Indonesia		.04				
Lebanon		.02				.02
Pakistan	13.56	.03	14.08	.02	13.93	.01
Philippines		.03		.13		.08
Sri Lanka	10.00		10.00	.01	7.80	
Thailand						.02
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of						.01
Sub-total: Asia	104.14	.28	102.05	.23	84.53	1.23
Oceania						
Fiji				.02		.04
Papua New Guinea				.02		
Sub-total: Oceania				.04		.04
Other Food Aid Programs						
Non-Governmental Organizations (not allocable by country)		.62		.48		.29
Canadian Foodgrains Bank ²		5.46		11.50		.21
Other (Special Administration)			.10		.14	
Sub-total: Other Food Aid Programs		6.08	.10	11.98	.14	.50
Sub-total: Country-to-Country Food Aid	175.86	10.35	214.48	24.18	163.13	34.37

Table K (cont'd)

**Food Aid Recipients
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)**

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Multilateral Food Aid Shipments³			
World Food Program (including International Emergency Food Reserve)			
Anglophone Africa			
Angola	.39	1.49	1.30
Botswana	.07		
Djibouti			.04
Egypt	6.18	5.06	4.45
Ethiopia	6.84	9.47	6.89
Ghana	7.34		.87
Kenya		3.91	.01
Lesotho	.56	.46	.02
Liberia			.09
Mozambique	1.65	.94	4.20
Somalia	4.92		1.56
Sudan	.26	1.63	.01
Uganda	.76	.40	.08
Zambia		.51	
Zimbabwe	3.69	.49	
Sub-total: Anglophone Africa	32.65	24.35	19.50
Francophone Africa			
Algeria		1.73	
Benin	.02	.10	.26
Burkina Faso	.52	.05	
Cape Verde	.42		.39
Chad	6.20	5.53	1.66
Congo	.06		.04
Equatorial Guinea	.37	.48	
Gambia		.76	
Guinea			.04
Guinea-Bissau	.22		.03
Madagascar	.10		
Mali	.15	3.00	1.08
Mauritania	1.06	.48	.10
Morocco			2.49
Niger		4.97	.01
Rwanda	.71	2.33	.13
Sao Tome and Principe	.03		.12
Senegal	.42	.13	
Togo			.03
Tunisia			.44
Sub-total: Francophone Africa	10.28	19.56	6.79
Americas			
Antigua	.06	.07	.09
Barbados	.05	.05	.05
Bolivia	1.30		.58
Brazil	1.18	2.36	1.45

Table K (cont'd)

**Food Aid Recipients
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)**

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Multilateral Food Aid Shipments³			
Colombia	1.47	2.31	3.81
Costa Rica	.33	.44	.85
Cuba	.47		3.32
Ecuador	1.08	.71	1.15
El Salvador	1.17	.42	1.34
Guatemala	1.17	1.60	1.65
Guyana	.03	.07	
Haiti	.33	1.27	.32
Honduras	2.18	1.86	3.05
Jamaica		.04	.09
Mexico	2.25		5.31
Nicaragua	5.34	2.92	2.19
Panama	.43		.03
Paraguay	1.58	2.91	1.04
Peru		2.88	.33
St. Kitts	.05	.19	.12
St. Lucia	.15	.20	.34
St. Vincent	.02	.12	.14
Sub-total: Americas	20.64	20.42	27.26
Asia			
Bangladesh	17.89		.26
Bhutan	.03	.02	.04
China	38.11	46.26	56.46
India	.09	.13	
Indonesia	.38	.44	.20
Jordan	.98		
Lebanon			6.73
Nepal	.01		.05
Pakistan	.83	.08	.47
Sri Lanka	.20	.10	.64
Syria		1.63	3.18
Yemen Arab Republic			1.55
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of		3.33	.69
Sub-total: Asia	58.52	51.99	70.27
Other assistance	24.20	29.52	26.48
Sub-total: World Food Program	146.29	145.83	150.30
Other (Special Administration)		.20	
Sub-total: Multilateral Food Aid Shipments	146.29	146.03	150.30
Total Food Aid	332.50	384.69	347.81

Table K (cont'd)

**Food Aid Recipients
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)**

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Summary			
Government-to-Government	175.86	214.48	163.13
NGO	10.35	24.18	34.37
Sub-total Country-to-Country	186.21	238.66	197.51
Multilateral	146.29	146.03	150.30
Total Food Aid	332.50	384.69	347.81

¹ The amount shown for Ethiopia under government-to-government in 1984-85 includes \$6.5 million from the Special Fund for Africa. In 1984-85 and 1985-86 under NGO, \$2.69 and \$6.2 million respectively were also disbursed through the International Committee of the Red Cross.

² Formerly called the Mennonite Central Committee Food Bank.

³ See Table N for estimates on total multilateral assistance by country.

x Less than \$5,000.

Table L

Assistance Disbursements to Least-Developed Countries (LLDCs)¹
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	Government-to-Government			Country-to-Country		
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Anglophone Africa						
Botswana	5.11	6.55	4.21	5.79	7.56	4.65
Djibouti			.05	.24	.32	.05
Ethiopia	12.26	13.83	14.22	19.08	47.00	56.70
Lesotho	2.31	2.90	2.19	3.61	4.67	4.16
Malawi	8.33	3.46	2.03	9.26	4.31	2.78
Sierra Leone	.04	.11	.11	.83	1.31	.66
Somalia	.10	.20	.06	1.42	.98	1.08
Sudan	12.91	10.68	19.00	15.63	22.19	29.62
Tanzania	30.05	40.75	24.29	33.44	44.93	26.81
Uganda	5.62	2.49	.76	8.16	3.83	1.86
Sub-total: Anglophone Africa	76.73	80.97	66.91	97.46	137.10	128.38
Francophone Africa						
Benin	.91	1.50	.41	1.12	1.81	.59
Burkina Faso	5.28	8.22	14.48	6.85	11.21	16.82
Burundi	.36	1.02	1.15	1.63	1.69	1.50
Cape Verde	.30	.39	.25	.45	.57	.31
Central African Republic	.19	.13	.15	.33	.49	.17
Chad	2.21	.13	.18	2.55	2.57	1.45
Comoros	.02	.08	x	.69	.19	.31
Equatorial Guinea	.07	.09	.05	.07	.13	.14
Gambia	.24	.33	.15	1.79	.95	.87
Guinea	2.84	15.15	7.41	3.16	18.06	8.15
Guinea-Bissau	.35	.39	.21	.41	.49	.52
Mali	6.10	11.58	16.40	7.15	14.43	19.07
Mauritania	3.63	4.39	5.04	4.12	4.94	5.62
Niger	6.73	20.92	26.37	7.30	21.87	26.74
Rwanda	12.28	14.45	11.81	12.90	15.03	12.19
Sao Tome and Principe		.04	x		.04	x
Togo	.25	3.09	10.54	1.23	3.62	10.88
Sub-total: Francophone Africa	41.76	81.91	94.59	51.75	98.09	105.31
Regional Programs						
East African Community ²	.03	.03	x	.03	.03	x
University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland ³	.39	.15	x	.39	.15	x
Sahel ⁴	15.12	5.84	7.80	15.49	6.33	7.96
Sub-total: Africa	134.03	168.91	169.31	165.12	241.70	241.65
Americas						
Haiti	6.52	4.44	3.58	13.83	8.77	7.67

Table L (cont'd)

Assistance Disbursements to Least-Developed Countries (LLDCs)¹
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	Government-to-Government			Country-to-Country		
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Asia						
Bangladesh	107.31	103.28	100.11	111.79	105.76	103.53
Bhutan	.05		.09	.12	.40	.22
Maldives	.02		.02	.02		.02
Nepal	7.88	8.17	7.28	9.60	10.08	8.87
Yemen Arab Republic	.23	.24	.11	.24	.42	.51
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	.03	.12		.04	.12	.01
Sub-total: Asia	115.52	111.81	107.62	121.81	116.78	113.16
Oceania						
Kiribati	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
Tuvalu	.08	.08	.15	.08	.08	.15
Western Samoa	.15	.15	.15	.17	.15	.16
Sub-total: Oceania	.38	.37	.45	.40	.38	.46
Total: LLDCs	256.45	285.53	280.96	300.76	367.25	362.48
% of GNP	.06	.07	.06	.08	.09	.08

¹ For definitions of LLDCs see Part 2. Of the 39 developing countries listed by the United Nations as least developed, there are two not aided by Canada: Afghanistan and Laos.

² The East African Community comprises Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, although only Tanzania and Uganda are LLDCs.

³ Swaziland is included in the Regional Program although it is not a LLDC.

⁴ The Sahel comprises Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal, although Senegal is not a LLDC.

x Less than \$5,000.

Table M

Country-to-Country Disbursements for 1985-86
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	Government-to-Government ¹	ICDS ²	NGO ³	INGO ⁴	Industrial Cooperation	Humanitarian Assistance ⁵	Food Aid ⁶	IDRC ⁷	PCIAC ⁸	ICOD ⁹	Prov. Gov't ¹⁰	Total
Africa												
Anglophone Africa												
Angola	.08		.13		.01	1.00	.18	x			.01	1.40
Botswana	2.22	.02	.08				1.99	.31			.02	4.65
Djibouti	.05											.05
Egypt	6.43	.15	.13		2.64		.02	1.08			.06	10.51
Ethiopia	1.77	.49	11.30			1.54	35.89	1.08			4.62	56.70
Ghana	9.32	.02	.32		.28		5.09	.21	1.86		.07	17.17
Kenya	22.41	.27	1.17	.01	.04		.45	1.33	5.99		.22	31.90
Lesotho	2.19	x	1.60					.20			.18	4.16
Liberia	.01	.02	x					.08			.16	.27
Malawi	2.03	.14	.34		.02			.22			.03	2.78
Mauritius	.38	.02						.03				.43
Mozambique	.18	.17	.21	.02		2.22	.16	.17			.14	3.26
Namibia	.05		.04								.09	.09
Nigeria	.23	.04	x	x	.07			.79			.07	1.20
Seychelles	.12	.01	.05					.03			x	.20
Sierra Leone	.11		.04					.50			.02	.66
Somalia	.06	.57	.19		.01	.05		.14			.06	1.08
South Africa	.43	.51	1.21					.02			.02	2.19
Sudan	7.04	.01	2.77	.09	.12	4.56	14.49	.38			.16	29.62
Swaziland	3.05	.01	.12					.05			.06	3.29
Tanzania	24.27	.13	.84	.13	.02		.07	1.03	.17		.15	26.81
Uganda	.76	.30	.15	.07		.05		.19			.33	1.86
Zambia	14.11	.05	.06	x		.02	3.96	.30			.07	18.56
Zimbabwe	15.71	.22	.41	.01	.22		.06	.60			.07	17.29
Regional Programs												
East African Community	x											x
Southern African Development												
Coordination Conference (SADCC)	9.11											9.11
University of Botswana/												
Lesotho/Swaziland	x											x
Anglophone Africa Programs	2.10	.05	.04	.08	.36	.41		.75			.01	3.80
Total Anglophone Africa	124.22	3.20	21.18	.40	3.78	9.86	62.35	9.50	8.02		6.54	249.07

Table M (cont'd)

Country-to-Country Disbursements for 1985-86
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	Government-to-Government ¹	ICDS ²	NGO ³	INGO ⁴	Industrial Cooperation	Humanitarian Assistance ⁵	Food Aid ⁶	IDRC ⁷	PCIAC ⁸	ICOD ⁹	Prov. Gov't ¹⁰	Total
Francophone Africa												
Algeria	5.77	.01			.20		x	.02				6.00
Benin	.41	.11			x	.01		.01			.03	.59
Burkina Faso	10.99	.13	1.35	.05			4.05	.12			.14	16.82
Burundi	1.15	x	.06				x	.28				1.50
Cameroon	13.20	.05	1.17	.01	1.70		x	.14			.01	16.27
Cape Verde	.25		.01					.04			.01	.31
Central African Republic	.15		.01					.01			.01	.17
Chad	.18		.67			55					.06	1.45
Comoros	x	.31										.31
Congo	.74	.11			.15			.05				1.05
Côte-d'Ivoire	12.96	.03	.01	x	.95		.01	.39			.01	14.35
Equatorial Guinea	.05		x		.09							.14
Gabon	3.01	.01	.01		.08				.21		.02	3.11
Gambia	.15	.26	.14					.09	.48			.87
Guinea	7.40			.01	.13		.01	.13				8.15
Guinea-Bissau	.21	.30	.01								.01	.52
Madagascar	.21	.04	.02		.39		.01	.01			.02	.70
Mali	13.98	.01	.94	.02		.18	3.08	.73			.12	19.07
Mauritania	.26	.02	.49				4.78	.05			.01	5.62
Morocco	1.94	.17			.36			.12	.58			3.16
Niger	21.99	.01	.23	.03			4.39	-.02			.10	26.74
Rwanda	8.31	.01	.15	.14			3.51	.05			.02	12.19
Sao Tome and Principe	x										x	
Senegal	16.70	.03	1.09	.02	.11		3.89	.44	.61		.01	22.90
Togo	10.54	.13	.01					.20			x	10.88
Tunisia	-2.43	.05	x		.46			.37				-1.55
Zaire	11.67	.30	.88		.26		3.84	.18			.08	17.22
Regional Programs												
Sahel	7.80			.10		.05						7.96
Francophone Africa Programs	2.21	x	.13	.21	.32	.41		.75			.02	4.05
Total: Francophone Africa	149.81	2.08	7.37	.57	5.19	1.21	27.58	4.17	1.89		.67	200.54
Total: Africa	274.03	5.28	28.55	.97	8.97	11.07	89.93	13.68	9.91		7.21	449.61

Table M (cont'd)

Country-to-Country Disbursements for 1985-86
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	Government-to-Government ¹	ICDS ²	NGO ³	INGO ⁴	Industrial Cooperation	Humanitarian Assistance ⁵	Food Aid ⁶	IDRC ⁷	PCIAC ⁸	ICOD ⁹	Prov. Gov't ¹⁰	Total
Americas												
Anguilla	.08	x	.02		.01		.02	x				.08
Antigua	.34		.29		.28		.02	1.44			.01	.39
Argentina	.03		.03	.01	.48		.02	.24	2.66			2.06
Barbados	.42	.10	.07		.03		.02	.07			x	3.95
Belize	4.46	.09	.51	x	.25		.01	.36				4.74
Bolivia	1.43	.04	.02		.28	.02	.06	1.10			.33	2.93
Brazil	4.19	.05	.50		.26	.05	.07	2.84			.11	6.35
Chile	-.13	.05	1.08	.01	.81	.32	x	2.10	.34		.11	4.33
Colombia	3.01	.19	.40	.03	x		.02	1.53	.06		.88	8.07
Costa Rica	6.89	.14	.06					.14			x	8.70
Cuba	-.01							.01				.14
Dominica	7.42		.16					.36			.03	7.62
Dominican Republic	.41		.62		.23		.48	.42			.11	2.22
Ecuador	-.08	.10	.44	.02	.62			.02			.04	1.56
El Salvador	.20		.24			.03	1.25	.01			.06	1.80
Grenada	6.76	.04	.02					.38			.02	6.85
Guatemala	.46	x	.73		.04	.15	.24	.04			1.99	1.89
Guyana	.70	.01	.01		.01		.04	.12	.01		x	.89
Haiti	3.58	.13	2.34		.47		.56	.31	.01		.27	7.67
Honduras	2.94	.12	.72		.01		.14	.38			.04	4.35
Jamaica	11.99	.32	.56	.02	.43		16.81	1.12	2.78		.05	34.07
Mexico	1.25	.09	.19		.30	.58	.04	.73			1.35	4.52
Montserrat	.09	.01										.10
Nicaragua	6.01	.27	.88			.08	.80	.04			.18	8.24
Panama	.08		.08				.02	.38			.09	.64
Paraguay	.02		.11	.03				.07			x	.23
Peru	13.65	.21	1.24		.78		.09	2.40			.47	18.84
St. Kitts	.63	.12						.09				.85
St. Lucia	.65	x	.23					.09			.04	1.00
St. Vincent	2.45	.17	.08				.02	.01			.09	2.82
Suriname			.02								.02	.05
Trinidad and Tobago	-.88	.01			.12			.31				-.43
Turks and Caicos Is.	.07				.01							.07
Uruguay	.05		.02		.06		.42	.29			x	.84
Venezuela								.06				.06
Virgin Is.	.01											.01
Regional Programs												
Leeward and Windward Islands	5.59									.05		5.63
University of West Indies	.02											.02

Table M (cont'd)

Country-to-Country Disbursements for 1985-86
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	Government-to-Government ¹	ICDS ²	NGO ³	INGO ⁴	Industrial Cooperation	Humanitarian Assistance ⁵	Food Aid ⁶	IDRC ⁷	PCIAC ⁸	ICOD ⁹	Prov. Gov't ¹⁰	Total
Central America and Caribbean South America	12.30 2.51	.04	.10 x	.05	1.59 .33	4.09 .04		.01 .01	.04		.01 .01	18.19 2.94
Total Americas	99.57	2.31	11.75	.18	7.40	5.35	21.14	17.42	5.88	.05	4.35	175.40
Asia												
Bangladesh	50.44	x	.82		.52	.23	50.47	.66			.38	103.53
Bhutan	.09	.06	.05					-.01			.02	.22
Burma	2.24		.01		x			.04	.73			3.03
China	15.46	.69	.13	.12	2.98			2.40			.02	21.80
Hong Kong								.09				.09
India	32.36	.83	2.39	.12	1.12	.01	13.44	1.42			.76	52.45
Indonesia	74.94	.09	.68	.02	.71			.89			.16	77.49
Israel (Gaza Strip)		.16	.15					.06				.38
Jordan	.25	x	.01					.39			x	.65
Korea, Republic of	-.07	.09	.15			.52	.02	.20			.22	.22
Lebanon	.67		.15					.12				1.48
Malaysia	1.00	.15	.10	x	.80			1.13				3.19
Maldives	.02											.02
Nepal	7.28	.18	.83		.55	4.49	13.94	.48			.09	8.87
Pakistan	52.75	.71	.71	.10		.56	.08	.40			.26	73.19
Philippines	.51		.68		.01			2.98	2.96		.28	8.06
Singapore	.02	.43			.03			.62				1.10
Sri Lanka	18.72	.06	.53	.03	.02		7.80	.60	.17		.08	27.99
Syria								.20				.20
Thailand	8.56	.21	.10		1.60	2.10	.02	2.25	.67		.05	15.55
Yemen Arab Republic	.11		x		.39							.51
Yemen, Democratic People's Republic of						1.53	.01					.01
Regional Programs	5.56	.06	.35	.20	.58			.83			.02	9.11
Total: Asia	270.93	3.00	7.70	.59	9.33	9.42	85.76	15.76	4.53		2.13	409.14
Europe												
Cyprus		.01						.02				.03
Malta	-.03											-.03
Turkey	-2.27				.36			.18				-1.73
Total: Europe	-2.30	.01			.36			.20				-1.73

Table M (cont'd)

Country-to-Country Disbursements for 1985-86
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	Government-to-Government ¹	ICDS ²	NGO ³	INGO ⁴	Industrial Cooperation	Humanitarian Assistance ⁵	Food Aid ⁶	IDRC ⁷	PCIAC ⁸	ICOD ⁹	Prov. Gov't ¹⁰	Total
Oceania												
Cook Is.	.08	x	.08				.04	.13			.01	.08
Fiji	.25											.51
Kiribati	.15											.15
Papua New Guinea	.24	x	.17					.06			.09	.56
Solomon Is.	.13		.05					.03			x	.21
Tonga	.15											.15
Tuvalu	.15											.15
Vanuatu	.25	.02									.02	.29
Western Samoa	.15		.03							.03		.16
Regional Programs												.06
Total: Oceania	1.54	.02	.33				.04	.23		.03	.12	2.31
Country not specified	9.31	49.70	46.77	14.56	1.76	.01	.64	35.00	.61	.34	.64	159.32
Sub-total: by Country												1,194.05
Unallocable by Country												
Scholarships												
Administrative Costs												5.96
Asia-Pacific Foundation												108.88
Sub-total: Unallocable by Country												.50
Total Country-to-Country	653.08	60.33	95.10	16.30	27.83	25.85	197.50	82.28	20.92	.42	14.45	1,309.39

¹ Government-to-Government (Geographic Program) excluding food aid. See Table D for Government-to-Government including food aid. See Table K for Government-to-Government food aid.

² Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Program. See Table F for major organizations.

³ Non-Governmental Organizations Program. (National Private Organizations). Includes Management for Change, Public Participation Program and VADA from Table H. See Table F for major organizations. In 1984-85, the Special Fund for Africa was allocated according to the Program in which the funds were distributed. In 1985-86, it appears under the NGO Program.

⁴ International Non-Governmental Organizations (International Private Organizations). Includes the International Committee of the Red Cross from the International Humanitarian Assistance Program. See Table F for major organizations

⁵ See Table H.

⁶ See Table K.

⁷ International Development Research Centre. see Table G.

⁸ Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation. see Table G.

⁹ International Centre for Ocean Development. see Table G.

¹⁰ Provincial Government contributions to NGOs for which CIDA has matching funds.

x Less than \$5,000.

Table N

Estimates of Multilateral Disbursements by Country, 1985-86¹
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	Investments and Advances (capital subscriptions and special funds contributions) through IFIs ²	Grants and Contributions through Other Multilateral Organizations ³	Food Aid through Multilateral Organizations ⁴	Total Estimated Multilateral Disbursements
Anglophone Africa				
Angola	.20	.95	2.10	3.25
Botswana	1.48	.65	2.28	4.41
Djibouti	.50	.38	.20	1.08
Egypt	1.16	1.29	2.36	4.81
Ethiopia	11.65	3.21	6.15	21.01
Ghana	13.80	1.08	3.14	18.02
Kenya	9.89	1.16	3.29	14.35
Lesotho	3.06	.46	1.83	5.36
Liberia	4.04	.34		4.39
Malawi	6.86	1.25	.26	8.36
Mauritius	1.23	.32	.60	2.15
Mozambique	2.71	1.35	4.34	8.41
Namibia		.21		.21
Nigeria	.40	1.78		2.18
Seychelles	.12	.35	.05	.52
Sierra Leone	1.80	.92		2.72
Somalia	6.28	2.83	7.70	16.81
Sudan	13.62	3.00	3.77	20.39
Swaziland	.40	.42	.24	1.06
Tanzania	11.74	3.09	1.05	15.88
Uganda	13.63	1.88	2.98	18.48
Zambia	6.63	.88	.71	8.22
Zimbabwe	2.17	.87	1.17	4.21
Sub-total	113.38	28.67	44.22	186.27
Francophone Africa				
Algeria	.23	.59	.03	.85
Benin	3.78	1.08	.68	5.54
Burkina Faso	3.80	1.74	1.61	7.15
Burundi	6.89	.99	.60	8.47
Cameroon	.53	.66	.23	1.42
Cape Verde	1.27	.46	.54	2.28
Central African Republic	4.27	1.04	.27	5.58
Chad	2.25	.89	3.86	7.00
Comoros	1.93	.31	.33	2.57
Congo	1.65	.38	.20	2.22
Côte-d'Ivoire	.52	.58		1.10
Equatorial Guinea	.51	.33	.53	1.37
Gabon	.18	.36		.54
Gambia	1.43	.64	1.11	3.18
Guinea	5.32	.86	.48	6.66
Guinea-Bissau	1.57	.37	.51	2.45
Libya		.23		.23
Madagascar	8.52	.57	.09	9.18
Mali	7.40	1.90	3.76	13.06
Mauritania	.58	.73	1.86	3.17

Table N (cont'd)

Estimates of Multilateral Disbursements by Country, 1985-86¹
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	Investments and Advances (capital subscriptions and special funds contributions) through IFIs ²	Grants and Contributions through Other Multilateral Organizations ³	Food Aid through Multilateral Organizations ⁴	Total Estimated Multilateral Disbursements
Morocco	1.10	.72	3.56	5.38
Niger	6.56	1.57	.89	9.02
Rwanda	5.82	.98	.60	7.40
Sao Tome and Principe	.24	.10	.23	.57
Senegal	5.15	1.55	1.14	7.84
Togo	5.15	.76	.48	6.39
Tunisia	1.09	.40	2.19	3.68
Zaire	13.71	.70	.02	14.43
South of Sahara unallocated		.31		.31
Sub-total	91.46	21.78	25.79	139.04
Africa unspecified	1.51	6.28		7.79
Total Africa	206.35	56.73	70.01	333.10
Americas				
Anguilla	.33	.02		.34
Antigua and Barbuda	.10	.27	.02	.39
Argentina	1.28	.49		1.77
Bahamas	.01	.19		.20
Barbados	.14	.20	.02	.36
Belize	.27	.20		.47
Bermuda		.01		.01
Bolivia	2.37	.59	.78	3.74
Brazil	4.14	.95	1.43	6.51
Cayman Is.	.02	.02		.03
Chile	1.56	.23		1.80
Colombia	3.14	.78	.27	4.19
Costa Rica	1.54	.56	.11	2.20
Cuba		.36		.36
Dominica	.34	.43		.77
Dominican Republic	1.98	.37		2.35
Ecuador	2.88	.45	.36	3.69
El Salvador	1.03	.31	1.52	2.86
Grenada	.46	.24		.70
Guatemala	.81	.29	1.19	2.29
Guyana	.79	.74	.03	1.56
Haiti	4.03	.89	.53	5.45
Honduras	1.73	1.03	1.44	4.21
Jamaica	.54	.75	.05	1.34
Mexico	3.30	1.22	.60	5.12
Montserrat	.07	.06		.13
Netherland Antilles		.05		.05
Nicaragua	.65	.61	1.67	2.93
Panama	1.03	.31	.06	1.40
Paraguay	1.02	.23	.83	2.08
Peru	.86	.91	2.19	3.96

Table N (cont'd)

Estimates of Multilateral Disbursements by Country, 1985-86¹
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	Investments and Advances (capital subscriptions and special funds contributions) through IFIs ²	Grants and Contributions through Other Multilateral Organizations ³	Food Aid through Multilateral Organizations ⁴	Total Estimated Multilateral Disbursements
St. Kitts-Nevis	.49	.12	.03	.64
St. Lucia	1.12	.26	.08	1.45
St. Vincent and Grenadines	.62	.15	.03	.80
Suriname		.04		.04
Trinidad and Tobago		.51		.51
Turks and Caicos Is.	.15	.04		.19
Uruguay	.25	.10		.35
Venezuela		.22		.22
Virgin Is.	.12	.12		.24
West Indies unallocated	.01			.01
America unspecified	2.82	3.03		5.85
Total Americas	42.01	18.34	13.21	73.56
Asia				
Afghanistan		.88	.03	.91
Bahrain		.13		.13
Bangladesh	72.45	5.14	15.89	93.48
Bhutan	.36	.79	.78	1.94
Burma	17.19	1.40		18.59
China	24.56	3.33	17.63	45.52
Hong Kong	.01	.19		.20
India	76.14	10.26	3.91	90.31
Indonesia	4.99	3.45	2.22	10.67
Iran		.63		.63
Iraq		.16		.16
Jordan	.08	.34	2.01	2.44
Kampuchea		.49	.38	.86
Korea	2.38	.36		2.74
Kuwait		.12		.12
Laos	1.93	.76	.12	2.80
Lebanon	.01	1.53	1.22	2.75
Macao		.01		.01
Malaysia	16.62	.96		17.57
Maldives	.11	.29		.41
Nepal	14.45	2.01	.53	16.99
Oman	.04	.23		.27
Pakistan	36.76	5.58	14.49	56.83
Philippines	2.20	1.37	.39	3.95
Qatar		.09		.09
Saudi Arabia		.87		.87
Singapore	.04	.10		.14
Sri Lanka	15.40	1.59	.30	17.29
Syria	.06	.43	2.98	3.47
Thailand	3.92	2.20		6.12

Table N (cont'd)

Estimates of Multilateral Disbursements by Country, 1985-86¹
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	Investments and Advances (capital subscriptions and special funds contributions) through IFIs ²	Grants and Contributions through Other Multilateral Organizations ³	Food Aid through Multilateral Organizations ⁴	Total Estimated Multilateral Disbursements
United Arab Emirates		.10		.10
Viet Nam	.53	1.99	.09	2.61
Yemen Arab Republic	.07	.90	1.04	2.00
Yemen, Democratic People's Republic of	.03	.59	2.63	3.25
Middle East unallocated		1.33		1.33
Asia unspecified		4.52		4.52
Total Asia	290.35	55.10	66.63	412.08
Europe				
Cyprus	.03	.56	.05	.63
Greece		.14		.14
Malta		.13		.13
Portugal	.18	.10		.28
Turkey	1.55	.36	.12	2.03
Yugoslavia	.76	.21		.98
Europe unallocated	.56	.27		.83
Total Europe	3.08	1.76	.17	5.01
Oceania				
Cook Is.	.09	.11		.20
Fiji	.02	.67	.11	.79
Kiribati	.01	.12		.13
Niue		.03		.03
Pacific Is.		.06		.06
Papua New Guinea	1.71	.39		2.09
Solomon Is.	.60	.32		.92
Tokelau		.02		.02
Tonga	.15	.51		.66
Tuvalu		.10		.10
Vanuatu	.09	.37		.46
Western Samoa	.36	.31		.66
Total Oceania	3.02	3.00	.11	6.13
LDCs unspecified		11.54	.18	11.72
Unallocated ⁵	.52	22.50		23.02
TOTAL	545.34	168.98	150.30	864.62

¹ These figures represent only estimated multilateral Canadian official development assistance (ODA) by country.

² Transfers of Canadian ODA through International Financial Institutions (IFIs) have been estimated according to the transfers made by country during the latest year available for each institution's concessional and non-concessional windows. A coefficient has been calculated according to the amount disbursed by country by each institution and applied to the Canadian ODA during 1985-86 to the same institution.

³ The same methodology as for the IFIs was applied, except for some UN institutions for which the coefficients were calculated by the OECD. An average of the coefficients available for some institutions was applied to the remaining multilateral ODA where no coefficients were available.

⁴ Estimated disbursements of food aid do not represent the shipments of Canadian food aid during 1985-86, but rather a pro-rata allocation of Canada's share of World Food Program (WFP) funding according to WFP disbursements.

⁵ Unallocated amounts are either for institutions with global programs that cannot be allocated by country or for instances where it is impossible to allocate funds to a particular region.

Table O

**Canadian Experts on Assignment Abroad during 1985¹
by Sector
(as of August 4, 1986)**

Sectors	Long-Term Experts ²			Short-Term Experts ³			Total Experts		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Agriculture	48	270	318	11	104	115	59	374	433
Education	474	713	1,187	131	346	477	605	1,059	1,664
Energy	1	78	79	5	71	76	6	149	155
Fisheries	6	37	43	4	42	46	10	79	89
Forestry	10	77	87	1	50	51	11	127	138
Health & Nutrition	150	60	210	41	70	111	191	130	321
Population & Human Settlement	83	71	154	24	28	52	107	99	206
Mining & Metallurgy	2	28	30	6	25	31	8	53	61
Communications	46	50	96	8	34	42	54	84	138
Transportation	5	71	76	3	77	80	8	148	156
Water & Sanitation	5	147	152		85	85	5	232	237
Geographic Surveys	2	20	22		29	29	2	49	51
Industry	6	29	35		125	125	6	154	160
Institutional Support & Management	95	143	238	15	144	159	110	287	397
Material Management	2	7	9				2	7	9
Economic & Financial Support	18	63	81		13	13	18	76	94
Total	953	1,864	2,817	249	1,243	1,492	1,202	3,107	4,309

¹ Canadian experts, either fully or partially supported by CIDA, working for CIDA directly, or through private firms, institutions, associations, and non-governmental organizations.

² Long-term field assignment of six months or more.

³ Short-term field assignment of less than six months.

Table P

**Canadian Experts on Assignment Abroad during 1985¹
by Region of Assignment**

Region of Assignment	Long-Term Experts ²			Short-Term Experts ³			Total Experts		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Anglophone Africa	361	705	1,066	33	137	170	394	842	1,236
Francophone Africa	228	510	738	42	155	197	270	665	935
Americas	205	294	499	124	586	710	329	880	1,209
Asia	159	355	514	50	365	415	209	720	929
Total	953	1,864	2,817	249	1,243	1,492	1,202	3,107	4,309

¹ Canadian experts, either fully or partially supported by CIDA, working for CIDA directly, or through private firms, institutions, associations, and non-governmental organizations.

² Long-term field assignment of six months or more.

³ Short-term field assignment of less than six months.

Table R

**Students and Trainees Supported by CIDA during 1985¹
by Field of Study**

Field of Study	Students			Trainees			Total	
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Agriculture	86	360	446	110	318	428	196	678
Chemistry, Biology, Physics	26	92	118	1	16	17	27	108
Communications	3	26	29	33	209	242	36	235
Computer Sciences	15	65	80	6	35	41	21	100
Economics, Statistics, Mathematics	43	108	151		9	9	43	117
Education	38	105	143	95	138	233	133	243
Energy		4	4	1	28	29	1	32
Engineering, Technical	38	518	556	83	554	637	121	1,072
Fisheries	2	14	16	13	60	73	15	74
Forestry	4	92	96	5	37	42	9	129
Social Sciences & Psychology	8	21	29	19	34	53	27	55
Health & Nutrition	36	50	86	213	222	435	249	272
Hotel & Tourism	24	4	28				24	4
Human Settlements	11	51	62	68	225	293	79	276
Management & Administration	92	276	368	198	652	850	290	928
Mines & Geology	6	67	73	3	34	37	9	101
Transportation		11	11	10	112	122	10	123
Accounting & Auditing	21	31	52	19	17	36	40	88
Languages & Linguistics	15	26	41	13	21	34	28	47
Other	55	137	192	46	19	65	101	156
Total	523	2,058	2,581	936	2,740	3,676	1,459	4,798
								6,257

¹ Includes both fully and partially supported students and trainees.

Table S

**Selected Data on Assistance to Developing Countries
by Major Donor Countries, 1984**

Donor Country	Net ODA ¹ (millions of \$U.S.)			Rank in Terms of Total ODA ¹	ODA/GNP ¹ Percentage	Rank in Terms of ODA/GNP
	Bilateral	Multilateral	Total			
DAC Members ²						
Australia	608	169	777	9	.46	8
Austria	137	44	181	15	.28	15
Belgium	260	173	433	13	.56	6
Canada	1,039	586	1,625	5	.50	7
Denmark	223	226	449	12	.85	3
Finland	108	70	178	16	.36	10
France	3,170	618	3,788	3	.77	5
Germany	1,868	914	2,782	4	.45	9
Italy	625	508	1,133	8	.33	12-13
Japan	2,427	1,891	4,318	2	.35	11
Netherlands	879	389	1,268	7	1.02	1-2
New Zealand	44	11	55	17	.25	16
Norway	307	236	543	11	1.02	1-2
Sweden	526	215	741	10	.80	4
Switzerland	218	67	285	14	.30	14
United Kingdom	772	646	1,418	6	.33	12-13
United States	6,457	2,254	8,711	1	.24	17
Total	19,668	9,017	28,685		.36	

1. ODA: official development assistance

GNP: gross national product

2. Development Assistance Committee of the
Organization for Economic Cooperation and
Development.

Source: OECD, DAC Chairman's Report, Paris,
November 1985.

Table T

Assistance Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries, by Source of Funds, 1984
(in millions of \$U.S.)

	Bilateral		Multilateral Agencies	Total
	DAC ¹	OPEC ²		
Anglophone Africa				
Botswana	64.8	10.1	27.6	102.5
Egypt	1,650.6	54.6	167.7	1,763.7
Ghana	95.2	-4.5	125.2	215.9
Kenya	294.3	51.2	85.5	431.0
Lesotho	62.7	3.1	31.5	97.3
Swaziland	17.6	-11.7	12.1	18.0
Tanzania	407.2	11.1	140.4	558.7
Zambia	180.5		57.7	238.2
Francophone Africa				
Burkina Faso	122.0	12.1	54.3	188.4
Cameroon	154.4	9.4	24.2	188.0
Chad	58.9	.3	56.0	115.2
Côte-d'Ivoire	114.3	1	13.6	128.0
Gambia	34.7	.9	20.4	56.0
Mali	223.1	9.4	87.9	320.4
Mauritania	68.6	43.1	56.8	168.5
Niger	101.9	8.3	51.9	162.1
Senegal	245.1	24.0	63.6	332.7
Zaire	210.9		102.8	313.7
Americas				
Belize	12.5		1.4	13.9
Bolivia	109.6		62.4	172.0
Colombia	41.6		46.5	88.1
El Salvador	227.6	1.7	33.5	262.8
Guyana	6.4		16.7	23.1
Haiti	70.9		63.9	134.8
Honduras	171.0	3.9	114.8	289.7
Jamaica	156.0		14.3	170.3
Peru	241.5		68.5	310.0
Asia				
Bangladesh	674.7	15.0	512.0	1,201.7
India	635.2	-104.5	1,015.9	1,546.6
Indonesia	549.5	15.9	108.1	673.5
Nepal	98.4	-.9	100.8	198.3
Pakistan	303.3	-40.5	434.7	697.5
Sri Lanka	318.7	4.6	144.4	467.7

Source: Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, OECD, Paris, 1986.

1. See Table S, Note 2.

2. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Table U

**Assistance Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries Ranked
by Major Bilateral Donor, 1984
(millions of \$U.S.)**

Region and Country	Total Bilateral ODA ¹	Bilateral ODA Five Largest Bilateral Donors ²					Canada's Rank	Canada's % of Total Bilateral ODA
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th		
Anglophone Africa								
Botswana	64.8	D,US 13.0	S,UK 11.0	N 7.8	CDN 4.9	NL 1.9	4	7.6
Egypt	1,650.6	US 1,252.0	D 138.9	J 81.5	F 49.3	I 38.5	9	.7
Ghana	95.2	CDN 36.7	US 18.0	J 12.7	D 10.8	CH 4.8	1	38.6
Kenya	294.3	US 42.0	UK 39.3	D 37.6	J 30.0	CDN 28.5	5	9.7
Lesotho	62.7	US 32.0	D 11.7	UK 7.0	S 2.6	CDN 2.5	5	4.0
Swaziland	17.6	US 7.0	S 3.4	D,UK 1.8	CDN 1.2	J .9	4	6.8
Tanzania	407.2	S 55.1	D 49.9	N 46.4	NL 40.6	I 36.4	9	6.1
Zambia	180.5	US 40.0	S 20.4	NL 19.6	UK 19.5	D 19.2	6	10.6
Francophone Africa								
Burkina Faso	122.0	US 37.0	F 35.3	NL 17.7	D 11.5	CDN 7.4	5	6.1
Cameroon	154.4	F 69.2	CDN 23.6	D 12.0	US 10.0	B 9.1	2	15.3
Chad	58.9	F 35.3	US 11.0	I 4.6	D 2.3	CDN 1.8	5	3.1
Côte-d'Ivoire	114.3	F 79.9	D 17.4	CDN 10.1	B 3.4	UK 1.0	3	8.8
Gambia	34.7	US 10.0	D 7.7	UK 4.4	J 3.4	F 2.9	8	1.7
Mali	223.1	F 129.9	US 25.0	D 19.3	NL 15.6	I 10.4	6	3.1
Mauritania	68.6	US 23.0	F 20.6	D 9.0	CDN 5.8	NL 2.7	4	8.5
Niger	101.9	F 40.5	US 20.0	D 14.4	CDN 7.6	NL 5.7	4	14.1
Senegal	245.1	F 87.6	US 69.0	CDN 24.5	D 20.7	J 12.7	3	10.0
Zaire	210.9	B 77.1	I 29.1	D 26.1	J 26.0	F 25.1	6	7.0

Table U (cont'd)

**Assistance Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries Ranked
by Major Bilateral Donor, 1984
(millions of \$U.S.)**

Region and Country	Total Bilateral ODA¹	Bilateral ODA Five Largest Bilateral Donors²					Canada's Rank	Canada's % of Total Bilateral ODA
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th		
The Americas								
Bolivia	109.6	US 36.0	J 29.6	CDN,D 9.7	NL 7.5	CH 4.2	3	8.9
Colombia	41.6	J 24.6	D 11.9	NL 10.0	CDN 7.7	F 4.1	4	18.5
El Salvador	227.6	US 221.0	D 2.2	CDN 2.0	NL 1.7	N .5	3	9
Guyana	6.4	J 2.2	CDN 1.6	NL,US 1.0	UK .5	AUS .1	2	25.0
Haiti	70.9	US 42.0	D 8.4	CDN 8.0	F 6.7	NL 1.6	3	11.3
Honduras	171.0	US 123.0	J 13.7	CDN 10.2	D 8.7	CH 6.9	3	6.0
Jamaica	156.0	US 99.0	CDN 18.2	J 14.1	NL 7.1	I 5.9	2	11.7
Peru	241.5	US 114.0	D 35.3	NL 29.4	J 24.9	CDN 14.5	5	6.0
Asia								
Bangladesh	674.7	US 206.0	J 123.3	CDN 84.5	NL 61.0	UK 46.5	3	12.5
India	635.2	UK 144.1	D 95.2	US 65.0	CDN 64.9	NL 60.8	4	10.2
Indonesia	549.5	J 167.7	D 92.9	NL 78.0	US 61.0	AUS 56.5	7	4.7
Nepal	98.4	J 28.5	US 22.0	UK 11.3	D 10.3	CH 8.0	6	7.4
Pakistan	303.3	US 87.0	J 67.0	CDN 53.7	D 34.6	UK 17.8	3	17.7
Sri Lanka	318.7	US 76.0	J 63.8	D 33.7	S 32.3	CDN 30.4	5	9.5

DAC Members

Australia	AUS	Japan	J
Austria	A	Netherlands	NL
Belgium	B	New Zealand	NZ
Canada	CDN	Norway	N
Denmark	DK	Sweden	S
Finland	FN	Switzerland	CH
France	F	United Kingdom	UK
Germany	D	United States	US
Italy	I		

Source: Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, OECD, Paris, 1986.

- 1 ODA: official development assistance
2. In cases where two countries have the same rank, both countries are shown and the dollar volume relates to each donor's ODA.

Part 2

Definitions

Aid or Official Development Assistance

The word "aid" or "assistance" refers only to flows which qualify as official development assistance (ODA), i.e. grants or loans undertaken by the official sector (see definition) with the promotion of economic development and welfare as main objectives. Loans are provided at concessional financial terms and must have at least a 25 per cent grant element (see definition).

BILATERAL ASSISTANCE: When Canada maintains control over its contribution to such an extent that the decisions regarding disposal of the funds are taken at the discretion of Canada.

MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE: Contributions are recorded as multilateral if the recipient organization is active in development and if:

- a) amounts received are pooled so that they lose their identity and become an integral part of the organization's financial assets.
- b) members of organizations are government representatives acting in an official capacity and not as individuals.

Capital Subscriptions (Investments)

Capital subscriptions are also known in Canada as "investments". These subscriptions are assigned to each country when it becomes a member of an international institution. Shares are issued to members according to the amounts of their capital subscriptions. According to the articles of agreement, these shares are to be repurchased by the institution when a country ceases to be a member.

Contributions to Special Funds (Advances)

Contributions to the special funds of financial institutions are known in Canada as "advances". These advances are similar to capital subscriptions, but no shares are issued to member countries. Contributions to special funds are returned only when a country ceases to be a member.

Developing Countries (LDCs)

The Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development uses the following list: all countries and territories in Africa (except South Africa); in America (except the U.S. and Canada); in Asia (except Japan); and in Oceania (except Australia and New Zealand). In Europe the list comprises Cyprus, Gibraltar, Greece, Malta, Portugal, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Canada is helping over 80 countries, but assistance is concentrated in about 55 countries.

Grant Element

The grant element is an index measure of a loan's degree of concessionality, or "softness", calculated on the basis of interest rate, grace period (interval to first repayment) and maturity (interval to final repayment). Specifically, the grant element is the difference between the face value of the loan and the discounted (at 10 per cent) present value of the service payments to be made by the borrower during the lifetime of the loan, expressed as a percentage of the face value. Thus, the grant element would be nil for a loan carrying an interest rate of 10 per cent; it would be 100 per cent for a grant; and it lies between these two limits for soft loans. (See Loans)

Gross National Product (GNP)

GNP is the measure of total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country.* The assistance volume (net disbursements) of donor countries is expressed as a percentage of their GNP. In 1985-86 Canadian assistance represented .46 per cent of its GNP.

Least-Developed Countries (LLDCs)

An initial list of 25 LLDCs was defined by the United Nations in 1971 according to the following criteria:

- i) per capita gross domestic product (GDP) below U.S. \$100 per annum,
- ii) manufacturing under 10 per cent of GDP,
- iii) literate population (15 years and over) below 20 per cent of total.

Fourteen countries have since been added to this list by the Committee on Development Planning of the UN General Assembly for a total of 39 LLDCs (see Table L).

Loans

All Canadian loans on concessional terms to developing countries are channeled through CIDA and are mainly of two standard types at the present:

Grant Element		
	55.20%	90.34%
Interest rate	3%	0%
Grace period	7 years	10 years
Maturity	30 years	50 years

* By contrast to gross domestic product (GDP), GNP excludes goods produced and services rendered within its territory by non-residents.

Official Sector

CIDA is the official government agency that has the task of aiding development efforts in the world, but other federal departments and provincial governments also contribute to Canadian assistance. In our data we identify the major contributions of federal departments as well as provincial government contributions to non-governmental organizations. However, other smaller contributions from federal departments or from provincial or municipal governments are not included. Flows from the Export Development Corporation are not reported as ODA but as Other Official Flows (OOF).

Produit national brut (PNB)

Le PNB fournit une mesure de l'ensemble de la production, nationale et étrangère, des résidents d'un pays. Contrairement au produit intérieur brut (PIB), le PNB exclut les biens produits et les services rendus par les non-résidents d'un pays dans les limites de son territoire. Le volume d'assistance (chiffre net des décaissements) d'un pays donateur est exprimé en pourcentage de son PNB. En 1985-1986, par exemple, l'assistance du Canada a représenté 0,46 p. 100 de son PNB.

Secteur public

L'ACDI est l'organisme gouvernemental canadien désigné officiellement pour soutenir les efforts de développement dans le monde, mais des ministères fédéraux et certaines administrations provinciales contribuent également à l'assistance canadienne. Les données présentées font état des principales contributions des ministères fédéraux et des administrations provinciales à l'égard d'organisations non gouvernementales; elles excluent toutefois les autres contributions consenties par les paliers de gouvernement fédéral, provincial et municipal. Les capitaux provenant de la Société pour l'expansion des exportations ne sont pas rapportés comme APD mais plutôt sous la rubrique «autre aide publique».

Souscriptions de capital (investissements)

Les souscriptions de capital sont également connues au Canada sous le nom d'«investissements». Elles sont déterminées en fonction de chaque pays au moment de son adhésion à une institution financière internationale. Le nombre d'actions qu'un membre détient est proportionnel au montant de ses souscriptions en capital. Selon les termes de l'accord qui lie les parties, l'institution rachètera les actions d'un pays qui cessera d'être membre.

Section 2

Glossaire

Aide ou assistance publique au développement

Les termes d'«aide» ou d'«assistance» désignent

exclusivement les fonds qui entrent dans la catégorie de l'«assistance publique au développement», c'est-à-dire les contributions et les prêts accordés à des conditions de faveur par le secteur public afin de promouvoir essentiellement le développement économique et social. Les prêts doivent comporter un élément de libéralité (voir définition) d'au moins 25 p. 100.

Assistance bilatérale

L'assistance bilatérale se dit de celle qu'accorde le Canada lorsqu'il conserve la haute main sur ses contributions de sorte que les décisions relatives aux décaissements de fonds sont laissées à la discrétion du Canada.

Assistance multilatérale

Les contributions sont portées au chapitre de l'assistance multilatérale lorsque l'organisation bénéficiaire est active dans le secteur du développement et lorsque:

- a) les sommes perçues sont mises en commun de sorte qu'on ne puisse plus en identifier l'origine et qu'elles fassent partie intégrante de l'actif de l'organisation;
- b) les membres des organisations sont des représentants du gouvernement qui agissent à titre officiel et non individuel.

Contributions à des fonds spéciaux (avances)

Les contributions au titre des fonds spéciaux d'institutions financières sont également connues au Canada sous le nom d'«avances». Ces avances sont analogues aux souscriptions de capital, sauf qu'elles n'engendrent aucune émission d'actions aux pays membres. De telles contributions ne sont remises que lorsque le pays cesse d'être membre de l'institution.

Éléments de libéralité

L'élément de libéralité constitue une mesure de degré de faveur ou de «facilité» rattachée à un prêt, et il est établi suivant le taux d'intérêt, le différé d'amortissement (c'est-à-dire, l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoule avant le début du remboursement du prêt) et l'échéance (c'est-à-dire, l'intervalle qui s'écoule entre le premier et le dernier versement du remboursement). L'élément de libéralité correspond plus précisément à la différence entre la valeur nominale du prêt et la valeur actualisée (à raison d'un taux de 10 p. 100) des paiements du service de la dette que

L'emprunteur sera appelé à effectuer pendant toute la durée du prêt; cette différence s'exprime en pourcentage de la valeur nominale. Ainsi, l'élément de libéralité sera nul si le prêt est assorti d'un taux d'intérêt de 10 p. 100, alors qu'il sera de 100 p. 100 dans le cas d'une subvention; il se situera entre ces deux extrêmes si le prêt est consenti à des conditions de faveur.

Pays en développement

Le Comité d'aide au développement (CAD) de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE) utilise la liste de pays en développement suivante: tous les pays et territoires d'Afrique (sauf l'Afrique du Sud), d'Amérique (sauf les États-Unis et le Canada), d'Asie (sauf le Japon) et d'Océanie (sauf l'Australie et la Nouvelle-Zélande). La liste des pays d'Europe comprend Chypre, Gibraltar, la Grèce, Malte, le Portugal, la Turquie et la Yougoslavie. Le Canada accorde son assistance à tous les pays bien qu'il ne canalise son aide que dans 55 d'entre eux.

Pays les moins avancés (PLMA)

En 1971, les Nations Unies ont relevé 25 PLMA en s'appuyant sur les critères suivants:

- a) un produit intérieur brut (PIB) par habitant inférieur à 100 \$ EU par année;
- b) un secteur manufacturier représentant moins de 10 p. 100 du PIB;
- c) une population (de 15 ans et plus) alphabétisée à moins de 20 p. 100.

À cette première liste le Comité de planification du développement de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies a ajouté depuis 14 pays ce qui a porté à 39 le nombre total des PLMA. (Voir tableau I).

Prêts

Tous les prêts que le Canada accorde, à des conditions de faveur, aux pays en développement sont acheminés par l'intermédiaire de l'ACDI. Ils forment deux grandes catégories principales, définies suivant l'élément de libéralité qui les caractérise:

Élément de libéralité		Échéance	
Taux d'intérêt	3%	Différé d'amortissement	30 ans
	0%		50 ans
		55,20%	
		90,34%	

Tableau U (suite)

Décassements affectés à des pays en développement choisis,
classés par ordre des principaux donateurs bilatéraux, 1984
(en millions de \$ EU)

Pays en développement	APD ¹ bilatérale totale	Rang ² des cinq principaux pays donateurs selon le montant de leur contribution					Rang du Canada	Part du Canada (en %)
		1 ^{er}	2 ^e	3 ^e	4 ^e	5 ^e		
Amérique								
Bolivie	109,6	ÉT 36,0	J 29,6	CDA,RFA 9,7	PB 7,5	SS 4,2	3	8,9
Colombie	41,6	J 24,6	RFA 11,9	PB 10,0	CDA 7,7	F 4,1	4	18,5
El Salvador	227,6	ÉT 221,0	RFA 2,2	CDA 2,0	PB 1,7	N 0,5	3	0,9
Guyana	6,4	J 2,2	CDA 1,6	PB,ÉT 1,0	RÉ 0,5	ATS 0,1	2	25,0
Haïti	70,9	ÉT 42,0	RFA 8,4	CDA 8,0	F 6,7	PB 1,6	3	11,3
Honduras	171,0	ÉT 123,0	J 13,7	CDA 10,2	RFA 8,7	SS 6,9	3	6,0
Jamaïque	156,0	ÉT 99,0	CDA 18,2	J 14,1	PB 7,1	J 5,9	2	11,7
Pérou	241,5	ÉT 114,0	RFA 35,3	PB 29,4	J 24,9	CDA 14,5	5	6,0
Asie								
Bangladesh	674,7	EU 206,0	J 123,3	CDA 84,5	PB 61,0	RÉ 46,5	3	12,5
Inde	635,2	RÉ 144,1	RFA 95,2	ÉT 65,0	CDA 64,9	PB 60,8	4	10,2
Indonésie	549,5	J 167,7	RFA 92,9	PB 78,0	ÉT 61,0	ATS 56,5	7	4,7
Népal	98,4	J 28,5	ÉT 22,0	RÉ 11,3	RFA 10,3	SS 8,0	6	7,4
Pakistan	303,3	ÉT 87,0	J 67,0	CDA 53,7	RFA 34,6	RÉ 17,8	3	17,7
Sri Lanka	318,7	ÉT 76,0	J 63,8	RFA 33,7	SD 32,3	CDA 30,4	5	9,5

Pays membres du CAD :

RU Royaume-Uni
SD Suède
SS Suisse

Source: OCDE, Répartition géographique des apports financiers accordés aux pays en développement, Paris, 1986.

1. Assistance publique au développement.
2. Dans les cas où deux pays donateurs occupent le même rang, le nom de ces deux pays apparaît et le montant indiqué représente le montant versé par chacun.

J Japon
I Italie
FN Finlande
F France
EU États-Unis
DK Danemark
CDA Canada
B Belgique
AUS Australie
A Autriche

PB Pays-Bas
NZ Nouvelle-Zélande
N Norvège
RFA République fédérale d'Allemagne

**Décaissements affectés à des pays en développement choisis,
classés par ordre des principaux donateurs bilatéraux, 1984
(en millions de \$ EU)**

Tableau U

Pays en développement	APD bilatérale totale	Rang ² des cinq principaux pays donateurs selon le montant de leur contribution					Rang du Canada	Part du Canada (en %)
		1er	2e	3e	4e	5e		
Afrique anglophone								
Botswana	64,8	RFA,EU	SD,RU	N	CDA	PB	4	7,0
Egypte	1 650,6	EU	RFA	J	F	I	9	0,7
Ghana	95,2	CDA	EU	J	RFA	SS	1	38,6
Kenya	294,3	EU	RU	RFA	J	CDA	5	9,7
Lesotho	62,7	EU	RFA	RU	SD	CDA	5	4,0
Swaziland	17,6	EU	SD	RFA,RU	CDA	J	4	6,8
Tanzanie	407,2	SD	RFA	N	PB	I	9	6,1
Zambie	180,5	EU	SD	PB	RU	RFA	6	10,6
Afrique francophone								
Burkina Faso	122,0	EU	F	PB	RFA	CDA	5	6,1
Cameroon	154,4	F	CDA	RFA	EU	B	2	15,3
Côte-d'Ivoire	114,3	F	RFA	CDA	B	RU	3	8,8
Gambie	34,7	EU	RFA	RU	J	F	8	1,7
Mali	223,1	F	EU	RFA	PB	I	6	3,1
Mauritanie	68,6	EU	F	RFA	CDA	PB	4	8,5
Niger	101,9	F	EU	RFA	CDA	PB	4	14,1
Sénégal	245,1	F	EU	CDA	RFA	J	3	10,0
Tchad	58,9	F	EU	I	RFA	CDA	5	3,1
Zaire	210,9	B	I	RFA	J	F	6	7,0

Décaissements affectés à des pays en développement choisis,
par source de financement, 1984
(en millions de \$ EU)

Tableau T

Afrique anglophone				
Pays membres du CAD ¹	Pays membres de l'OPEP ²	Agences multilatérales	Total	
				Aide bilatérale
Botswana	64,8	10,1	27,6	102,5
Egypte	1 650,6	- 54,6	167,7	1 763,7
Ghana	95,2	- 4,5	125,2	215,9
Kenya	294,3	51,2	85,5	431,0
Lesotho	62,7	3,1	31,5	97,3
Swaziland	17,6	- 11,7	12,1	18,0
Tanzanie	407,2	11,1	140,4	558,7
Zambie	180,5		57,7	238,2
Afrique francophone				
Burkina Faso	122,0	12,1	54,3	188,4
Cameroon	154,4	9,4	24,2	188,0
Côte-d'Ivoire	114,3	0,1	13,6	128,0
Gambie	34,7	0,9	20,4	56,0
Mali	223,1	9,4	87,9	320,4
Mauritanie	68,6	43,1	56,8	168,5
Niger	101,9	8,3	51,9	162,1
Sénégal	245,1	24,0	63,6	332,7
Tchad	58,9	0,3	56,0	115,2
Zaire	210,9		102,8	313,7
Amériques				
Belize	12,5		1,4	13,9
Bolivie	109,6		62,4	172,0
Colombie	41,6		46,5	88,1
El Salvador	227,6	1,7	33,5	262,8
Guyana	6,4		16,7	23,1
Haiti	70,9		63,9	134,8
Honduras	171,0	3,9	114,8	289,7
Jamaïque	156,0		14,3	170,3
Pérou	241,5		68,5	310,0
Asie				
Bangladesh	674,7	15,0	512,0	1 201,7
Inde	635,2	- 104,5	1 015,9	1 546,6
Indonésie	549,5	15,9	108,1	673,5
Népal	98,4	- 0,9	100,8	198,3
Pakistan	303,3	- 40,5	434,7	697,5
Sri Lanka	318,7	4,6	144,4	467,7

Source: OCDE, Répartition géographique des apports financiers accordés aux pays en développe-

ment, Paris, 1986.

1. Voir tableau S, note 2.

2. Organisation des pays exportateurs de pétrole.

Tableau 5

Certaines données sur l'APD¹ consentie aux pays en développement par les principaux pays donateurs, 1984

Pays membres du CAD ²		Pays membres du CAD																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Pays donateur	Bilatérale	Multilatérale	Totale	Rang selon le montant net de l'APD	Rang selon le pourcentage d'APD par rapport au PNB	Rang selon le montant net de l'APD totale	Pourcentage d'APD par rapport au PNB	Rang selon le montant net de l'APD	Rang selon le pourcentage d'APD par rapport au PNB																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Australie	608	169	777	9	0,46	8	15	0,28	13	0,56	6	7	0,50	5	12	0,85	3	17	0,24	16	0,36	3	0,77	5	12-13	0,33	2	0,35	11	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1,02	16	0,25	1-2	1

Sources: OCDE, Rapport du président du CAD, Paris, novembre 1985.
 1. Assistance publique au développement.
 2. Comité d'aide au développement de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE).

Tableau R

Étudiants et stagiaires boursiers de l'ACDI¹ en 1985,
par domaine de spécialisation ou d'études

	Étudiants			Stagiaires			Total		
	Femmes	Hommes	Total	Femmes	Hommes	Total	Femmes	Hommes	Total
Agriculture	86	360	446	110	318	428	196	678	874
Chimie, biologie, physique	26	92	118	1	16	17	27	108	135
Communications	3	26	29	33	209	242	36	235	271
Informatique	15	65	80	6	35	41	21	100	121
Économique, statistique, mathématiques	43	108	151		9	9	43	117	160
Éducation	38	105	143	95	138	233	133	243	376
Énergie		4	4		28	29	1	32	33
Génie, technologie	38	518	556	1	554	637	121	1072	1193
Pêche	2	14	16	83	60	73	15	74	89
Foresterie	4	92	96	5	37	42	9	129	138
Sciences sociales, psychologie	8	21	29	19	34	53	27	55	82
Santé et nutrition	36	50	86	213	222	435	249	272	521
Hôtellerie, tourisme	24	4	28				24	4	28
Établissements humains	11	51	62	68	225	293	79	276	355
Sciences de la gestion, administration	92	276	368	198	652	850	290	928	1218
Mines, géologie	6	67	73	3	34	37	9	101	110
Transport		11	11	10	112	122	10	123	133
Comptabilité, vérification	21	31	52	19	17	36	40	48	88
Langues, linguistique	15	26	41	13	21	34	28	47	75
Autres domaines	55	137	192	46	19	65	101	156	257
Total, étudiants et stagiaires	523	2 058	2 581	936	2 740	3 676	1 459	4 798	6 257

¹ Comprend les étudiants et stagiaires entièrement ou partiellement boursiers de l'ACDI.

Tableau Q
Étudiants et stagiaires boursiers de l'ACDI¹ en 1985,
par région d'origine et lieu d'études.

Région d'origine															
Afrique anglophone			Afrique francophone			Amériques			Asie			Total			
Lieu d'études	Étudiants	Stagiaires	Total	Étudiants	Stagiaires	Total	Étudiants	Stagiaires	Total	Étudiants	Stagiaires	Total	Étudiants	Stagiaires	Total
Pays d'origine	53	5	58	101	1	102	36	214	250	43	8	51	233	228	461
Canada	651	169	820	587	276	863	138	475	613	405	641	1 046	1 781	1 561	3 342
Tiers pays	11	313	324	96	232	328	355	726	1 081	108	647	755	570	1 918	2 488
Total	715	487	1 202	784	509	1 293	529	1 415	1 944	556	1 296	1 852	2 584	3 707	6 291
dont :															
femmes :	146	95	241	91	74	165	193	444	637	110	324	434	540	937	1 477
hommes :	569	392	961	693	435	1 128	336	971	1 307	446	972	1 418	2 044	2 770	4 814

¹ Comprend les étudiants et stagiaires entièrement ou partiellement boursiers de l'ACDI.

Tableau P
Experts canadiens affectés à l'étranger¹ en 1985,
par région d'affectation

	Affectation de longue durée ²			Affectation de courte durée ³			Total d'experts		
	Femmes	Hommes	Total	Femmes	Hommes	Total	Femmes	Hommes	Total
Afrique anglophone	361	705	1 066	33	137	170	394	842	1 236
Afrique francophone	228	510	738	42	155	197	270	665	935
Amériques	205	294	499	124	586	710	329	880	1 209
Asie	159	355	514	50	365	415	209	720	929
Total, experts à l'étranger	953	1 864	2 817	249	1 243	1 492	1 202	3 107	4 309

¹ Experts canadiens entièrement ou partiellement financés par l'ACDI et employés soit par l'Agence elle-même, soit par des entreprises, des institutions, des associations ou des organisations non gouvernementales.

² Contrat de six mois ou plus.

³ Contrat de moins de six mois.

Tableau O

Experts canadiens affectés à l'étranger¹ en 1985, par secteur
(au 4 août 1986)

	Affectation de longue durée ²			Affectation de courte durée ³			Total d'experts		
	Femmes	Hommes	Total	Femmes	Hommes	Total	Femmes	Hommes	Total
Agriculture	48	270	318	11	104	115	59	374	433
Éducation	474	713	1 187	131	346	477	605	1 059	1 664
Énergie	1	78	79	5	71	76	6	149	155
Pêches	6	37	43	4	42	46	10	79	89
Forêts	10	77	87	1	50	51	11	127	138
Santé et nutrition	150	60	210	41	70	111	191	130	321
Population et habitats humains	83	71	154	24	28	52	107	99	206
Mines et métaux	2	28	30	6	25	31	8	53	61
Communications	46	50	96	8	34	42	54	84	138
Transports	5	71	76	3	77	80	8	148	156
Eau et assainissement	5	147	152		85	85	5	232	237
Relevés géographiques	2	20	22		29	29	2	49	51
Industrie	6	29	35		125	125	6	154	160
Appui institutionnel et gestion	95	143	238	15	144	159	110	287	397
Gestion du matériel	2	7	9				2	7	9
Appui économique et financier	18	63	81		13	13	18	76	94
Total, experts à l'étranger	953	1 864	2 817	249	1 243	1 492	1 202	3 107	4 309

¹ Experts canadiens entièrement ou partiellement financés par l'ACDI et employés soit par l'Agence elle-même, soit par des entreprises, des institutions, des associations ou des organisations non gouvernementales.

² Contrat de six mois ou plus.

³ Contrat de moins de six mois.

Tableau N (suite)

Décaissements multilatéraux par pays, 1985-1986 (estimations)
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

Investissements et avances aux IFI ¹ (souscriptions de capital et contributions aux fonds spéciaux)	Subventions et contributions à d'autres organismes multilatéraux ²	Aide alimentaire par le biais d'organismes multilatéraux ³	Total des décaissements multilatéraux (estimations)	Asie	
				Total, Amériques	Asie
				Amériques (non allouées par pays) (non spécifiées)	
				Indes occidentales	
				Vierges, îles	
				Venezuela	
				Uruguay	
				Turks-et-Caïcos, îles	
				Trinité-et-Tobago	
				Suriname	
				Sainte-Lucie	
				Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines	
				Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis	
				0,49	0,12
				0,62	0,15
				1,12	0,26
					0,04
					0,51
					0,04
					0,10
					0,22
					0,12
					3,03
				42,01	18,34
				13,21	73,56
				Total, Amériques	
				Afghanistan	
					0,91
					0,87
					0,13
					93,48
					1,94
					18,59
					45,52
					2,74
					0,10
					0,20
					90,31
					10,67
					0,63
					0,16
					2,44
					0,86
					0,12
					2,80
					2,75
					0,01
					17,57
					0,41
					16,99
					0,27
					56,83
					3,95
					0,09
					0,14
					17,29
					3,47
					6,12
					2,61
					2,00
					0,91
					0,87
					0,13
					5,14
					0,79
					1,40
					3,33
					0,36
					0,10
					0,19
					10,26
					3,45
					0,63
					0,16
					0,34
					0,49
					0,12
					0,76
					1,53
					0,01
					0,96
					0,29
					2,01
					0,23
					5,58
					1,37
					0,09
					0,10
					1,59
					0,43
					2,98
					0,30
					17,29
					3,47
					6,12
					2,61
					2,00

Tableau N (suite)

Décaissements multilatéraux par pays, 1985-1986 (estimations)¹
(Fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

Investissements et avances aux IFI ² (souscriptions de capital et contributions aux fonds spéciaux)	Subventions et contributions à d'autres organismes multilatéraux ³	Aide alimentaire par le biais d'organismes multilatéraux ⁴	Total des décaissements multilatéraux (estimations)	Amérique			
				Total, Afrique	Afrique (non spécifiés)	Total, Afrique	Amérique
République centrafricaine	4,27	1,04	0,27	5,58	7,40	0,57	7,84
Rwanda	5,82	0,98	0,60	7,40	0,57	7,84	7,00
Sao Tomé et Príncipe	0,24	0,10	0,23	0,57	0,57	0,57	0,57
Sénégal	5,15	1,55	1,14	7,84	7,84	7,84	7,00
Tchad	2,25	0,89	3,86	7,00	7,00	7,00	6,39
Togo	5,15	0,76	0,48	6,39	6,39	6,39	3,68
Tunisie	1,09	0,40	2,19	3,68	3,68	3,68	14,43
Zaire	13,71	0,70	0,02	14,43	14,43	14,43	0,31
Afrique subsaharienne (non alloués par pays)		0,31					
Somme partielle, Afrique francophone	91,46	21,78	25,79	139,04			
Afrique (non spécifiés)	1,51	6,28		7,79			
Total, Afrique	206,35	56,73	70,01	333,10			
Anguilla	0,33	0,02	0,34				
Antigua-et-Barbuda	0,10	0,27	0,39				
Antilles néerlandaises		0,05	0,05				
Argentine	1,28	0,49	1,77				
Bahamas	0,01	0,19	0,20				
Barbade	0,14	0,20	0,36				
Belize	0,27	0,20	0,47				
Bermudes	2,37	0,01	0,01				
Bolivie	4,14	0,59	3,74				
Bresil		0,95	6,51				
Caimans, îles	0,02	0,02	0,03				
Chili	1,56	0,23	1,80				
Colombie	3,14	0,78	4,19				
Costa Rica	1,54	0,56	2,20				
Cuba		0,36	0,36				
Dominique	0,34	0,43	0,77				
El Salvador	1,03	0,31	2,86				
Equateur	2,88	0,45	3,69				
Grenade	0,46	0,24	0,70				
Guatemala	0,81	0,29	2,29				
Guyana	0,79	0,74	1,56				
Haiti	4,03	0,89	5,45				
Honduras	1,73	1,03	4,21				
Jamaïque	0,54	0,75	1,34				
Mexique	3,30	1,22	5,12				
Montserrat	0,07	0,06	0,13				
Nicaragua	0,65	0,61	2,93				
Panama	1,03	0,31	1,40				
Paraguay	1,02	0,23	2,08				
Pérou	0,86	0,91	3,96				
République dominicaine	1,98	0,37	2,35				

Tableau N

Décaissements multilatéraux par pays, 1985-1986 (estimations)¹
(Fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

Investissements et avances aux IFI (souscriptions de capital et contributions aux fonds spéciaux)	Subventions à d'autres organismes multilatéraux ²	Aide alimentaire d'organismes multilatéraux ³	Total des décaissements multilatéraux (estimations)	Afrique anglophone			
				Angola	Botswana	Djibouti	Egypte
				0,20	1,48	0,50	1,16
				0,95	0,65	0,38	1,29
				2,10	2,28	0,20	2,36
				3,25	4,41	1,08	4,81
				21,01	18,02	3,14	6,15
				18,02	14,35	3,29	3,14
				5,36	4,39	0,26	1,83
				8,36	0,26	0,60	0,34
				2,15	0,60	1,35	0,21
				8,41	0,21	1,78	1,88
				18,48	2,98	0,35	0,92
				0,52	2,72	0,05	2,83
				16,81	7,70	3,77	3,00
				20,39	1,06	0,24	0,42
				15,88	1,05	0,71	3,09
				8,22	0,71	0,88	0,87
				4,21	1,17	44,22	113,38
				186,27	28,67	113,38	44,22
				Somme partielle, Afrique anglophone			
				Afrique francophone			
				Algerie	0,23	0,59	0,03
				Bénin	3,78	1,08	0,68
				Burkina Faso	3,80	1,74	1,61
				Burundi	6,89	0,99	0,60
				Cameroun	0,53	0,66	0,23
				Cap-Vert	1,27	0,46	0,54
				Comores	1,93	0,31	0,33
				Congo	1,65	0,38	0,20
				Côte-d'Ivoire	0,52	0,58	1,10
				Gabon	0,18	0,36	0,54
				Gambie	1,43	0,64	3,18
				Guinée	5,32	0,86	6,66
				Guinée-Bissau	1,57	0,37	2,45
				Guinée équatoriale	0,51	0,33	1,37
				Libye	8,52	0,23	0,23
				Madagascar	7,40	0,57	9,18
				Mali	1,10	1,90	13,06
				Maroc	0,58	0,72	3,38
				Mauritanie	6,56	0,73	3,17
				Niger	0,23	1,57	9,02

Tableau M (suite)

Décaissements de pays à pays en 1985-1986
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

	Gouvernement à gouvernement ¹	CISD ²	ONG ³	ONG ⁴	Coopération industrielle	Assistance humanitaire ⁵	Aide alimentaire ⁶	CRDI ⁷	PCAF ⁸	CIEO ⁹	Gouv. prov. ¹⁰	Total
Océanie												
Cook, îles	0,08		x				0,04	0,13			0,01	0,08
Fidji	0,25			0,08								0,51
Kiribati	0,15							0,15				0,15
Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée	0,24		x	0,17				0,06			0,09	0,56
Salomon, îles	0,13			0,05				0,03			x	0,21
Samoa occidentales	0,15			0,01								0,16
Tonga	0,15											0,15
Tuvalu	0,15											0,15
Vanuatu	0,25											0,29
Programmes régionaux		0,02	0,03						0,03		0,02	0,06
Total, Océanie	1,54	0,02	0,33				0,04	0,23		0,03	0,12	2,31
Autres pays non listés séparément	9,31	49,70	46,77	14,56	1,76	0,01	0,64	35,00	0,61	0,34	0,64	159,32
Somme partielle, par pays	653,08	60,33	95,10	16,30	27,83	25,85	197,50	82,28	20,92	0,42	29,33	1 194,05
Aide non allouée par pays												
Bourses d'études												5,96
Frais d'administration												108,88
Fondation Asie-Pacifique												0,50
Somme partielle, aide non allouée par pays												115,34
Total, assistance de pays à pays	653,08	60,33	95,10	16,30	27,83	25,85	197,50	82,28	20,92	0,42	14,45	1 309,39

¹ L'aide alimentaire de gouvernement à gouvernement n'est pas comprise dans cette colonne. Voir tableau D pour l'assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement incluant l'aide alimentaire et le tableau K pour le détail de l'aide alimentaire de gouvernement à gouvernement.

² Programme de la coopération institutionnelle et des services au développement. Voir tableau F pour les principaux organismes.

³ Organisations non gouvernementales. Cette catégorie comprend le Programme de promotion de la gestion, le Programme de participation du public et le Programme volontaire d'assistance au développement agricole (VADA). Voir tableau H pour le VADA et le

tableau F pour les principales organisations non gouvernementales. En 1984-1985, les décaissements du Fonds spécial pour l'Afrique ont été répertoriés selon les divers programmes auxquels ils furent affectés; en 1985-1986, ils apparaissent sous la rubrique des ONG.

⁴ Organisations non gouvernementales internationales. Cette catégorie comprend le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge du Programme de l'assistance humanitaire internationale. Voir tableau F pour les principales organisations internationales.

⁵ Voir tableau H.

⁶ Voir tableau K.

⁷ Centre de recherches pour le développement international. Voir tableau G.

⁸ Corporation Petro-Canada pour l'assistance internationale. Voir tableau G.

⁹ Centre international d'exploitation des océans. Voir tableau G.

¹⁰ Contributions des gouvernements provinciaux aux ONG pour lesquelles l'ACDI verse des contributions de contrepartie.

x Moins de 5 000 \$.

Tableau M (suite)

Décassements de pays à pays en 1985-1986
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

	Gouvernement à gouvernement ¹	CISD ²	ONG ³	ONGI ⁴	Coopération industrielle	Assistance humanitaire ⁵	Aide alimentaire ⁶	CRDI ⁷	PCAI ⁸	CIEO ⁹	Gouv. prov. ¹⁰	Total
Amérique centrale et Antilles	12,30	0,04	0,10		1,59	4,09		0,01	0,04		0,01	18,19
Amérique du Sud	2,51		x	0,05	0,33	0,04		0,01			0,01	2,94
Total, Amériques	99,57	2,31	11,75	0,18	7,40	5,35	21,14	17,42	5,88	0,05	4,35	175,40
Asie												
Bangladesh	50,44	x	0,82		0,52	0,23	50,47	0,66			0,38	103,53
Bhoutan	0,09	0,06	0,05					-0,01			0,02	0,22
Birmanie	2,24		0,01		x			0,04	0,73			3,03
Chine	15,46	0,69	0,13		2,98			2,40			0,02	21,80
Corée, république de	-0,07	0,09		0,12				0,20				0,22
Hong Kong								0,09				0,09
Inde	32,36	0,83	2,39	0,12	1,12	0,01	13,44	1,42			0,76	52,45
Indonésie	74,94	0,09	0,68	0,02	0,71			0,89			0,16	77,49
Israël (bande de Gaza)		0,16	0,15					0,06				0,38
Jordanie	0,25	x	0,01			0,52	0,02	0,39			x	0,65
Liban	0,67		0,15					0,12				1,48
Malaysia	1,00	0,15	0,10	x	0,80			1,13				3,19
Maldives	0,02											0,02
Népal	7,28	0,18	0,83					0,48			0,09	8,87
Pakistan	52,75		0,71	0,10	0,55	4,49	13,94	0,40	2,96		0,26	73,19
Philippines	0,51		0,68		0,01	0,56	0,08	2,98			0,28	8,06
Singapour	0,02	0,43			0,03			0,62				1,10
Sri Lanka	18,72	0,06	0,53	0,03	0,02		7,80	0,60	0,17		0,08	27,99
Syrie								0,20				0,20
Thaïlande	8,56	0,21	0,10		1,60	2,10	0,02	2,25	0,67		0,05	15,55
Yémen arabe	0,11		x		0,39							0,51
Yémen démocratique												0,01
Programmes régionaux	5,56	0,06	0,35	0,20	0,58	1,53	0,01	0,83			0,02	9,11
Total, Asie	270,93	3,00	7,70	0,59	9,33	9,42	85,76	15,76	4,53		2,13	409,14
Europe												
Chypre		0,01						0,02				0,03
Malte	-0,03				0,36			0,18				-0,03
Turquie	-2,27											-1,73
Total, Europe	-2,30	0,01			0,36			0,20				-1,73

Tableau M (suite)

Tableau M (suite)

Décaissements de pays à pays en 1985-1986
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

	Gouvernement à gouvernement	CISD ²	ONG ³	ONGI ⁴	Coopération industrielle	Assistance humanitaire ⁵	Aide alimentaire ⁶	CRDI ⁷	PCAF ⁸	CIEO ⁹	Gouv. prov. ¹⁰	Total
Afrique francophone												
Algérie	5,77	0,01			0,20	0,01		0,02			0,03	6,00
Bénin	0,41	0,11			x		x	0,01			0,59	0,59
Burkina Faso	10,99	0,13	1,35				4,05	0,12			0,14	16,82
Burundi	1,15	x	0,06				x	0,28				1,50
Cameroun	13,20	0,05	1,17		1,70		x	0,14			0,01	16,27
Cap-Vert	0,25		0,01					0,04				0,31
Comores	x	0,31										0,31
Congo	0,74	0,11			0,15			0,05			0,01	1,05
Côte-d'Ivoire	12,96	0,03	0,01		0,95		0,01	0,39				14,35
Gabon	3,01	0,01	0,01	x	0,08							3,11
Gambie	0,15	0,26	0,14					0,09	0,21		0,02	0,87
Guinée	7,40				0,13			0,13	0,48		0,01	8,15
Guinée-Bissau	0,21	0,30	0,01				0,01					0,52
Guinée équatoriale	0,05		x		0,09			0,01			0,02	0,14
Madagascar	0,21	0,04	0,02		0,39	0,18	0,01	0,73			0,12	0,70
Mali	13,98	0,01	0,94		0,02		3,08	0,12	0,58			19,07
Maroc	1,94	0,17			0,36							3,16
Mauritanie	0,26	0,02	0,49				4,78	0,05			0,01	5,62
Niger	21,99	0,01	0,23		0,03		4,39	-0,02			0,10	26,74
République centrafricaine	0,15		0,01					0,01			0,01	0,17
Rwanda	8,31	0,01	0,15	0,14			3,51	0,05			0,02	12,19
São Tomé et Príncipe	x											x
Sénégal	16,70	0,03	1,09	0,02	0,11		3,89	0,44	0,61		0,01	22,90
Tchad	0,18		0,67			0,55					0,06	1,45
Togo	10,54	0,13	0,01					0,20			x	10,88
Tunisie	-2,43	0,05	x		0,46			0,37				-1,55
Zaïre	11,67	0,30	0,88		0,26		3,84	0,18			0,08	17,22
Programmes régionaux												
Sahel	7,80			0,10		0,05						7,96
Programmes de l'Afrique francophone	2,21	x	0,13	0,21	0,32	0,41		0,75			0,02	4,05
Total, Afrique francophone	149,81	2,08	7,37	0,57	5,19	1,21	27,58	4,17	1,89		0,67	200,54
Total, Afrique	274,03	5,28	28,55	0,97	8,97	11,07	89,93	13,68	9,91		7,21	449,61

Tableau M

Décaissements de pays à pays en 1985-1986
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

	Gouvernement à gouvernement ¹	CISD ²	ONG ³	ONGI ⁴	Coopération industrielle	Assistance humanitaire ⁵	Aide alimentaire ⁶	CRDI ⁷	PCAI ⁸	CIEO ⁹	Gouv. prov. ¹⁰	Total
Afrique anglophone												
Afrique du Sud	0,43	0,51	1,21					0,02			0,02	2,19
Angola	0,08		0,13			1,00	0,18	x			0,01	1,40
Botswana	2,22	0,02	0,08		0,01		1,99	0,31			0,02	4,65
Djibouti	0,05											0,05
Égypte	6,43	0,15	0,13		2,64		0,02	1,08			0,06	10,51
Éthiopie	1,77	0,49	11,30			1,54	35,89	1,08			4,62	56,70
Ghana	9,32	0,02	0,32		0,28		5,09	0,21	1,86		0,07	17,17
Kenya	22,41	0,27	1,17	0,01	0,04		0,45	1,33	5,99		0,22	31,90
Lesotho	2,19	x	1,60					0,20			0,18	4,16
Liberia	0,01	0,02	x					0,08			0,16	0,27
Malawi	2,03	0,14	0,34		0,02			0,22			0,03	2,78
Maurice	0,38	0,02						0,03				0,43
Mozambique	0,18	0,17	0,21	0,02		2,22	0,16	0,17			0,14	3,26
Namibie	0,05		0,04									0,09
Nigeria	0,23	0,04	x	x	0,07			0,79			0,07	1,20
Ouganda	0,76	0,30	0,15	0,07		0,05		0,19			0,33	1,86
Seychelles	0,12	0,01	0,05					0,03			x	0,20
Sierra Leone	0,11		0,04					0,50			0,02	0,66
Somalie	0,06	0,57	0,19		0,01	0,05		0,14			0,06	1,08
Soudan	7,04	0,01	2,77	0,09	0,12	4,56	14,49	0,38			0,16	29,62
Swaziland	3,05	0,01	0,12					0,05			0,06	3,29
Tanzanie	24,27	0,13	0,84	0,13	0,02		0,07	1,03	0,17		0,15	26,81
Zambie	14,11	0,05	0,06	x		0,02	3,96	0,30			0,07	18,56
Zimbabwe	15,71	0,22	0,41	0,01	0,22		0,06	0,60			0,07	17,29
Programmes régionaux												
Communauté de l'Afrique orientale	x											x
Conférence de coordination du développement de l'Afrique australe	9,11											9,11
Université de Botswana, Lesotho et Swaziland	x											x
Programmes de l'Afrique anglophone	2,10	0,05	0,04	0,08	0,36	0,41		0,75			0,01	3,80
Total, Afrique anglophone	124,22	3,20	21,18	0,40	3,78	9,86	62,35	9,50	8,02		6,54	249,07

Tableau L (suite)

Décaissements destinés aux pays les moins avancés (PLMA)¹
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

Pays à pays	Gouvernement à gouvernement		
	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986

Asie			
Bangladesh	107,31	103,28	100,11
Bhoutan	0,05	0,09	0,12
Maldives	0,02	0,02	0,02
Népal	7,88	8,17	7,28
Yémen arabe	0,23	0,24	0,11
Yémen démocratique	0,03	0,12	0,04
Somme partielle, Asie	115,52	111,81	107,62
Océanie			
Kiribati	0,15	0,15	0,15
Samoa occidentales	0,15	0,15	0,17
Tuvalu	0,08	0,08	0,08
Somme partielle, Océanie	0,38	0,37	0,45
Total, PLMA	256,45	285,53	280,96
Pourcentage du PNB	0,06%	0,07%	0,06%

¹ Voir Glossaire, page 127 Des 39 pays définis par les

Nations Unies comme les moins avancés, deux ne

reçoivent pas d'assistance du Canada: Afghanistan et

Laos.

² La Communauté de l'Afrique orientale comprend le

Kenya, l'Ouganda et la Tanzanie, bien que seuls ces

deux derniers fassent partie des PLMA.

³ On a inclus le Swaziland dans les "Programmes

régionaux" même s'il n'est pas considéré comme un

des PLMA.

⁴ Les pays du Sahel sont les suivants: Burkina Faso,

Cap-Vert, Gambie, Mali, Mauritanie, Niger, Sénégal et

Tchad; le Sénégal toutefois ne fait pas partie des

PLMA.

x Moins de 5 000 \$

Décaissements destinés aux pays les moins avancés (PLMA)¹
(Fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

Tableau I

Gouvernement à gouvernement		1983-1984		1984-1985	1985-1986		1983-1984		1984-1985	1985-1986	
		Pays à pays									
Afrique anglophone											
Somme partielle, Afrique anglophone		76,73		80,97	66,91		97,46	137,10		128,38	
Botswana	5,11	6,55	4,21	5,79	7,56	4,65	0,05	56,70	4,16	2,78	1,86
Djibouti	12,26	13,83	14,22	19,08	47,00	56,70	0,32	47,00	4,67	4,31	3,83
Ethiopie	2,31	2,90	2,19	3,61	4,67	4,16	0,05	47,00	4,67	4,31	3,83
Lesotho	2,31	2,90	2,19	3,61	4,67	4,16	0,05	47,00	4,67	4,31	3,83
Malawi	8,33	3,46	2,03	9,26	4,31	2,78	0,05	47,00	4,67	4,31	3,83
Ouganda	5,62	2,49	0,76	8,16	3,83	1,86	0,05	47,00	4,67	4,31	3,83
Sierra Leone	0,04	0,11	0,11	0,83	1,31	1,08	0,05	47,00	4,67	4,31	3,83
Somalie	0,10	0,20	0,06	1,42	0,98	1,08	0,05	47,00	4,67	4,31	3,83
Soudan	12,91	10,68	19,00	15,63	22,19	29,62	0,05	47,00	4,67	4,31	3,83
Tanzanie	30,05	40,75	24,29	33,44	44,93	26,81	0,05	47,00	4,67	4,31	3,83
Somme partielle, Afrique anglophone		76,73		80,97	66,91		97,46	137,10		128,38	
Afrique francophone		41,76		81,91	94,59		51,75	98,09		105,31	
Programmes régionaux											
Communauté de l'Afrique orientale ²	0,03	0,03	x	0,03	0,03	x	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,15	x
Université du Botswana, Lesotho et Swaziland ³	0,39	0,15	7,80	x	0,39	6,33	0,15	6,33	0,15	6,33	7,96
Sahel ⁴	15,12	5,84	x	x	15,49	7,96	0,15	6,33	0,15	6,33	7,96
Somme partielle, Afrique		134,03		168,91	169,31		165,12	241,70		241,65	
Amériques											
Haïti		6,52		4,44	3,58		13,83	8,77		7,67	
Somme partielle, Amériques		6,52		4,44	3,58		13,83	8,77		7,67	

Tableau K (suite)
Bénéficiaires de l'aide alimentaire
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	Aide alimentaire multilatérale ²		
			Résumé, aide alimentaire	Gouvernement à gouvernement	ONG Multilatérale
			175,86	214,48	163,13
			10,35	24,18	34,37
			146,29	146,03	150,30
			332,50	384,69	347,81
Total, aide alimentaire					

¹ Le montant versé à l'Éthiopie en 1984-1985 comprend \$6,5 millions provenant du Fonds spécial pour l'Afrique, de même, en 1984-1985 et 1985-1986, \$2,69 millions et \$6,2 millions ont été décaissés respectivement par le biais du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge.

² Voir le tableau N pour les estimations de l'assistance multilatérale par pays.

x Moins de 5 000 \$.

9861-5861

Tableau K (suite)
Bénéficiaires de l'aide alimentaire
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

Envois d'aide alimentaire multilatérale ^a			
Programme alimentaire mondial (y compris la Réserve alimentaire internationale d'urgence)			
Afrique anglophone			
Somme partielles, Afrique anglophone	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
Angola	0.39	1.49	1.30
Botswana	0.07		0.04
Djibouti		5.06	4.45
Egypte	6.18	9.47	6.89
Ethiopie	6.84		0.87
Ghana	7.34	3.91	0.01
Kenya		0.46	0.02
Lesotho	0.56		0.09
Libéria		0.94	4.20
Mozambique	1.65	0.40	0.08
Ouganda	0.76	1.63	
Somalie	4.92	0.51	
Soudan	0.26	0.49	
Zambie			0.01
Zimbabwe			
Afrique francophone			
Somme partielles, Afrique francophone	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
Algérie	0.02	1.73	0.26
Bénin	0.52	0.10	
Burkina Faso	0.42	0.05	
Cap-Vert			0.39
Congo	0.06		
Gambie		0.76	
Guinée	0.22		0.04
Guinée-Bissau	0.37		0.03
Guinée équatoriale	0.10	0.48	
Madagascar	0.15	3.00	1.08
Mali			2.49
Maroc	1.06	0.48	0.10
Mauritanie		4.97	0.01
Niger	0.71	2.33	0.13
Rwanda	0.03	0.13	0.12
Sao Tomé et Principe	6.20	5.53	1.66
Sénégal	0.42		0.03
Tchad			0.44
Togo			
Tunisie			
Somme partielles, Afrique francophone	10.28	19.56	6.79

Tableau K (suite)

Bénéficiaires de l'aide alimentaire
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

Aide alimentaire de pays à pays		Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	G
------------------------------------	--	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---

Tableau K

103

Tableau J

Frais d'administration¹
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

Frais d'administration de l'ACDI				1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
Frais d'administration de l'ACDI						
Traitement, salaires et frais connexes	+3,29	+2,17	52,06			
Transport et communications	5,05	6,12	6,81			
Experts-conseils, services professionnels et spéciaux	7,03	8,86	7,42			
Location	2,98	5,29	3,98			
Achats, réparations et entretien	0,65	2,56	0,57			
Services publics, approvisionnement et matériel	0,85	1,26	0,96			
Autres dépenses	1,87	1,56	2,00			
Somme partielle, frais d'administration de l'ACDI	61,72	67,82	73,81			
Frais d'administration du CRDI						
Traitement et prestations	+6,2	5,45	6,06			
Loyer et installation matérielle	0,52	0,62	0,62			
Dépenses d'exploitation	0,49	0,47	0,50			
Services professionnels et spéciaux	0,20	0,20	0,20			
Voyages et déplacements	0,42	0,46	0,46			
Réunions du conseil des gouverneurs	0,17	0,25	0,28			
Dépréciation et amortissement	0,36	0,69	0,39			
Télécommunications	0,12	0,11	0,16			
Assurances	0,02	0,01	0,01			
Intérêts	0,02	0,05	0,03			
Somme partielle, frais d'administration du CRDI	6,94	8,30	8,71			
Corporation Petro-Canada pour l'assistance internationale						
	0,83	1,67	1,68			
Personnel sur le terrain (estimation)						
Affaires extérieures	22,40	21,53	24,68			
Somme partielle, personnel sur le terrain (estimation)	22,40	21,53	24,68			
Total, frais d'administration	91,89	99,32	108,88			

¹ Voir note 5, page 68.

Tableau H (suite)

Assistance humanitaire¹
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en milliers de \$)

1985-1986	1984-1985	1983-1984
-----------	-----------	-----------

Pays ou région	Secours			
Sahel	Aux victimes de la sécheresse	150		
	Aux victimes de la famine			
	Personnel spécialement délégué			
Amérique centrale	Aux réfugiés	3 000		
	Aux victimes des conflits			
Amérique latine et Antilles	Etat de préparation en cas d'urgence	835		
	Consultant d'évaluation			
Antilles	Etat de préparation panaméricains	201		
	Etude sur les ouragans			
Asie du Sud-Est	Aux réfugiés	50		
	Secours spéciaux			
Moyen-Orient	Aux réfugiés palestiniens	3 900		
	Etat de préparation en cas de	2 320		
Multinational	désastre			
	Formation du personnel délégué			
	Consultants supervisant l'évaluation			
À l'échelle mondiale	Protection des détenus politiques	525		
Somme partielle, assistance humanitaire non allouée par pays		16 841	17 023	5 397
Total, assistance humanitaire		40 206	75 149	25 850

¹ Voir également le tableau E-1, sous la rubrique assistance humanitaire internationale, organismes multilatéraux et le tableau F, Comité international de la Croix-Rouge.

Tableau I

Décaissements affectés à des bourses d'études et à divers programmes
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

1985-1986	1984-1985	1983-1984	
Programmes de bourses			
Bourses du Commonwealth	3,69	3,95	5,46
Bourses de l'ACDI	0,40	0,45	0,50
Total, bourses d'études			
	4,09	4,40	5,96
Divers autres programmes			
Fondation Asie-Pacifique	21,11	0,50	0,50
Programme de coopération industrielle	1,50	38,50	27,83
Programme volontaire d'assistance au développement agricole	1,50	1,32	1,19
Total, divers autres programmes			
	22,61	40,32	29,52

Tableau H (suite)
Assistance humanitaire
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en milliers de \$)

Pays ou région	Secours	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
Soudan	Aux réfugiés et aux victimes de la sécheresse Personnel spécialement délégué Épidémie de scorbut Soutien logistique Secours spéciaux aux réfugiés Transport Aux victimes des troubles civils Aux victimes d'inondations Aux victimes de cyclone et d'inondations Aux victimes de la sécheresse Aux victimes de la famine Aux victimes de la famine Entreposage de nourriture Aux victimes des inondations Aux réfugiés Programme contre la piraterie Thaïlande Kampuchea Timor oriental Turquie Vanuatu Viêt-nam Zambie Zimbabwe	75 50 75 150 1 000 175 150 500 25	110 670 826 760 2 200 260 900	500 229 55 275 1 000 500 540 7 2 000 100 700 50 23
Somme partielle, par pays				
Assistance humanitaire non allouée par pays				
Afrique	Programme panafricain Secours aux victimes de la sécheresse Programme des réfugiés Aux victimes de la famine Frais d'administration Soutien à la coordination et aux opérations de l'aide alimentaire Coordination Aide alimentaire Médicaments	2 000 3 600 260	2 000 325 1 521 250 500 100 6 010	385 441

Assistance humanitaire
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en milliers de \$)

Tableau H (suite)

Pays ou région	Secours	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
Iran/Iraq	Aux victimes des conflits	400	400	400
Kenya	Aux victimes des troubles civils		50	
	Aux victimes de la sécheresse		70	
	Aux victimes de la famine		358	
Lesotho	Aux victimes de la famine		22	
Liban	Aux victimes des conflits	1 550		
Madagascar	Aux victimes d'inondations		100	
	Aux victimes du choléra		25	
	Aux victimes de la sécheresse		820	
	Aux victimes de la famine		1 028	
Maroc	Aux victimes de la sécheresse		250	
Mauritanie	Aux victimes de la sécheresse	300	200	
	Aux victimes de la famine		214	
Mexique	Aux victimes de séisme	155	785	577
Mozambique	Aux victimes de la sécheresse			1 000
	Aux victimes d'ouragans et d'inondations	150	1 445	1 220
Namibie	Aux victimes de la sécheresse		10	
Népal	Aux victimes d'inondations	50		
Nicaragua	Aux victimes des troubles civils	30		76
Niger	Aux victimes de la sécheresse		120	
	Transport		25	
	Aux victimes de la famine		451	
Ouganda	Aux personnes déplacées	630	200	
	Aux victimes de la famine			50
Pakistan	Personnel spécialement délégué	8 876	5 174	460
	Aux réfugiés afghans			26
	Aux réfugiés			10
Panama	Aux victimes de la sécheresse	25		
Paraguay	Aux victimes d'inondations	55		
Pérou	Aux victimes d'inondations	95		
Philippines	Aux victimes du typhon	200	150	10
	Aux victimes de la sécheresse			250
	Aux victimes de la sécheresse			300
Portugal	Aux victimes d'inondations	50		
République centrafricaine	Programme alimentaire d'urgence		350	
	Aux victimes d'inondations			
Rwanda	Aux victimes de la famine		50	
	Aux victimes de la sécheresse		250	
	Aux victimes de la sécheresse		10	
	Aux victimes de la sécheresse		160	
Sénégal	Aux victimes de la famine		150	
Somalie	Médicaments			50
Soudan	Aux réfugiés	1 050	1 750	500
	Aux victimes de la sécheresse		500	1 500
	Aux victimes de la famine		6 961	

Assistance humanitaire

[illegible]

Décaissements des sociétés de la Couronne¹
(fonds autres que de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

Tableau G

Centre de recherches pour le développement international			
	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
Programmes Sciences de l'agriculture, de l'alimentation et de la nutrition Sciences sociales Sciences de l'information Sciences de la santé Activités afférentes au programme Activités spéciales du conseil des gouverneurs Programmes de coopération Division des bourses	17,85	20,61	23,40
	14,29	15,45	14,45
	7,74	9,41	9,61
	7,31	8,98	10,03
	9,18	11,27	11,23
	1,29	2,05	2,24
	2,38	3,81	5,46
	3,63	4,67	5,86
	63,67	76,25	82,28
Total, assistance du CRDI			
Corporation Petro-Canada pour l'assistance internationale			
	+2,03	51,54	20,92
Centre international d'exploitation des océans²			
		0,80	0,42
Total, assistance des sociétés de la Couronne			
	105,70	128,59	103,62

¹ Frais d'administration exclus. (Voir tableau J).
² Les décaissements réels du CIEO en 1985-1986 ont été de 1 220 900 \$, dont 789 500 \$ en frais d'administration et 431 400 \$ affectés à des projets. Ces fonds provenaient du budget de l'APD (800 000 \$ en 1984-1985 et 330 000 \$ en 1985-1986) et d'autres revenus (intérêts, etc.).

Tableau F (suite)
Décaissements affectés aux organisations non gouvernementales (ONG)
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
-----------	-----------	-----------

Assistance aux organisations non gouvernementales internationales			
A. Aide alimentaire (Comité international de la Croix-Rouge) ¹	B. ONG internationales : dont	Somme partielle, assistance aux ONG internationales	Total, assistance aux organisations non gouvernementales
6,22	2,69		
16,30	18,75		
0,26			
Centre international de recherches sur les			
maladies diarrhéiques			
Comité international de la Croix-Rouge ²	0,75	0,52	
Comité international de liaison du corps		0,85	
pour l'alimentation	0,42		
Commission des questions humanitaires	0,45		
Conseil international pour l'éducation des adultes	0,72	0,35	
Conseil mondial des peuples autochtones	0,69	0,14	
Consejo de Educación de Adultos de América Latina	0,10		
Euro-Action A.C.O.R.D.	0,73	0,79	
Fédération internationale de planning familial	7,82	5,29	
Fondation pour la formation internationale	0,40	0,54	
Institut panafricain pour le développement	0,77		
et social de l'Afrique	0,43	0,58	
Organisation mondiale des personnes handicapées	0,23		
Sarvodaya Shramadana	0,63	0,11	
Société internationale pour le développement	0,19		
Union internationale pour la conservation de la			
nature et de ses ressources			
0,37			

¹ Seules les ONG ayant reçu plus de 200 000 \$ au cours d'une année sont listées. Ces données comprennent les décaissements affectés aux programmes des ONG, de la CISED, de la Participation du public et de la Promotion de la gestion. Voir aussi les notes qui suivent concernant les sources de financement autres que l'ACDI ainsi que la note 6, page 68, ayant trait à l'action convergente.

² Comprend les contributions accordées à la Banque de céréales vivrières du Canada et au Programme du lait écrémé en poudre des ONG. Voir tableau K. Le total de 1985-1986 comprend 19,5 millions de \$ déboursés par le Fonds spécial pour l'Afrique. Ces contributions ne figurent toutefois pas dans les totaux individuels des ONG listées dans ce tableau. Ces contributions ont été faites par le biais du Programme d'assistance humanitaire internationale et du Centre de coordination et d'évaluation de l'aide alimentaire.

x Moins de 5 000 \$.

Tableau F (suite)

Décaissements affectés aux organisations non gouvernementales (ONG)¹
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
Eglise presbytérienne du Canada	0,22	0,39	0,29
Eglise unie du Canada	1,66	1,32	1,33
Emmanuel Relief and Rehabilitation International	0,28	0,19	0,16
Fédération des Eglises baptistes du Canada	0,25	0,41	0,03
Fonds inter-Eglises pour le développement international	1,63	2,03	1,65
Fonds international de défense et d'aide pour l'Afrique australe (Canada)	1,28	1,00	0,49
Fondation Aga Khan du Canada	1,28	1,00	1,00
Fondation canadienne contre la faim	2,12	0,12	0,43
Fondation internationale Roncalli	0,28	0,41	0,34
Gurkha Welfare Appeal	0,52	0,15	0,35
Hope International Development Agency	0,95	0,87	0,64
(autrefois Food for the Hungry Canada)	0,91	0,57	0,60
Horizons d'amitié	0,64	0,31	0,50
Institut Famé Péroo	1,86	0,69	1,14
Inter Pares	0,23	0,14	0,23
Jeunesse du Monde	0,14	0,14	0,20
Mennonite Brethren Missions/Services	1,92	1,80	2,49
Mennonite Central Committee of Canada	0,42	0,76	0,83
Mennonite Economic Development Association	2,40	2,67	2,80
Organisation canadienne pour l'éducation au service du développement	7,96	6,84	7,36
Organisation catholique canadienne pour le développement et la paix	0,41	0,59	0,79
Operation Eyesight Universal	1,05	1,04	1,31
OXFAM — Canada	3,41	1,26	1,18
OXFAM — Québec	0,41	0,51	0,44
Plan de parrainage du Canada	4,66	4,41	4,90
Plenty Canada	0,59	0,43	0,57
PRODEVA F.I.C. Inc.	0,33	0,13	0,38
Saskatchewan Council for International Co-operation	0,58	0,20	0,27
Save the Children Fund of British Columbia	0,14	0,23	0,17
Secours aux lépreux	0,33	1,53	1,78
Société asiatique des partenaires	0,26	0,71	0,70
Société canadienne de la Croix-Rouge	0,17	0,29	0,27
SOPAR-Limbour	0,18	0,14	0,16
Sudan Interior Mission	0,26	0,15	0,22
Tibetan Refugee Aid Society	6,18	4,32	4,18
UNICEF Canada	10,58	9,74	14,45
USC Canada	1,27	1,24	1,08
World Relief Committee of Canada	1,61	0,42	0,39
World Vision of Canada	0,32	0,71	1,24
Wycliffe Bible Translators of Canada Inc.		0,23	0,33
YMCA			
YWCA			
D. Contributions des gouvernements provinciaux aux ONG	177,68	168,65	196,84
Somme partielle, assistance aux ONG canadiennes	177,68	168,65	196,84

Tableau F (suite)

Décaissements affectés aux organisations non gouvernementales (ONG)¹
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
Université de Calgary	0,19	0,34	0,35
Université de la Colombie-Britannique	0,38	0,05	0,05
Université Dalhousie	0,94	0,35	0,22
Université de Guelph	0,95	0,60	0,34
Université Laval	0,87	0,35	0,41
Université McGill	0,44	0,39	0,68
Université McMaster	0,46	0,03	
Université Memorial de Terre-Neuve	0,55	0,18	0,37
Université de Moncton	0,57	0,27	0,16
Université de Montréal	0,47	0,17	0,16
Université d'Ottawa	0,35	0,36	0,11
Université du Québec à Montréal	0,24	0,22	0,18
Université de la Saskatchewan	1,02	0,54	0,57
Université de Sherbrooke	0,29	0,01	0,01
Université St. Mary's	0,88		0,14
Université de Toronto	0,60	0,27	0,05
Université de Waterloo	0,29	0,44	0,31
Université York	1,06	0,13	0,45
C. Autres ONG canadiennes ² dont	81,01	74,92	93,91
Africa Inland Mission	0,20	0,47	0,30
Agence de développement et de secours adventiste			
Canada (autrefois l'Eglise adventiste du septième jour)		0,53	0,54
Aider l'Âge d'or	0,33	0,11	0,10
Ailes de l'Espérance	0,11	0,20	x
Armée du Salut	0,62	0,54	1,39
Assistance médicale internationale	0,69	0,61	0,52
Association canadienne d'aide à l'enfance	1,52	1,36	1,36
Association de développement de l'élevage de la faune africaine			
Association pour le développement participatif	0,17	0,20	0,30
Association internationale de secours à l'enfance, Canada	0,25	0,31	0,42
Association québécoise des organismes de coopération internationale	0,25	0,13	0,42
Camrose (One World Institute)	0,23	0,34	0,30
Canadian Lutheran World Relief	2,96	2,08	2,26
Cardinal Léger et ses œuvres	1,23	1,17	1,36
CARE Canada	5,91	3,01	2,71
Centre international MATCH	0,31	0,26	0,36
Centre missionnaire oblat	0,60	0,47	0,45
Christian Reformed World Relief Committee of Canada	0,46	0,60	0,59
Club 2/3 Inc.	1,51	1,19	1,36
Collaboration Santé internationale	0,52	0,31	0,40
Comité de développement international des clubs	0,76	1,00	0,83
Compassion of Canada	0,34	0,16	0,20
Conseil canadien des Eglises	0,54	0,32	0,42
Conseil canadien pour la coopération internationale	0,72	0,73	0,94
Conseil de coopération internationale du Manitoba	0,24	0,04	0,29
Co-Workers of Mother Teresa in Canada	0,44		0,27
Development Education Co-ordinating Council of Alberta	0,44		0,50
Eglise anglicane du Canada	1,07	0,80	1,08

Tableau F

Décaissements affectés aux organisations non gouvernementales (ONG)
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
-----------	-----------	-----------

Contributions de l'ACDI aux ONG canadiennes		
A. Aide alimentaire?	10,35	21,49
	75,74	62,50
B. Coopération institutionnelle: dont		
Association canadienne d'économie familiale	0,25	0,28
Association canadienne d'hygiène publique	0,39	0,78
Association canadienne des sciences géodésiques	0,25	0,11
Association des collèges communautaires du Canada	3,56	3,35
Association des infirmières et infirmiers du Canada	0,29	0,18
Association des universités et collèges du Canada	0,34	0,39
Bureau canadien de l'éducation internationale	0,32	0,34
Carrefour canadien international	0,96	1,06
Cégep de Rivière-du-Loup		0,25
Centre canadien d'études et de coopération internationale	2,50	6,35
Collège Ahuntsic	0,34	
Collège du Cap-Breton	0,21	0,04
Collège Lester B. Pearson	0,33	0,44
Congrès du travail du Canada	0,99	0,71
Conseil de la coopération du Québec	0,48	0,05
Conseil international de l'action sociale, Canada	0,20	
CUSO	16,36	12,29
Ecole des hautes études commerciales	0,66	
Ecole nationale d'administration publique	0,61	0,04
Entraide universitaire mondiale du Canada	4,80	3,72
Fédération canadienne des enseignants	0,95	1,26
Fondation canadienne pour la vérification intégrée	0,39	0,20
Fondation de la société canadienne pour les essais non destructifs	0,34	0,40
Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes	0,27	0,23
Institut canadien de communication internationale	1,08	0,20
Institut de gestion du Manitoba		0,42
Institut international Coady	0,85	0,95
Institut Nord-Sud		0,72
Institute for the Study and Application of Integrated Development	0,25	
Jeunesse Canada Monde	7,47	7,00
Mohawk College of Applied Arts and Technology	0,20	x
Organisation canadienne pour la solidarité et le développement	1,09	3,68
Organization for Cooperation in Overseas Development	0,71	0,49
Service administratif canadien pour les organismes	2,18	2,11
Service universitaire canadien outre-mer (SUCO)	5,48	
Société de coopération et de développement international	0,08	0,66
Société de développement international		
Desjardins Inc. (autrefois Confédération des caisses populaires Desjardins)	2,79	4,15
Union des coopératives du Canada (autrefois Fondation pour le développement des coopératives)	3,86	2,33
Université de l'Alberta	0,11	0,25
Université Carleton	0,02	0,25

Tableau E (suite)

E-2: Décaissements affectés aux institutions financières internationales⁶ (fonds de l'ACDI et autres)

	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
Total, institutions financières internationales (somme du financement de l'ACDI et de celui de ministère des Finances) subventions moins remboursements souscriptions de capital (investissements) contributions au titre du Fonds spécial (avances)	1,49 - 0,16 78,24 262,46	2,28 - 0,15 67,61 306,30	1,47 - 0,15 46,02 498,00
Total, assistance aux institutions financières internationales	342,04	376,03	545,34

Tableau E (suite)

E-3: Assistance multilatérale (résumé, par source de financement) (fonds de l'ACDI et autres)

	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
ACDI Ministère des Affaires extérieures et autres ministères Ministère des Finances Remboursements à la Banque interaméricaine de développement des prêts consentis à l'Amérique latine ⁷	465,59 25,36 178,89 2,43	447,66 27,32 207,66 1,83	480,60 29,63 351,43 2,95
Total, assistance multilatérale (E-1 + E-2)	672,27	684,47	864,61

¹ Voir également le tableau H relatif à l'assistance humanitaire internationale.
² Ces contributions, qui sont affectées aux organisations internationales, s'ajoutent à celles que consistent l'ACDI par l'intermédiaire des programmes d'aide multilatérale.
³ Voir note 2, page 68.
⁴ Postes Canada.
⁵ Santé et Bien-être social Canada.
⁶ Les souscriptions de capital à des banques internationales sont engagées en dollars FI, mais les montants inscrits dans le présent tableau font état des paiements réels en dollars canadiens. Ces paiements en dollars canadiens ne correspondent pas à ceux qui figurent dans les comptes publics du Canada, où les valeurs d'actif et de passif exprimées en devises étrangères sont réévaluées suivant les taux en cours au 31 mars de chaque année.
⁷ Voir note 4, page 68.

E-2: Décaissements affectés aux institutions financières internationales⁶ (fonds de l'ACDI et autres)

Financement du ministère des Finances			
Financement de l'ACDI			
Total, financement du ministère des Finances			
Association internationale de développement contributions au titre du fonds spécial (avances) Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement souscriptions de capital (investissements)	128,60	50,29	178,89
333,40	167,70	39,96	207,66
18,03			351,43
Financement de l'ACDI			
Banque africaine de développement subventions souscriptions de capital (investissements) contributions au titre du fonds spécial (avances) moins remboursements	0,45 11,71 33,90 -0,13	1,32 11,71 33,17 -0,13	0,44 11,71 58,57 -0,13
Somme partielle	45,94	46,08	70,60
Banque asiatique de développement subventions souscriptions de capital (investissements) contributions au titre du fonds spécial (avances)	0,80 6,28 85,56	0,16 6,28 85,56	0,03 6,28 85,56
Somme partielle	92,64	92,00	91,87
Banque de développement des Caraïbes subventions souscriptions de capital (investissements) contributions au titre du fonds spécial (avances)	0,22 0,88	0,80 6,07	0,51 5,54
Somme partielle	1,10	6,87	6,05
Banque centraméricaine d'intégration économique moins remboursements	-0,03	-0,03	-0,03
Somme partielle	-0,03	-0,03	-0,03
Banque interaméricaine de développement subventions souscriptions de capital (investissements) contributions au titre du fonds spécial (avances) remboursements effectués par les pays d'Amérique latine ⁷	0,02 9,08 11,97 2,43	9,66 11,97 1,83	9,99 11,97 2,95
Somme partielle	23,50	23,46	24,92
Subventions diverses			0,49
Total, financement de l'ACDI (remboursements des pays d'Amérique latine compris)	163,15	168,37	193,91

F-1: Décaissements affectés aux agences des Nations Unies et aux organisations internationales (fonds de l'ACDI et autres)

Organisations entièrement actives dans le développement			
1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	
3,92	3,77	4,35	Agence de coopération culturelle et technique
1,10	1,17	1,17	Fonds volontaire des Nations Unies pour l'environnement
3,54	4,19	4,42	Organisation panaméricaine de la santé
0,03	0,03	0,04	Fonds d'affectation spéciale des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique du Sud
0,50	0,65	0,63	Fondation du Commonwealth pour la jeunesse
0,63	0,66	0,75	Programme du Commonwealth pour la jeunesse
1,58	1,82	0,04	Conseil africain et malgache de l'éducation supérieure
0,01	0,01	1,84	Institut interaméricain des sciences agricoles
0,28	0,33	0,01	Comité intergouvernemental pour les migrations européennes
0,02	0,02	0,37	Fonds des Nations Unies pour le contrôle de la toxicomanie ⁵
			Fonds volontaire des Nations Unies pour la Décennie de la femme
11,61	12,67	13,62	Somme partielle, organisations entièrement actives
25,36	27,32	29,63	Total, financement du ministère des Affaires extérieures et autres ministères
330,23	308,43	319,28	Total des décaissements affectés aux agences des Nations Unies et aux organisations internationales (Financement de l'ACDI, du ministère des Affaires extérieures et d'autres sources)

E-1: Décaissements affectés aux agences des Nations Unies et aux organisations internationales (fonds de l'ACDI et autres)

1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
Programme d'action pour les médicaments et vaccins essentiels (OMS) Institut des Nations Unies pour la formation et la recherche projets spéciaux Fonds des Nations Unies pour la femme Fonds de construction de l'ICRAF Opérations d'urgence des Nations Unies en Afrique Commission mondiale sur l'environnement et le développement Autres contributions	0,25	0,24
Somme partielle, autres programmes	6,10	5,45
Assistance humanitaire internationale¹		
Haut-commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés Office de secours et de travaux des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés de Palestine Programme d'enseignement et de formation des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique australe Fonds des Nations Unies pour la Namibie Bureau des Nations Unies pour la coordination des secours en cas de catastrophe	5,00	5,50
5,50	5,50	5,50
Somme partielle, assistance humanitaire internationale	12,80	14,80
Programme alimentaire mondial		
Espèces Aide alimentaire	24,20	26,48
122,09	116,31	123,82
Somme partielle, programme alimentaire mondial	146,03	150,30
Total, financement de l'ACDI		
304,88	281,11	289,65
Financement du ministère des Affaires extérieures et autres ministères²		
Organisations partiellement actives dans le développement³		
Organisation mondiale de la santé Organisation internationale du travail Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture UNESCO Organisation des Nations Unies Organisation mondiale de la propriété intellectuelle Union postale universelle ⁴	6,69 0,95 2,79 2,87 0,37 0,03 0,05	7,08 1,01 2,91 3,12 0,45 0,03 0,05
7,84	1,06	3,11
3,46	3,46	0,43
0,04	0,04	0,06
Somme partielle, organisations partiellement actives	13,75	14,65
16,01		

E-1: Décaissements affectés aux agences des Nations Unies et aux organisations internationales (fonds de l'ACDI et autres)

Programmes du Commonwealth et des pays francophones			
Somme partielle, programmes du Commonwealth et des pays francophones			
1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	
15,90	14,60	13,20	Commonwealth Fonds du Commonwealth pour la coopération technique
1,50	1,40	1,30	Agence de coopération culturelle et technique programme spécial de développement Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement francophones
0,75	0,75	0,65	Fonds international de coopération universitaire assistance technique (volontaire)
0,10	0,11	0,14	Secrétariat permanent de la technique
0,15		0,07	Bénévoles de l'assistance technique
0,30	0,30	0,30	Conférence des ministres de la jeunesse et des sports (Confétes)
0,15		0,30	programme de bourses en éducation physique
0,14	0,14	0,14	Journée de la Confétes
0,11	0,11	0,11	Conférence des ministres de l'éducation
Autres programmes			
0,10	0,10	0,10	Institut international de planification de l'éducation
1,10	0,89	0,78	Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique
1,00	0,88	0,80	Centre du commerce international
			Agents — professionnels subalternes:
			PNUD
			TNICEE
			FNUAP
			Experts associés
			Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture
			Centres internationaux de recherches en agriculture:
			CIP
			ITA
			Programmes internationaux pour le développement des communications (UNESCO)
			Programme de recherches sur les maladies diarhéiques (OMS)
0,08	0,30	0,25	Conférence des Nations Unies sur la population
0,30		0,10	Programme sur l'eau potable et l'assainissement (PNUD/BIRD)
0,33	0,17	0,18	TNICEE, projets désignés
	0,05	2,19	Examen de l'impact des centres de recherches en agriculture (GCRAI)

Tableau E
Décaissements, assistance multilatérale
(en millions de \$)

E-1 :
Décaissements affectés aux agences des Nations Unies
et aux organisations internationales
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)

Financement de l'ACDI			
Fonds généraux de l'ONU			
59,00	13,25	59,00	73,50
Somme partielle, fonds généraux de l'ONU			
72,25	72,25	73,50	73,50
Ressources naturelles renouvelables			
1,65	1,60	1,52	28,00
1,65	1,55	1,52	Centre international d'amélioration du maïs et du blé (CIMMYT)
1,65	1,60	1,52	Centre international de la pomme de terre (CIP)
1,65	1,60	1,52	Conseil international des ressources phyto-génétiques (CIRPG)
1,65	1,60	1,50	Institut international de recherches sur les cultures des zones tropicales semi-arides (ICRISAT)
1,65	1,60	1,52	Institut international d'agriculture tropicale (IITA)
0,90	0,80	0,83	Laboratoire international de recherche vétérinaire (ILRAD)
1,65	1,60	1,52	Institut international de recherches sur le riz
0,55	1,10	1,52	projet en Birmanie
0,90	0,50	0,50	Association pour le développement de la riziculture en Afrique de l'Ouest (ADRAO)
0,50	0,75	0,68	Centre international de recherche agricole dans les zones arides (ICARDA)
0,50	0,43	0,58	Conseil international de recherches en agro-sylviculture (ICRAF)
0,35	0,50	0,38	Centre international de l'élevage en Afrique (CIEPA)
0,30	0,23	0,23	Service international pour les programmes nationaux de recherche agricole (ISNAR)
0,35	0,25	0,25	Institut de recherches pour une politique internationale de l'alimentation (IFPRI)
Somme partielle, ressources naturelles renouvelables			
14,00	13,90	40,38	12,95
Population et santé			
10,25	10,25	10,25	12,95
1,80	1,25	1,40	Somme partielle, population et santé
1,70	1,35	1,30	Fonds des Nations Unies pour les activités en
13,75	12,85	12,95	matière de population (FNUAP)
Population et santé			
Somme partielle, population et santé			
13,75	12,85	12,95	Banque mondiale (BIRD)
Population et santé			
Somme partielle, population et santé			
13,75	12,85	12,95	programme de recherches sur les maladies tropicales
Population et santé			
Somme partielle, population et santé			
13,75	12,85	12,95	programme de contrôle de l'onchocercose
Population et santé			
Somme partielle, population et santé			
13,75	12,85	12,95	PNUD/Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS)/
Population et santé			
Somme partielle, population et santé			
13,75	12,85	12,95	programme de recherches sur les maladies tropicales
Population et santé			
Somme partielle, population et santé			
13,75	12,85	12,95	programme de contrôle de l'onchocercose

Tableau D' (suite)

Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement²
(Fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
Tonga			
Contributions	0.15	0.15	0.15
Total		0.15	0.15
Tuvalu			
Contributions	0.08	0.08	0.15
Total		0.08	0.15
Vanuatu			
Contributions	0.25	0.15	0.25
Total		0.25	0.25
Total, Océanie			
Contributions	1.40	1.30	1.54
Total		1.30	1.54
Divers programmes de gouvernement à gouvernement, activités administratives particulières et programmes du Centre de préparation des coopérants, etc.			
(contributions Avancées aux universités	19.74	17.50	9.18
Total	19.74	17.50	9.44
Total, assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement			
Contributions	496.65	673.96	637.29
Prêts	206.89	226.90	208.33
Remboursements de prêts	- 25.31	- 26.98	- 33.94
Rééchelonnements de prêts	0.28	0.76	4.53
Total	678.51	874.64	816.21

¹ Voir note de l'introduction, page 67. Aussi, pour les transferts liés à l'action convergente, voir note 6, page 68.

² Les décaissements de gouvernement à gouvernement incluent l'aide alimentaire.

³ Pour des raisons d'ordre administratif l'ACDI a divisé l'Afrique en Afrique anglophone et Afrique francophone.

⁴ Les prêts de 36,32 millions de \$ consentis au Pakistan en 1985-1986 comprennent 23,40 millions de \$ provenant du budget de l'ACDI, mais affectés à un projet de PCAL.

x Moins de 5 000 \$.

Tableau D¹ (suite)
 Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement²
 (Fonds de l'ACDI)
 (en millions de \$)

Europe			
	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
Malte			
Remboursements de prêts		- 0.01	- 0.03
Total		- 0.01	- 0.03
Turquie			
Contributions	0.03		0.05
Remboursements de prêts			- 2.32
Total	0.03		- 2.27
Total, Europe			
Contributions	0.03	- 0.01	0.05
Remboursements de prêts		- 0.01	2.35
Total	0.03	- 0.01	- 2.30
Océanie			
Cook, îles			
Contributions	0.08	0.08	0.08
Total	0.08	0.08	0.08
Fidji			
Contributions	0.15	0.15	0.25
Total	0.15	0.15	0.25
Kiribati			
Contributions	0.15	0.15	0.15
Total	0.15	0.15	0.15
Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée			
Contributions	0.27	0.28	0.24
Total	0.27	0.28	0.24
Samoa occidentales			
Contributions	0.15	0.15	0.15
Total	0.15	0.15	0.15
Salomon, îles			
Contributions	0.12	0.13	0.13
Total	0.12	0.13	0.13

Tableau D' (suite)

Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement²
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
Maldives			
Contributions	0,02		0,02
Total	0,02		0,02
Népal			
Contributions	7,88	8,17	7,28
Total	7,88	8,17	7,28
Pakistan			
Contributions	26,28	36,04	35,98
Prêts ¹	27,10	28,24	36,32
Remboursements de prêts	- 2,59	- 4,72	- 5,62
Total	50,79	59,56	66,68
Philippines			
Contributions	0,67	0,70	0,51
Total	0,67	0,70	0,51
Singapour			
Contributions	0,02	0,02	0,02
Total	0,02	0,02	0,02
Sri Lanka			
Contributions	23,70	32,25	26,90
Prêts	12,33	2,90	0,36
Remboursements de prêts	- 0,62	- 0,72	- 0,75
Total	35,41	34,43	26,52
Thaïlande			
Contributions	2,37	7,26	8,61
Prêts	4,11		
Remboursements de prêts	- 0,04	- 0,02	- 0,05
Total	6,44	7,24	8,56
Yémen arabe			
Contributions	0,23	0,24	0,11
Total	0,23	0,24	0,11
Yémen démocratique			
Contributions	0,03	0,12	
Total	0,03	0,12	
Programmes régionaux			
Contributions	2,44	3,52	5,56
Total	2,44	3,52	5,56
Total, Asie			
Contributions	197,78	238,92	234,25
Prêts	95,85	116,64	135,97
Remboursements de prêts	- 18,05	- 18,51	- 14,77
Total	275,58	337,04	355,46

Tableau D' (suite)

Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement²
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

Asie			
Bangladesh	Contributions	107,31	103,28
Total		107,31	100,11
Bhoutan	Contributions	0,05	0,09
Total		0,05	0,09
Birmanie	Contributions	1,49	0,74
Prêts		0,04	x
Total		1,53	0,74
Chine	Contributions	0,09	8,37
Total		0,09	15,46
Corée, république de	Remboursements de prêts	- 0,04	- 0,02
Total		- 0,04	- 0,07
Inde	Contributions	17,45	20,83
Prêts		35,67	64,37
Remboursements de prêts		- 13,65	- 10,40
Total		39,47	74,80
Indonésie	Contributions	6,72	14,60
Prêts		16,60	21,13
Remboursements de prêts		- 0,38	- 1,90
Total		22,94	33,83
Jordanie	Contributions	0,15	0,30
Total		0,15	0,30
Liban	Contributions	0,35	0,96
Total		0,35	0,96
Malaysia	Contributions	0,53	1,51
Prêts		- 0,73	- 0,72
Remboursements de prêts		- 0,73	- 0,64
Total		- 0,20	0,78
1985-1986			
1983-1984			
1984-1985			
1985-1986			

Tableau D' (suite)

Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement²
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

1985-1986	1984-1985	1983-1984						
Sainte-Lucie	Contributions Prêts	1.42	-0.01	2.20	x			
Remboursements de prêts								
Total		1.41	2.20	0.65				
Trinité-et-Tobago	Contributions Prêts	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.08			
Remboursements de prêts			-0.87					
Total		-0.04	-0.29	-0.88				
Turks et Caïcos, îles	Contributions	0.10	0.10	0.07				
Total			0.05	0.05				
Uruguay	Contributions		0.10	0.07				
Total			0.10	0.07				
Vierges, îles	Contributions	0.10		0.01				
Total			0.10	0.01				
Programmes régionaux	Contributions	0.34	0.13	0.02				
Université des Indes occidentales	Contributions	3.81	4.15	5.59				
Remboursements de prêts			-4.15					
Total		3.81	4.15	5.59				
Îles du Vent et Sous-le-Vent	Contributions	6.69	5.11	12.30				
Total		6.69	5.11	12.30				
Amérique centrale et Antilles	Contributions	6.69	5.11	12.30				
Total		6.69	5.11	12.30				
Amérique du Sud	Contributions	1.65	2.60	2.51				
Total		1.65	2.60	2.51				
Total, Amériques								
Contributions	Prêts	67.33	86.86	94.52				
Remboursements de prêts			-4.15	-4.59	-8.56			
Récupérations de prêts								
Total			97.38	127.92	116.38			

Tableau D' (suite)
 Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement?
 (fonds de l'ACDI)
 (en millions de \$)

	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
Jamaïque			
Contributions	3,71	18,09	22,78
Prêts	15,06	8,02	4,72
Rééchelonnements de prêts	- 0,52		- 1,91
Remboursements de prêts			3,19
Total	18,25	26,11	28,78
Mexique			
Contributions			1,25
Remboursements de prêts		x	x
Total		x	1,25
Montserrat			
Contributions	0,10	0,14	0,09
Total	0,10	0,14	0,09
Nicaragua			
Contributions	3,53	1,57	1,02
Prêts	3,62	5,04	5,06
Remboursements de prêts			- 0,07
Total	7,15	6,61	6,01
Panama			
Contributions	0,15	0,18	0,08
Total	0,15	0,18	0,08
Paraguay			
Contributions		0,03	0,04
Remboursements de prêts	- 0,02	- 0,02	- 0,02
Total	- 0,02	0,01	0,02
Pérou			
Contributions	11,55	11,68	6,91
Prêts	0,11	0,10	6,77
Remboursements de prêts	- 0,07	- 0,01	- 0,02
Total	11,59	11,77	13,66
République dominicaine			
Contributions	0,44	1,22	0,60
Prêts		0,55	
Remboursements de prêts	- 0,02	- 0,18	- 0,18
Total	0,42	1,59	0,41
Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis			
Contributions	0,32	1,13	0,63
Total	0,32	1,13	0,63
Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines			
Contributions	0,25	0,35	2,47
Remboursements de prêts			- 0,03
Total	0,25	0,35	2,45

Tableau D' (suite)

Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement?
(Fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

1985-1986	1984-1985	1983-1984	
Costa Rica			
Contributions	0.63	0.49	0.38
Prêts	6.01	5.85	6.49
Total	6.64	6.34	6.89
Cuba			
Remboursements de prêts	- 0.01	- 0.22	- 0.66
Réchelonnements de prêts		0.22	0.65
Total	- 0.01	0.00	- 0.01
Dominique			
Contributions	9.26	1.45	7.43
Remboursements de prêts		- 0.01	- 0.02
Total	9.26	1.44	7.42
El Salvador			
Contributions	0.39	0.38	0.37
Prêts	0.29	0.32	- 0.17
Remboursements de prêts	- 0.17	- 0.17	- 0.17
Total	0.51	0.53	0.20
Equateur			
Contributions	0.21	0.21	0.23
Remboursements de prêts	- 0.30	- 0.31	- 0.30
Total	- 0.09	- 0.10	- 0.08
Grenade			
Contributions	3.51	0.97	6.80
Remboursements de prêts		0.97	- 0.03
Total	3.51	0.97	6.76
Guatemala			
Contributions	0.54	0.47	0.44
Prêts	0.28	0.39	0.02
Total	0.82	0.86	0.46
Guyana			
Contributions	0.80	0.65	0.57
Prêts	0.74	2.50	0.12
Remboursements de prêts		x	
Total	1.54	3.15	0.70
Haiti			
Contributions		6.52	3.58
Total	4.44	6.52	3.58
Honduras			
Contributions	2.64	1.84	1.67
Prêts	16.71	0.13	1.27
Total	19.36	1.97	2.94

Tableau D' (suite)

Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement²
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

Amériques		1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
Anguilla	Contributions	0,10	0,07	0,08
Total		0,10	0,07	0,08
Antigua-et-Barbuda	Contributions	0,69	1,22	0,49
	Remboursements de prêts		0,08	- 0,15
Total		0,69	1,15	0,34
Argentine	Contributions		0,04	0,04
	Remboursements de prêts	- 0,02	0,02	- 0,02
Total		- 0,02	0,02	0,03
Barbade	Contributions	0,41	0,41	0,21
	Prêts	2,36	5,08	1,33
	Remboursements de prêts	- 0,76	- 0,37	- 1,12
Total		2,01	5,12	0,42
Belize	Contributions	2,40	3,85	4,83
	Remboursements de prêts			- 0,37
Total		2,40	3,85	4,46
Bolivie	Contributions	10,28	0,87	1,47
	Remboursements de prêts	- 0,04	- 0,02	- 0,04
Total		10,24	0,85	1,43
Brsil	Contributions	3,56	4,82	4,29
	Prêts	0,57	1,24	0,49
	Remboursements de prêts	- 0,57	- 1,04	- 0,59
	Rééchelonnements de prêts		0,29	
Total		3,56	5,32	4,19
Chili	Contributions	0,10	0,10	0,15
	Remboursements de prêts	- 0,19	- 0,28	- 0,28
Total		- 0,09	- 0,18	- 0,13
Colombie	Contributions	2,46	4,17	4,31
	Prêts	2,88	0,87	
	Remboursements de prêts	- 0,80	- 1,22	- 1,30
Total		4,54	3,82	3,01

Tableau D' (suite)

Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement²
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
Togo			
(contributions	0,36	3,09	10,54
Remboursements de prêts	- 0,11		
Total	0,25	3,09	10,54
Tunisie			
(contributions	1,19	6,34	1,60
Prêts	5,34	1,00	0,53
Remboursements de prêts	- 0,76	- 1,59	- 4,56
Total	5,77	5,74	- 2,43
Zaïre			
(contributions	12,86	21,57	14,67
Prêts	2,30	0,24	0,83
Remboursements de prêts	- 0,09	- 0,01	- 0,52
Total	15,07	21,80	15,49
Programmes régionaux			
Divers organismes francophones			
(contributions	0,32		
Prêts	x		
Total	0,32		
Sahel			
(contributions	15,12	5,84	7,80
Total	15,12	5,84	7,80
Programmes de l'Afrique francophone			
(contributions		2,42	2,21
Total		2,42	2,21
Total, Afrique francophone			
(contributions	93,27	152,99	150,64
Prêts	46,01	45,00	31,09
Remboursements de prêts	- 1,66	- 2,17	- 6,32
Rééchelonnements de prêts	0,06		0,69
Total	137,68	195,82	176,09
Total, Afrique			
(contributions	210,37	329,39	297,48
Prêts	77,06	64,91	45,78
Remboursements de prêts	3,11	- 3,87	- 8,25
Rééchelonnements de prêts	0,06	0,46	0,69
Total	284,38	390,89	335,70

**Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement²
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)**

Tableau D¹ (suite)

1985-1986	1984-1985	1983-1984	Guinée équatoriale (Contributions)	0,05	0,07	0,09	0,05
			Total	0,05	0,07	0,09	0,05
			Madagascar (Contributions)	0,14	0,30	0,26	0,14
			Prêts	0,07	0,29	0,26	0,07
			Total	0,21	1,05	0,54	0,21
			Mali (Contributions)	16,40	6,10	11,58	16,40
			Total	16,40	6,10	11,58	16,40
			Maroc (Contributions)	1,96	1,14	7,59	1,96
			Prêts	0,01	1,21	0,53	0,01
			Remboursements de prêts	- 0,02	x	- 0,06	- 0,02
			Total	1,94	2,35	8,07	1,94
			Mauritanie (Contributions)	5,04	3,62	4,39	5,04
			Prêts	5,04	0,01	4,39	5,04
			Total	5,04	3,63	4,39	5,04
			Niger (Contributions)	26,37	6,73	20,92	26,37
			Total	26,37	6,73	20,92	26,37
			République centrafricaine (Contributions)	0,15	0,19	0,13	0,15
			Total	0,15	0,19	0,13	0,15
			Rwanda (Contributions)	11,81	12,28	14,45	11,81
			Total	11,81	12,28	14,45	11,81
			São Tomé et Príncipe (Contributions)	x		0,04	x
			Total	x		0,04	x
			Sénégal (Contributions)	20,57	14,81	16,83	20,57
			Prêts	0,33	0,65	0,33	0,33
			Remboursements de prêts	0,01	- 0,14	- 0,10	0,01
			Rééchelonnements de prêts		0,06		
			Total	20,59	15,38	17,06	20,59
			Tchad (Contributions)	0,18	2,21	0,13	0,18
			Total	0,18	2,21	0,13	0,18

Tableau D' (suite)
Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement²
(Fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
Burkina Faso	Contributions	14,48
Total	8,22	14,48
Burundi	Contributions	1,15
Total	1,02	1,15
Cameroon	Contributions	5,46
Prêts	24,76	10,35
Remboursements de prêts	-0,26	-0,67
Total	29,96	13,20
Cap-Vert	Contributions	0,39
Total	0,30	0,25
Comores	Contributions	x
Total	0,02	x
Congo	Contributions	0,11
Prêts	0,36	0,63
Total	0,95	0,74
Côte-d'Ivoire	Contributions	2,47
Prêts	3,49	10,49
Remboursements de prêts	11,73	-0,18
Rééchelonnements de prêts	-0,24	0,18
Total	15,23	12,96
Gabon	Contributions	0,34
Prêts	0,32	2,67
Total	0,69	3,01
Gambie	Contributions	0,15
Total	0,24	0,15
Guinée	Contributions	7,41
Total	15,15	7,41
Guinée-Bissau	Contributions	0,21
Total	0,35	0,21

Tableau D' (suite)

Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement²
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
Tanzanie		
Contributions	+0,75	24,29
Total	+0,75	24,29
Zambie		
Contributions	5,10	15,85
Prêts	9,33	2,17
Rééchelonnements de prêts	0,46	
Total	21,99	18,02
Zimbabwe		
Contributions	3,24	7,24
Prêts	2,06	8,48
Total	5,30	15,72
Programmes régionaux		
Contributions	0,03	x
Total	0,03	x
Conférence de coordination du développement de l'Afrique australe		
Contributions	0,09	9,11
Total	0,09	9,11
Université du Botswana, Lesotho et Swaziland		
Contributions	0,39	x
Total	0,39	x
Programmes de l'Afrique anglophone		
Contributions	0,21	2,10
Total	0,21	2,10
Total, Afrique anglophone		
Contributions	117,10	146,85
Prêts	31,05	14,69
Rééchelonnements de prêts	-1,45	-1,93
Total	146,70	159,60
Afrique francophone³		
Contributions	0,60	0,64
Prêts	5,15	5,50
Rééchelonnements de prêts	0,15	-0,37
Total	5,60	5,77
Bénin		
Contributions	0,91	0,41
Total	0,91	0,41

Tableau D' (suite)

Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement²
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
Malawi		
Contributions	3,46	2,03
Total	3,46	2,03
Maurice		
Contributions	0,19	0,38
Total	0,19	0,38
Mozambique		
Contributions	10,14	0,18
Total	10,14	0,18
Namibie		
Contributions	0,06	0,05
Total	0,06	0,05
Nigeria		
Contributions	0,29	0,25
Remboursements de prêts	- 0,40	- 0,02
Total	- 0,66	0,23
Ouganda		
Contributions	5,62	0,76
Total	2,49	0,76
Seychelles		
Contributions	0,10	0,12
Total	0,15	0,12
Sierra Leone		
Contributions	0,04	0,11
Total	0,11	0,11
Somalie		
Contributions	0,10	0,06
Total	0,20	0,06
Soudan		
Contributions	12,91	19,00
Total	10,68	19,00
Swaziland		
Contributions	1,64	3,05
Total	3,08	3,05

73

			1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	Détail tableau
De pays à pays (assistance bilatérale)						
De gouvernement à gouvernement						
D.K.	Autre assistance de pays à pays					
	Somme partiel, de gouvernement à gouvernement	678,51	874,64	816,21		
D.K.	Afrique anglophone	146,70	195,06	159,60		
	Afrique francophone	137,68	195,82	176,09		
	Amériques	97,38	127,92	116,38		
	Asie	275,58	337,04	355,46		
	Europe	0,03	-0,01	-2,30		
	Océanie	1,40	1,30	1,54		
	Divers?	19,74	17,50	9,44		
	Somme partiel, de gouvernement à gouvernement	678,51	874,64	816,21		
	Autre assistance de pays à pays					
	Somme partiel, autre assistance de pays à pays	461,18	537,87	493,19		
	Somme partiel, assistance de pays à pays	1 139,69	1 412,51	1 309,40		
	Assistance multilatérale					
E-1	Organisations non gouvernementales canadiennes	177,68	168,65	196,84		
	Organisations non gouvernementales internationales	19,00	21,44	22,52		
	Centre de recherches pour le développement international	63,67	76,25	82,28		
	Assistance humanitaire?	40,21	75,15	25,85		
	Corporation Petro-Canada pour l'assistance internationale	42,03	51,54	20,92		
	Centre international d'exploitation des océans	4,09	0,80	0,42		
	Programmes de bourses	22,61	40,32	29,52		
	Frais d'administration	91,89	99,32	108,88		
	Somme partiel, autre assistance de pays à pays	461,18	537,87	493,19		
	Somme partiel, assistance de pays à pays	1 139,69	1 412,51	1 309,40		
Assistance multilatérale						
E-1	Fonds généraux	73,50	72,25	72,25		
	Ressources naturelles renouvelables	40,38	13,90	14,00		
	Population et santé	12,95	12,85	13,75		
	Programmes du Commonwealth et des pays francophones	15,91	17,41	19,10		
	Autres programmes	6,10	5,87	5,45		
	Assistance humanitaire internationale	9,75	12,80	14,80		
	Programme alimentaire mondial	146,29	146,03	150,30		
	Contributions aux budgets ordinaires et fonds volontaires des Affaires extérieures et autres ministères	25,36	27,32	29,63		
	Institutions financières internationales	342,04	376,03	545,34		
	Somme partiel, assistance multilatérale	672,27	684,47	864,61		
APD totale						
		1 811,95	2 096,97	2 174,01		
Pourcentage d'assistance par rapport au PNB						
		0,455 %	0,489 %	0,464 %		

Les frais d'administration ne sont pas compris dans les décaissements des divers programmes mais font l'objet d'un calcul particulier au tableau J et à la section de l'assistance de pays à pays de ce tableau. Voir note 5, page 68. L'aide alimentaire est incluse dans les décaissements de chaque programme. Voir tableau M pour les programmes excluant l'aide alimentaire et le tableau K pour le détail de l'aide alimentaire. Pour le Centre international d'exploitation des océans, voir note 2, tableau G.

2 Comprend les fonds spéciaux d'administration du Fonds spécial pour l'Afrique, en 1984-1985.
3 Comprend 47,3 millions de dollars décaissés par le Fonds spécial pour l'Afrique, en 1984-1985.
4 Voir notes en page 68.

¹ Décaissements autres que de l'ACDI
 Les regroupements suivants des programmes d'APD reflètent les canaux d'assistance, de même que l'administration de l'assistance canadienne au développement. Ils ne reflètent cependant pas nécessairement les types d'assistance (bilatérale ou multilatérale) ou de destinataires (bénévoles ou multilatéraux) ni les régions exactes du monde (régions géographiques spécifiques).
² Les programmes géographiques de l'ACDI comprennent quatre régions administratives distinctes : l'Afrique et l'Asie, l'Océanie et l'Europe ont été incluses et l'Asie, l'Afrique francophone, les Amériques et l'Asie.
³ Le secteur bénévole comprend les Organisations non gouvernementales canadiennes, la Coopération institutionnelle et les services au développement, le Programme de promotion de la gestion et le Programme de participation du public.
⁴ Cette catégorie désigne l'APD versée aux institutions financières internationales telles que la Banque mondiale et les banques régionales de développement. Le Fonds international pour le développement agricole est également inclus ici parce que les types de transferts utilisés sont les mêmes que pour les IFI, c.-à-d. billets à ordre ne portant pas d'intérêts, ni négociables sur demande.
⁵ Le programme d'assistance humanitaire internationale inclut l'assistance bilatérale pour secours d'urgence et secours aux réfugiés en plus de l'assistance humanitaire multilatérale versée aux organismes des Nations Unies.
⁶ Les décaissements de ce fonds ont été faits par l'intermédiaire des organisations bénévoles.
⁷ Le CRDI et PCAI jouissent de votes budgétaires reportables, c'est-à-dire que les crédits votés par le Parlement pour une année financière ne sont pas nécessairement dépensés au cours de la dite année. Les sociétés de la Couronne peuvent également prélever des revenus supplémentaires, tels que des revenus d'intérêts bancaires. En conséquence, leurs états de compte annuels ne correspondent pas nécessairement aux crédits votés par le Parlement.

**Décaissements, par canal d'assistance
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)**

Tableau B	
1985-1986	
APD budgétée	
Programmes géographiques : dont	153,92
Afrique anglophone	126,16
Afrique francophone	103,30
Asie	261,60
Divers	14,59
Coopération industrielle	27,83
Secteur bénévole	135,95
Bourses d'études	5,96
Organisations non gouvernementales internationales	15,55
Coopération technique multilatérale	124,55
Institutions financières internationales : dont	542,53
contributions de l'ACDI	191,10
contributions du ministère des Finances	351,43 *
Assistance humanitaire internationale	41,40
Affaires extérieures	29,21 *
Aide alimentaire : dont	347,81
bilatérale	197,51
multilatérale	150,30
Frais d'administration : dont	98,49
ACDI	73,81
Affaires extérieures	24,68 *
Fonds spécial pour l'Afrique	19,48
Sociétés de la Couronne : dont	140,23
CRDI	86,00 *
PCAI :	30,50 *
contributions	23,40
prêt de l'ACDI	0,33
CIEO	
Somme partielle, décaissements bruts de l'ACDI	
Remboursements de prêts	- 34,09
Somme partielle, décaissements nets de l'ACDI	
1 666,73	
Remboursements au fonds de fiducie de la Banque interaméricaine de développement	2,95 *
Autres ministères	0,42 *
Gouvernements provinciaux	14,45 *
CRDI	4,99 *
PCAI	- 7,90 *
CIEO	0,09 *
Rééchelonnements de prêts	4,53
Total, APD non budgétée	
19,53	
APD totale	
2 174,01	

Tableau A

**Décaissements, par source de financement
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)**

	1983-1984			1984-1985			1985-1986		
	Montants reportés	Montants reçus	Montants nets	Montants reportés	Montants reçus	Montants nets	Montants reportés	Montants reçus	Montants nets
Affaires extérieures et autres ministères									
Agence canadienne de développement international ^{1,6} Centre de recherches pour le développement international (CRDI)	1 484,29	25,47	1 458,83	1 718,27	27,14	1 691,14	1 671,25	34,09	1 637,16
Ministère des Affaires extérieures et autres ministères ²	70,61		70,61	84,55		84,55	90,98		90,98
	47,76		47,76	48,85		48,85	54,31		54,31
Somme partielle, ministère des Affaires extérieures et autres ministères	1 602,66	25,47	1 577,19	1 851,68	27,14	1 824,54	1 816,55	34,09	1 782,46
Ministère des Finances	178,89		178,89	207,66		207,66	351,43		351,43
Somme partielle, ministère des Finances	178,89		178,89	207,66		207,66	351,43		351,43
Autres sources									
Corporation Petro-Canada pour l'assistance internationale (PCAI)	42,86		42,86	53,21		53,21	22,60		22,60
Centre international d'exploitation des océans (CIEO)							0,09		0,09
Contributions des gouvernements provinciaux aux organisations non gouvernementales ³ Remboursements à la Banque interaméricaine de développement de prêts consentis à l'Amérique latine ⁴	10,58		10,58	9,74		9,74	14,45		14,45
	2,43		2,43	1,83		1,83	2,95		2,95
Somme partielle, autres sources	55,87		55,87	64,77		64,77	40,09		40,09
Total, assistance publique au développement (APD)⁵	1 837,42	25,47	1 811,95	2 124,11	27,14	2 096,97	2 208,07	34,09	2 174,01
Pourcentage d'APD par rapport au PNB⁷			0,45%			0,49%			0,46%
PNB canadien (en milliards de \$)			398,66			428,40			468,82

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7: Voir notes correspondantes à la page 68.

1. Un certain nombre de pays ont obtenu du Canada un rééchelonnement d'une partie de leur dette par trop onéreuse. Les paiements d'intérêts différés sont inclus dans l'APD

2. Outre les sommes versées par l'ACDI, le

ministère des Affaires extérieures consent des contributions pour le budget ordinaire de certaines organisations internationales. Pour quelques-unes d'entre elles, seule une partie des contributions est considérée comme étant rattachée au développement (et par conséquent à l'assistance), dont le pourcentage (ou coefficient) est calculé pour chaque organisation par le Comité d'aide au développement (CAD) de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE).

3. Outre ces contributions accordées aux ONG, certains gouvernements provinciaux et certaines municipalités octroient directement des fonds aux pays en développement; ces chiffres n'étant pas facilement accessibles, n'entrent pas dans ces données.

4. En adhérant à la Banque interaméricaine de développement le 3 mai 1972, le Canada a convenu de transmettre à la banque les remboursements (y compris les intérêts) des prêts consentis à des pays d'Amérique latine à même le Fonds de gestion du Canada. Les pays latino-américains versent les remboursements directement à la banque et les montants ne sont pas prélevés sur le crédit des prêts de l'ACDI. Ces montants demeurent néanmoins une contribution canadienne au Fonds spécial de la banque et sont ajoutés à l'assistance publique au développement (APD). Voir également le tableau E-2.

5. En 1982, les membres du CAD, dont le Canada, ont convenu d'inclure dans les chiffres de l'APD, les frais d'administration entraînés par l'élargissement de l'assistance. Les données relatives aux frais d'administration sont incluses afin d'augmenter la justesse de la comparaison des sommes totales de l'APD entre les pays donateurs puisqués, auparavant, certains pays englobaient les frais d'administration au chapitre de l'assistance, alors que d'autres les en excluaient. Les frais d'administration comprennent les dépenses encourues par l'ACDI, le CRDI, la PCAI, de même que par les représentants des Affaires extérieures qui travaillent dans les secteurs de l'APD.
6. En 1981, l'ACDI a adopté une nouvelle structure géographique et un nouveau mode de programmation, appelé "action convergente", de façon à mettre davantage l'accent sur les besoins des pays bénéficiaires. En conséquence, les mécanismes d'aide publique au développement de pays à pays sont coordonnés entre eux afin de répondre aux principaux objectifs de l'Agence dans des pays donnés. Ainsi, au cours de l'exercice financier 1983-1984, des fonds de \$31,9 millions ont été transférés du budget de l'assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement (aide bilatérale) à celui des programmes spéciaux, qui appuient les activités de développement des organisations non gouvernementales, des institutions universitaires et collégiales, des coopératives, des associations professionnelles, des syndicats et des Églises, de même que celles des organisations non gouvernementales internationales. Par contre en 1984-1985 et 1985-1986, les \$35,3 millions et \$50,7 millions respectifs affectés à des projets d'action convergente ont été chargés au budget de l'assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement, bien que ces projets aient été gérés par la Direction générale des programmes spéciaux.
7. Le pourcentage d'APD par rapport au PNB en 1985-1986 est basé sur le nouveau calcul du PNB tel que révisé par Statistique Canada, en janvier 1986, alors que le pourcentage des années précédentes était basé sur le calcul du PNB alors en vigueur. Si l'on applique la nouvelle formule aux années 1983-1984 et 1984-1985, le pourcentage serait de 0,45% et 0,48% respectivement et en chiffres, le PNB serait de 403,3 milliards de dollars en 1983-1984 et 436,7 milliards de dollars en 1984-1985.

Section 1 Tableaux

Décaissements, par source de financement et canal d'assistance

A.	Décaissements, par source de financement	69
B.	Décaissements, par canal d'assistance	70

Décaissements, par programme

C.	Décaissements totaux d'assistance, par programme	72
D.	Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement	73
E.	Décaissements, assistance multilatérale	87
F.	Décaissements affectés aux organisations non gouvernementales	93
G.	Décaissements des sociétés de la Couronne	97
H.	Assistance humanitaire internationale	98
I.	Décaissements affectés à des bourses d'études et à divers programmes	101
J.	Frais d'administration	102

Décaissements, par catégorie spéciale *

K.	Bénéficiaires de l'aide alimentaire	103
L.	Décaissements destinés aux pays les moins avancés	108
M.	Décaissements, assistance de pays à pays en 1985-1986	110
N.	Décaissements multilatéraux par pays (estimations)	115

Assistance technique

O.	Experts canadiens affectés à l'étranger en 1985, par secteur	119
P.	Experts canadiens affectés à l'étranger en 1985, par région d'affectation	120
Q.	Étudiants et stagiaires boursiers de l'ACDI en 1985, par région d'origine et lieu d'études.	121
R.	Étudiants et stagiaires boursiers de l'ACDI en 1985, par domaine de spécialisation ou d'études.	122

Autres donateurs

S.	Certaines données sur l'assistance publique au développement consentie aux pays en développement par les principaux pays donateurs, 1984	123
T.	Décaissements affectés à des pays en développement choisis, par source de financement, 1984	124
U.	Décaissements affectés à des pays en développement choisis, classés par ordre des principaux donateurs bilatéraux, 1984	125

Section 2 Glossaire

* Ces tableaux regroupent les bénéficiaires en catégories spéciales et certains d'entre eux peuvent se retrouver dans plus d'une catégorie.

Note

Les tableaux font état des décaissements par région géographique, et non suivant les regroupements de pays utilisés par l'ACDI à des fins administratives. L'APD est évaluée au moment où les billets à ordre émis aux institutions financières internationales sont déposés à la Banque du Canada (engagement financier) et non lorsqu'ils sont encaissés (indemnité en espèces). Tous les décaissements sont des montants nets, c'est-à-dire déduction faite des remboursements de capital effectués sur des prêts antérieurs. Ils correspondent donc au montant réel de l'assistance canadienne fournie. L'addition des données de chaque colonne peut différer légèrement du total, les chiffres ayant été arrondis au millier le plus près, alors que les calculs de l'ordinateur comportent plusieurs décimales. Les termes utilisés dans les tableaux sont définis dans la section 2.

On trouvera dans la présente annexe statistique une analyse des décaissements affectés à l'assistance au développement par l'Agence canadienne de développement international, organisme officiel du gouvernement chargé de soutenir les efforts de développement dans le monde. L'annexe fait aussi état des principales contributions d'autres ministères fédéraux, de même que de celles des gouvernements provinciaux aux organisations non gouvernementales.

Annexe statistique

- le contrat de 240 000 dollars qui nous fut octroyé par l'ACDI pour une étude de pré-faisabilité de route au Lesotho, est un exemple encore plus éloquent de petits projets qui débouchent sur de plus gros. Il a permis à notre firme d'obtenir le contrat de conseils de 8 millions de dollars pour le nouvel aéroport international de Masuru.»

(Delcanda International Limited, Ottawa)

«Le succès de la récente exposition de transfert de techniques de l'ACDI, TECNOCANADA 85, à Buenos Aires, m'incite à vous faire part de mes commentaires sur la valeur de ces expositions... Au cours des cinq dernières années, AMY a été liée à 14 expositions semblables, dont sept en Amérique latine et cinq en Asie du Sud-Est. Une estimation très conservatrice des retombées de tels événements démontrent que le Canada a bénéficié de quelque 25 millions de dollars en affaires et que quelque 400 compagnies canadiennes ont percé sur les marchés internationaux soit dans des coentreprises ou par le transfert de techniques...»

(E.A.C. Amy & Sons Ltd., Ottawa)

«Nous sommes sur le point de finaliser une étude financée par le MCPP en vue de l'établissement d'une usine de pâtes et papier au Zimbabwe. Tout laisse croire que cette usine verra le jour... et nous entrevoyons que ce sera là une occasion pour le Canada de fournir pour plus de 100 millions de dollars en équipements et matériels, de même que quelque 25 millions de dollars en divers services d'experts-conseils.»

(H.A. Simons (International) Ltd., Vancouver)

«Une subvention du MCPP de l'ACDI fut un élément-clé dans l'acquisition de notre premier projet de pêches, à savoir un port pour pêcheurs à la Barbade, et fut aussi en quelque sorte la rampe de lancement pour l'obtention d'autres contrats dans ce secteur. Peu après, nous fûmes choisis comme experts-conseils pour un débarcadère à poissons, à Nassau, aux Bahamas, et pour une usine de traitement de poisson, à St. John's, Antigua. Ces deux projets ont été obtenus malgré une forte concurrence internationale.»

(Stevenson Hinchman Associates Limited, Willowdale (Ontario))

«La semaine dernière à Trinidad, trois petites compagnies canadiennes, dont la nôtre, faisaient les manchettes. Nous confirmons l'achat par une entreprise privée de Trinidad, d'un moulin pour transformer les résidus de canne à sucre en alimentations pour animaux, selon un procédé mis au point par Stake Technology, d'Oakville (Ontario). Cette vente est, dans une large mesure, due au MCPP de l'ACDI dont nous avons été les bénéficiaires.»

(Redma Consultants Limited, Toronto)

«Grâce à votre assistance de 350 000 \$, par le biais du MCPP, nous avons augmenté illico nos ventes à la Chine à près de 2 millions de \$Can, en plus de se mériter l'amitié et le respect du ministre chinois du Charbon... Votre appui a permis à notre entreprise d'être tout à fait présente et active dans le secteur chinois du charbon.»

(DB Engineers & Constructors, Rexdale, Ontario)

«En très grande partie grâce aux financements de la Coopération industrielle de l'ACDI, dont nous avons bénéficié, nous avons pu signer avec le gouvernement de la République du Cameroun un contrat portant sur la création d'une ferme laitière pilote. Il s'ensuit que notre société et donc, notre pays, est le premier à réaliser une opération dans le domaine de la production laitière dans ce pays d'Afrique.»

(La société d'experts-conseils Pellemont, Montréal)

«Le 28 janvier 1985, l'ACDI a accepté notre demande pour une étude exploratoire en vue d'un projet de coentreprise au Pakistan. Depuis lors, nos affaires dans ce pays sont en bonne voie... Notre première usine à Sukkur est terminée et une autre à Karachi le sera très bientôt.»

(Service Packing Co. Ltd., Vancouver)

«L'assistance du MCPP reçue par la Compagnie canadienne internationale de gestion de projets CIPM Ltée (dont Acres est membre) pour le projet de contrôle des eaux du fleuve Gehe Yan, en Chine, a déclenché la première véritable percée d'importance du savoir-faire canadien sur un très vaste marché qui était jusqu'ici impénétrable.»

(Acres International Limited, Toronto)

«Voici quelques exemples de succès en ce qui

concerne notre entreprise :

- votre contribution de 10 000 dollars pour une étude exploratoire au Paraguay nous a amené à devenir co-propriétaires à 35 p. 100 d'une firme d'ingénieurs-conseils dans ce pays et de décrocher un contrat de plus de 2 millions de dollars de la Banque mondiale pour un projet de routes;
- une autre contribution de 10 000 dollars nous a permis d'établir une nouvelle firme d'ingénieurs-conseils au Malawi, dont nous sommes propriétaires à 30 p. 100;

Comme résultat de ces activités, on peut citer des exemples de produits importés : des orchidées et des fruits exotiques de la Thaïlande, des haricots français et des melons charentais du Sénégal, de la poudre de tara (teinture pour cuir) du Pérou, des vêtements du Maroc, des pièces de trophées de Singapour, des fils du Lesotho, des dentelles du Zimbabwe, des écharpes en soie de Malaysia, des tapis en jute du Bangladesh et des composantes de meubles des Philippines.

Direction des relations avec les consultants et le secteur industriel

La Direction des relations avec les consultants et le secteur industriel veille à l'établissement et au maintien de bons contacts avec les entreprises canadiennes de divers secteurs industriels qui sont appelées à collaborer avec l'ACDI. Elle entretient également des relations de premier ordre avec les bureaux régionaux du ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale et les ministères à vocation économique des gouvernements provinciaux.

Elle constitue le point de contact de toute personne ou firme qui désire offrir ses services, son expérience et son savoir-faire à l'ACDI à titre de consultant. À cet effet, elle a accueilli au cours de l'année plus de 2 000 visiteurs et répondu à quelque 40 000 demandes de renseignements. Elle compte plus de 5 000 inscriptions de personnes, de sociétés et de maisons de commerce à son répertoire des consultants.

Quatre visites au siège social de l'Agence ont été organisées à l'intention de gens d'affaires de Vancouver (17 participants), de Ville de Laval (Québec) (15), du Nouveau-Brunswick (15) et du Manitoba (28) et neuf séminaires ont été tenus à Calgary (36), Edmonton (50), Saint-Jean (Terre-Neuve) (15), Halifax (20), Fredericton (25), Vancouver (26), Saskatoon (45), Rimouski (80) et Trois-Rivières (70).

Enfin, cette direction distribue, quatre fois l'an, une publication sur les lignes de crédit et les contrats actifs de l'Agence à quelque 8 000 abonnés.

Direction des politiques et de la liaison

La Direction des politiques et de la liaison s'occupe d'élaborer et de coordonner les politiques de l'ACDI appelant la participation d'entreprises privées canadiennes à la réalisation des projets de développement dans les pays du tiers monde. Les grandes orientations à cet égard sont arrêtées en collaboration et en consultation étroites avec d'autres directions générales de l'Agence ainsi qu'avec les ministères et organismes intéressés et le secteur privé canadien.

Le bureau de l'Afrique et du Moyen-Orient, pour sa part, a aidé plus d'une centaine d'entreprises canadiennes désireuses d'explorer les possibilités de coentreprises ou de projets d'investissement dans ces pays. Ces compagnies ont mené des études dans les domaines de l'énergie, de l'agro-industrie, des communications, du contrôle de la pollution, de l'entretien d'équipement et de la formation professionnelle.

Une entreprise de Vancouver, par exemple, a aidé la Corporation générale égyptienne du pétrole à élaborer un plan national d'urgence en cas de marée noire. La corporation pétrolière est en train de donner suite aux diverses recommandations canadiennes et on entrevoit des possibilités de contrats dans les domaines de l'assemblage de l'équipement ou de nettoyage des plages. De même, une firme de Montréal a établi une entreprise en coparticipation de maintenance d'équipements, au Cameroun. Le projet consiste à implanter par étapes, sur l'ensemble du territoire africain, une structure permanente afin d'assurer la maintenance à long terme des équipements canadiens, de même qu'un approvisionnement continu en pièces détachées.

Finalement, le **Bureau de promotion du commerce Canada** qui travaille en étroite collaboration avec les exportateurs des pays en développement afin de promouvoir leurs produits sur le marché canadien, a financé à même une subvention de la Coopération industrielle la participation de 12 pays en développement à quatre foires commerciales canadiennes. Par exemple, à la Foire du cadeau qui a lieu deux fois l'an, à Toronto, le Bangladesh, l'île Maurice, le Népal et Sri Lanka ont participé à celle d'automne 1985 et le Brésil et la Colombie, à celle du printemps 1986. Au total on comptait 19 exposants en provenance de ces pays; six d'entre eux ont signé des accords avec des compagnies canadiennes, six ont choisi des agents pour leurs produits, un a vendu pour 60 000 dollars sur le site même, alors que d'autres décrochaient des commandes expérimentales. De même, à l'Assemblée annuelle de l'Association canadienne des grossistes en fruits, qui s'est tenue à Calgary en janvier 1986, des producteurs du Pérou, de l'Équateur et de la Colombie ont pu pendant quatre jours faire la promotion de leurs fruits. La Colombie a d'ailleurs reçu une commande importante suite à cet événement. Le Maroc, la Tunisie et la Turquie, pour leur part, ont participé à la Foire canadienne de la quincaillerie, à Toronto, en février 1986, et ont fait l'objet de plusieurs commandes sur le site même.

Le Bureau de promotion du commerce a également tenu, au cours de l'année, un séminaire sur les possibilités de marche au Canada dans deux villes de la Colombie, a délégué un expert en crevettes au Nicaragua et un importateur de fruits au Sénégal et fut l'hôte d'une délégation du gouvernement de la Thaïlande dans le domaine du textile et du vêtement.

coparticipation, 30 études de pré faisabilité, cinq essais et adaptations de techniques canadiennes, trois démonstrations d'énergie renouvelable et 20 projets conjoints dans le cadre desquels d'autres agences canadiennes ont fourni un appui, de la formation, des services techniques et des conseils d'experts dans le domaine de l'investissement.

Ainsi, par exemple, comme résultat de missions et séminaires organisés en collaboration avec la Chambre de commerce Brésil-Canada, un certain nombre de manufacturiers et consultants canadiens ont formé des coentreprises avec des homologues brésiliens, où elles peuvent démontrer ou appliquer la technique canadienne dans les domaines du contrôle de la pollution, de la conservation de l'énergie, des télécommunications et des systèmes de contrôle de la navigation. Ailleurs, dans les Antilles, des Canadiens ont établi des coentreprises de construction domiciliaire, de commercialisation et d'utilisation d'engrais, ou de fabrication de perruques. De même, des entreprises de l'Ouest canadien ont pu secondar les efforts de modernisation de certains pays d'Amérique latine de leurs industries de la pêche ou de la forêt, en mettant à profit leur savoir-faire dans ces domaines.

Le bureau de l'Asie a appuyé au total 235 projets, dont 76 études exploratoires, 53 études de pré faisabilité, 46 études de viabilité, 20 soutiens de projet, 11 services de développement industriel, sept essais et adaptations des techniques canadiennes, sept missions, séminaires ou expositions et cinq études de définition de projet; les 10 autres ont consisté en une assistance technique ou administrative et en un essai d'énergie renouvelable. Trente-neuf de ces projets ont été complétés au cours de l'année.

Ainsi, en réponse aux besoins pressants en Thaïlande de techniques appropriées dans le secteur de l'agro-industrie, un programme de 475 000 dollars a été mis sur pied il y a deux ans, afin d'accorder une assistance aux compagnies canadiennes désireuses d'entreprendre les démarches initiales d'affaires avec leurs homologues thaïes. S'il s'avère que les entreprises canadiennes possèdent le savoir-faire pour répondre aux besoins technologiques spécifiques des entreprises thaïlandaises, elles seront invitées à participer à des missions ou à des études plus approfondies. On prévoit que ce programme aboutira à la création de cinq à 10 coentreprises en Thaïlande. Similairement, un fonds de 5 millions de dollars a été constitué par l'ACDI pour aider les compagnies canadiennes à réaliser des études de faisabilité de projets déjà identifiés par le ministère chinois des Relations économiques étrangères et du Commerce extérieur. Une fois ces études complétées, les entreprises canadiennes seront en excellente position concurrentielle pour les étapes subséquentes des projets. On s'attend à ce que de 10 à 15 études de faisabilité soient ainsi financées par ce nouveau programme de coopération technologique.

Programme de la coopération avec le monde des affaires

Dans le but d'accroître l'efficacité de ses programmes relatifs au développement économique et social des pays du tiers monde, l'ACDI a mis sur pied en septembre 1984, la Direction générale de la coopération avec le monde des affaires.

Conjointement avec d'autres programmes

bilatéraux existants, cette direction facilite aux exportateurs canadiens de biens et de services la

pénétration de nouveaux marchés dans les pays en développement et prête main-forte aux en-

treprises canadiennes désireuses d'investir, d'opérer des transferts de techniques ou de par-

ticiper à des coentreprises dans ces régions. Ain-

si en encourageant davantage les gens d'affaires à accroître leurs investissements dans ces pays,

elle permet à de nombreuses entreprises cana-

diennes d'exploiter les débouchés offerts sur les marchés en pleine expansion de l'Asie, de

l'Amérique latine, des Antilles, de l'Afrique et du Moyen-Orient, en apportant du même coup

une importante contribution au développement du tiers monde.

La Coopération avec le monde des affaires est composée de trois directions particulières : la

Direction de la coopération industrielle, la Direction des relations avec les consultants et le

secteur industriel et la Direction des politiques et de la liaison.

Direction de la coopération industrielle

Créé en 1978 afin de susciter au sein du secteur privé canadien un intérêt accru pour le développement industriel du tiers monde, le Programme de coopération industrielle a grandi au point de devenir la cheville ouvrière de la Direction générale de la coopération avec le monde des affaires.

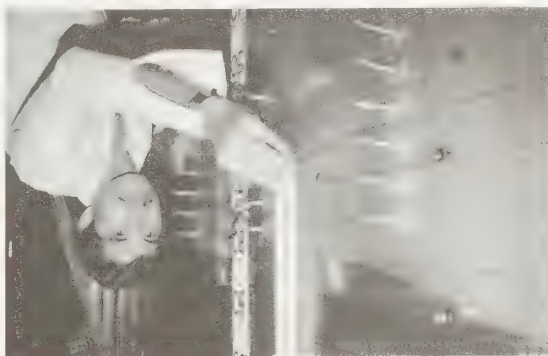
Le Programme de coopération industrielle ap-
puie les initiatives prises par des entreprises
privées en vue d'éventuelles opérations en
association ou d'autres formes de collaboration
visant le transfert des techniques au profit des
pays en développement. Les entreprises cana-
diennes reçoivent des subventions au titre
d'études exploratoires et de viabilité, ainsi que
pour la préparation de leurs projets d'opérations
conjointes. Ce programme finance également
des missions d'investissement et des séminaires
sur le transfert de techniques.

Depuis sa création, ce programme aura permis à
plus de 1 500 entreprises de toutes les régions
du Canada de percer dans de nouvelles sphères
et sur de nouveaux marchés dans quelque
90 pays en développement et ce faisant, de faire
profiter le tiers monde du savoir-faire, des
techniques et de l'esprit d'initiative des
Canadiens.

En 1985-1986, la Direction de la coopération in-
dustrielle a appuyé l'organisation de nombreuses
missions en Afrique, en Asie et en Amérique du
Sud dans le but de favoriser le transfert de
techniques canadiennes. Elle a de plus organisé
des visites au Canada et à l'étranger à l'intention
des gens d'affaires canadiens et leurs partenaires
du tiers monde; à titre d'exemple, elle a été
l'hôte des stagiaires du cours offert par l'Accord
général sur les tarifs douaniers et le commerce
(GATT) de Genève, à l'intention des pays moins
avancés. Elle a enfin participé au Carrefour des
marchés mondiaux 86, organisé par le ministère
des Affaires extérieures, dans 18 villes
canadiennes.

Le budget de la Coopération industrielle
s'élevait à 27,83 millions de dollars en
1985-1986. Il a servi, entre autres, à financer
plus de 500 projets entrepris par près de
400 entreprises. Voici d'ailleurs un aperçu des
activités des divers bureaux ainsi que quelques
exemples de projets :

Le bureau des Amériques a secondé les efforts
d'industrialisation de divers pays de cette
région, en accordant une attention accrue à
leurs besoins d'investissement et de transfert de
techniques. Plus de 100 compagnies canadiennes
ont reçu de l'ACDI des contributions s'élevant à
8 millions de dollars. Elles ont servi notamment
à réaliser 44 études de marché d'entreprises en



École technique en Thaïlande. (Photo ACDI : David Barbour)



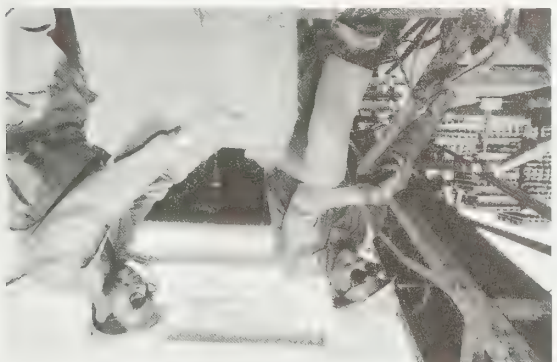
Directrice d'entreprise colombienne. (Photo ACDI : Pat Morrow)



Des petits ateliers créateurs d'emploi et sources de revenus pour les femmes. (Photo ACDI: David Barbour)



Fabrication de tissus au Bangladesh. (Photo ACDI : David Barbour)



Fabrication d'engrais en Jamaïque. (Photo ACDI : David Barbour)



Le personnel local doit pouvoir assurer l'entretien et la réparation des véhicules et équipements. (Photo ACDI : Patricio Baeza)

Les lettres qui suivent donnent une idée de ce que l'appui fourni par la Direction générale des programmes spéciaux représente en termes concrets.

«Vous n'êtes pas sans savoir que Operation Eyesight est une petite organisation philanthropique du Canada qui finance des programmes de recouvrement de la vue et de prévention de la cécité dans 16 pays du tiers monde. L'an dernier, nous avons procédé à plus de 90 000 opérations et traité plus de 900 000 personnes souffrant de divers troubles de la vue.

Nous envoyons généralement des lettres de remerciement aux donateurs particuliers. Mais nous avons toujours négligé de vous témoigner notre reconnaissance pour l'appui que le gouvernement fédéral nous accorde par l'intermédiaire de l'Agence canadienne de développement international.

Nous ne pourrions jamais assez remercier l'ACDI de l'encouragement, des conseils précieux et du soutien tant moral que financier qu'elle nous a accordés. Son apport a tout simplement été extraordinaire.

Souvent au cours de nos voyages de suivi les gens nous témoignent une reconnaissance qui confine à l'adoration. Lorsque nous acceptons leurs remerciements, nous le faisons toujours au nom de la population et du gouvernement du Canada.

C'est un grand privilège pour nous que de faire aux autres le don de la vue, de pouvoir changer des vies et de représenter à l'étranger les Canadiens et leur gouvernement.»

Operation Eyesight Universal

L'ACDI pour l'appui que vous avez donné aux activités de la fondation en faveur des pauvres du tiers monde.

Sans votre apport et votre encouragement, bon nombre de nos programmes n'auraient pas obtenu les mêmes résultats ou n'auraient pu atteindre autant de gens.

Vous trouverez ci-joint un article du Financial Times, de Londres, qui ne manquera pas de vous intéresser. Il y est question des activités que nous avons réalisées dans le nord du Pakistan, et l'on y mentionne la participation de l'ACDI.»

La Fondation Aga Khan du Canada

«Le séminaire a obtenu un succès retentissant. Tous les participants y ont unanimement vu une tribune très utile pour fouiller ce sujet et échanger idées et expérience. Il ne fait aucun doute que les idées mises de l'avant par les participants influenceront largement sur le processus de prise de décisions aux plus hauts échelons lorsque des traités de double imposition seront négociés à l'avenir.»

L'Association des administrateurs fiscaux du Commonwealth (à propos d'un séminaire du Programme de promotion de la gestion consacré à la double imposition).

Dans un monde de plus en plus interdépendant, il est impératif que les Canadiens soient informés et se familiarisent avec les pays en développement et leurs besoins. Dans le cadre de son (PPP), l'ACDI appuie les initiatives de groupes non gouvernementaux et communautaires du Canada en cofinanciant leurs activités de sensibilisation au développement.

Ces activités sont l'oeuvre de plus de 150 organisations et institutions. Il s'agit d'ONG nationales et régionales, d'églises, d'universités, d'écoles, de syndicats, d'associations professionnelles et de centres de ressources ou d'apprentissage. Leurs activités prennent diverses formes : rencontres avec des gens du tiers monde, présentation de documents audio-visuels, festivals de films du tiers monde ou encore les assemblées modèles des Nations Unies constituées d'étudiants. L'une de ces organisations, Pueblito Canada, a mis au point un programme d'éducation expressément conçu pour des enfants. À l'heure actuelle, une centaine de localités et des milliers d'enfants, de Terre-Neuve à la Colombie-Britannique, profitent de ce programme. Appelé «Small World», il donne aux enfants une vision élargie du monde et de façon vivante et positive, il établit des rapports entre leur réalité et celle des pays en développement.

Le PPP a versé 9,1 millions de dollars en 1985-1986 pour financer 334 projets.

Les ONG canadiennes sont d'une grande diversité tant par leur envergure que par l'éventail de leurs activités. Certaines, comme l'Association canadienne d'aide à l'enfance et le Fonds inter-Églises pour le développement international, ont une envergure qui leur permet de réaliser des programmes importants. D'autres, comme les clubs Rotary ou SOPAR-Limbour, s'emploient surtout à recueillir des fonds auprès du public pour les envoyer à des groupes similaires du tiers monde. Nombre de ces ONG étaient au départ des organisations de bienfaisance qui se sont transformées en agences de développement; d'autres ont été créées pour répondre à des besoins particuliers.

Au cours de 1985-1986, le Programme des ONG a fourni 64,3 millions de dollars à plus de 3 500 projets et programmes. Signalements, entre autres, l'appui donné à de petits projets d'agriculture dans le cadre d'une initiative fédérale-provinciale qui a fait appel aux ressources des ONG, et dont la contribution s'est élevée à 1,2 million de dollars.

Afin de donner un champ d'action plus vaste aux activités non gouvernementales et d'amplifier leur impact global, l'ACDI achemine également de l'aide par la voie du **Programme des organisations non gouvernementales internationales** (ONGI). Plus de la moitié des ONGI qui reçoivent des contributions ont des organisations affiliées au Canada, le reste se répartissant en nombre égal entre les ONGI ayant leur siège au Canada et celles qui sont basées dans le tiers monde.

Les ONG internationales se préoccupent avant tout d'éducation, de santé, de population, d'environnement et de communications. L'Institut asiatique pour le développement rural, dont le siège est en Inde, s'est fait remarquer par ses activités dans le domaine de la sériculture; l'élevage des vers à soie forme la base d'une industrie rurale à fort coefficient de main-d'oeuvre, susceptible également de créer des emplois en Asie et en Afrique surtout. De son côté, le Consejo de Educacion de Adultos de America Latina compte un grand nombre de représentants de cette région dans ses programmes d'éducation des adultes qui accordent une large part aux problèmes des femmes. Enfin, le Centre de liaison pour l'environnement, qui se trouve à Nairobi, offre des services de renseignements et de formation et donne son appui à ses certaines de groupes membres, oeuvrant tous pour la cause de l'environnement. En 1985-1986, le Programme des ONGI a fourni 15,9 millions de dollars pour 253 projets.

organisation, en lui fournissant les services d'un conseiller technique canadien. De son côté l'Association canadienne d'économie familiale, pour relever le niveau de compétence professionnelle, a procédé à la mise en oeuvre d'un programme qui « jumelle » des groupes canadiens et des groupes homologues du tiers monde dans un but d'entraide. L'un de ces projets a permis à un membre de l'Association d'économie familiale de la Nouvelle-Écosse de visiter le Malawi avec deux spécialistes de la même discipline originaires de ce pays, venus étudier à l'Université Mount Saint Vincent, de Halifax. Au cours de cette tournée ils ont rencontré des collègues qui travaillaient dans les secteurs de l'agriculture et des services communautaires, avec lesquels ils ont pu partager leur expérience et examiner la possibilité d'entreprendre conjointement certaines activités.

Certains organismes se spécialisent dans l'affection à l'étranger de Canadiens recrutés à titre de coopérateurs ou de participants à des programmes d'échanges. Ainsi, Carrefour international, Jeunesse Canada Monde, l'Entrée universitaire mondiale du Canada et le Centre canadien d'études et de coopération internationale envoient des bénévoles aux quatre coins du monde chaque année. Le Service administratif canadien des organismes a dépêché à Mexico, après le tremblement de terre, un bénévole qui s'est joint à une équipe chargée de déterminer en quoi le Canada pouvait venir en aide aux Mexicains.

En 1985-1986, la CISED a décaissé 60,3 millions de dollars pour 508 projets.

Pour sa part, le **Programme de promotion de la gestion** (PPG) donne son appui à des initiatives novatrices dont le but est d'aider les pays en développement à renforcer leurs capacités administratives et à s'adapter à des conditions et à des besoins qui sont en constante évolution. Le programme permet à des cadres supérieurs du Canada et du tiers monde de mettre en commun leurs expériences et d'essayer ensemble de trouver de nouvelles solutions à des problèmes pratiques de gestion; le PPG incite aussi les pays en développement à la coopération régionale. Les quelques exemples suivants témoignent de la diversité des activités qu'appuie le PPG.

- La Fédération canadienne des doyens en gestion et en administration, qui représente 50 instituts canadiens de gestion et réunit 2 000 professeurs à temps plein, collabore avec des associations semblables de l'Asie du Sud-Est, de l'Afrique francophone et de l'Amérique latine, afin de mettre en commun leurs compétences dans l'enseignement de la gestion;
- L'Agence de développement des pêches du Forum du Pacifique-Sud aide 14 États insulaires à gérer leurs ressources marines qui ensemble représentent une superficie de 26 millions de km² d'océan;

Encourager l'autonomie

En 1985-1986, le Programme de promotion de la gestion a alloué 2,1 millions de dollars à 61 projets.

- L'Institut de gestion du Manitoba et Gestion Norsud, de Montréal, collaborent à l'élaboration de programmes de formation à l'incorporation des gestionnaires des ONG des pays anglophones;
- L'Institut asiatique de gestion, dont le siège se trouve à Manille, offre aux femmes d'Asie du Sud-Est des programmes de perfectionnement en gestion. Pour l'élaboration du matériel pédagogique, l'institut s'est inspiré de la carrière de femmes asiatiques qui ont réussi dans le management. Ce matériel a été intégré aussi dans les programmes des autres instituts de gestion de la région.

Subvenir aux besoins essentiels des plus démunis ne coïncide pas avec eux : voilà l'un des buts premiers du **Programme des organisations non gouvernementales** (ONG).

Les ONG canadiennes aident les communautés à assurer elles-mêmes des services fondamentaux tels que sécurité alimentaire, approvisionnement en eau potable, installations sanitaires et apprentissage de métiers. Avec l'aide des ONG, les villageois se réunissent pour discuter de leurs besoins, cerner les problèmes et planifier des projets. C'est ce que fait, par exemple, la Fondation Aga Khan du Canada, qui appuie un programme de développement rural dans des zones éloignées du nord du Pakistan, programme auquel l'ACDI contribue avec d'autres donateurs. Plus de 350 organisations villageoises réalisent de petits projets visant, par exemple, l'irrigation et la construction de routes, et leurs membres méritent leurs éloges en commun pour obtenir des prêts au développement agricole. Un centre de vulgarisation offre des services de formation en animation et enseigne l'agriculture et la protection des plantes, entre autres, tandis qu'une équipe locale de gestion spécialisée en développement rural se charge d'aider les villageois à planifier leurs activités et à les mener à bien.

Ce genre de développement communautaire apporte aux plus démunis non seulement de meilleurs services et installations mais aussi une augmentation de revenu. À Haïti, l'organisation Micronutrice Économique Développement Associés a aidé à améliorer la production et la commercialisation du cacao. Six collectivités ont été organisées en coopératives comptant 1 400 membres, qui ont profité de services de formation et de crédit. La production de cacao a doublé dans certaines régions, et les cultivateurs ont pu vendre leur récolte à meilleur prix.

L'an dernier la famine en Afrique était encore au coeur des préoccupations des Canadiens. Très actifs sur la scène des secours d'urgence, les ONG canadiennes n'ont cessé de faire preuve d'une grande générosité : Secours d'urgence a l'Afrique, qui rassemble 47 ONG canadiennes, a poursuivi le travail entrepris en 1984, affectant, sur une période de 18 mois, 53 millions de dollars à 225 projets. En Éthiopie, pays durement touché, les organisations confessionnelles locales ont pu installer des centres de secours d'urgence pour distribuer des vivres, des tentes et des couvertures, avec l'appui des Églises anglicane, luthérienne et presbytérienne, et celui de l'Église unie et de World Vision Canada; Hope International Development Agency, de la Colombie-Britannique, a creusé de nouveaux puits dans le pays; et la Banque de céréales vivrières du Canada a fait des expéditions de céréales qui représentaient la contribution des fermiers des Prairies et des autres provinces. Au Tchad, pays voisin, l'Organisation catholique canadienne pour le développement et la paix de même que le cardinal Léger et ses oeuvres ont aidé des groupes locaux à transporter des vivres, à réinstaller des familles et à fournir des soins de santé. Mais certaines régions ont été plus éparpillées par la sécheresse et c'est ainsi que le Memorial Central Committee, avec la collaboration de la Fédération des Églises et Missions évangéliques, a pu acheter au Ghana du sorgho et du millet pour les distribuer aux victimes de la famine au Burkina Faso. En plus de ces activités à court terme, les ONG africaines et canadiennes se sont également penchées sur le problème de la prévention et des stratégies à long terme qui s'imposent.

Le rôle croissant des femmes dans le développement a aussi particulièrement retenu l'attention. Le Forum des ONG qui s'est tenu à Nairobi, en juillet 1985, parallèlement à la conférence marquant la fin de la Décennie des Nations Unies pour la femme, a mis en évidence les préoccupations des femmes du monde entier ainsi que leur dynamisme. Dans ce forum qui rassemblait 13 000 femmes, les Canadiennes et les femmes du tiers monde se sont distinguées par une participation active; et beaucoup d'idées dont elles avaient débattu se trouvent reflétées dans des projets auxquels la Direction des programmes spéciaux a depuis donné son appui. C'est de diverses façons que s'exprime la volonté d'aider les femmes à prendre leur destinée en main. À Saint-Domingue, par exemple, il y a des ateliers de formation dans lesquels des femmes apprenent à subvenir elles-mêmes à leurs besoins quotidiens; en outre elles reçoivent un bulletin mensuel dont la publication est parrainée par une ONG québécoise, le Plan NAGUA. De son côté, Inter Pares prête assistance à un mouvement brésilien d'établissements de garderies, mis sur pied par des mères célibataires qui travaillent. Et la Banque mondiale de la femme, une ONG internationale, travaille à faciliter davantage l'accès au crédit pour les femmes chefs d'entre-

prises; ses établissements affiliés répartis dans plusieurs pays en développement consentent des garanties de prêt et offrent des services de formation aux femmes qui désirent faire un emprunt pour lancer leur propre petite entreprise.

Renforcer les liens

Le travail en collaboration crée entre le Nord et le Sud des liens personnels qui sont essentiels au développement. Grâce à eux s'opère ce transfert qui permettra aux organisations locales du tiers monde de résoudre un jour eux-mêmes les problèmes de leur pays; grâce à ces liens, les Canadiens découvrent en eux-mêmes et dans le monde de nouvelles potentialités de coopération.

À l'ACDI, le Programme de la coopération institutionnelle et des services au développement (CISD) concentre son action sur le développement des ressources humaines, pierre angulaire du développement général. Des organismes aussi variés que la Fédération canadienne de recherche sur la toxicomanie mettent en oeuvre des programmes axés sur l'acquisition des connaissances. L'une de leurs principales activités consiste à donner une formation aux formateurs eux-mêmes — investissement à rendement maximal puisqu'ils sont destinés à leur tour former leurs propres collègues. Par exemple, le Congrès du travail du Canada parraine des programmes d'études en Afrique australe à l'intention des syndicalistes qui ont ainsi la possibilité de suivre des cours sur les relations industrielles et la santé en milieu de travail. Dans la bande de Gaza, en Israël, on met à l'essai de nouvelles méthodes de réadaptation pour les handicapés, en coopération avec l'Université de Calgary.

La coopération institutionnelle profite autant aux saisons d'enseignement du Canada qu'à celles du tiers monde. L'Université du Manitoba a entrepris un programme de collaboration de trois ans avec l'Université de Khon Kaen, en Thaïlande, pour améliorer les services de vulgarisation agricole dans le nord-est du pays. Sept professeurs d'une faculté de génie thaïlandaise sont venus au Manitoba pour acquérir certaines de nouvelles compétences techniques appro-

prises comme les techniques pour aménager des mini-centrales hydro-électriques ou bien pour adapter les machines à battre le riz; le milieu universitaire qui les accueille s'entichit aussi de diverses façons à leur contact. Inversement, huit professeurs manitobains donnent des cours et des séminaires d'études avancées à Khon Kaen, tout en retirant un grand profit personnel de cette expérience à l'étranger.

Coopératives, syndicats et associations professionnelles coopèrent également avec leurs homologues du tiers monde. C'est ainsi que la Société de développement international Desjardins a aidé le mouvement des coopératives de crédit du Cameroun à consolider son

Programmes spéciaux

Contributions des membres du Comité d'aide au développement aux organisations non gouvernementales, 1983

(pourcentage de l'APD totale)

Australie	2,4
Autriche	n.d.
Belgique	3,1
Canada	8,7
Danemark	4,6
États-Unis	7,4
Finlande	1,1
France	0,4
Italie	n.d.
Japon	0,8
Norvège	4,1
Nouvelle-Zélande	2,3
Pays-Bas	6,6
République fédérale d'Allemagne	5,6
Royaume-Uni	0,7
Suède	5,9
Suisse	14,4

n.d. données non disponibles
Source : *Vingt-cinq ans de coopération pour le développement*, OCDE, 1985

L'apport de la Direction générale aux initiatives des ONG consiste essentiellement à cofinancer leurs projets et programmes. De façon générale, les fonds alloués sont destinés à des projets spécifiques; mais plusieurs ONG, qui ont fait leurs preuves, obtiennent un financement de programme pluriannuel. Sont également cofinancées des initiatives de maisons d'enseignement, d'organismes qui envoient des bénévoles à l'étranger, de coopératives, de syndicats et d'associations professionnelles. Bien que ces organisations ne disposent que de moyens limités pour rassembler des fonds, leur contribution en biens et en services peut être importante. En 1985-1986, les Programmes spéciaux ont décaissé 151,8 millions de dollars pour plus de 4 300 projets et programmes.

Il y a quelques années, les Rwandais avaient besoin d'aide pour mener à bien un programme d'arrosage dans des rizières irriguées. Ils approchèrent le Centre de recherches en sciences de l'environnement de l'Université du Québec, et, avec l'aide de l'ACDI et d'un spécialiste canadien, le projet se concrétisa. Maintenant, dans ce pays sans accès à la mer, le poisson fait partie de l'alimentation de base de 10 000 habitants. Le revenu des riziculteurs a doublé; de plus, les poissons, qui se nourrissent d'insectes porteurs de maladies, contribuent à la protection de l'environnement. Le spécialiste canadien est reparti, c'est maintenant un Rwandais qui a la responsabilité du projet.

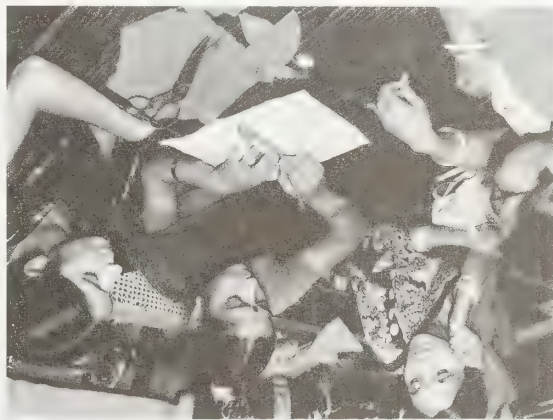
Voilà un exemple typique des initiatives qu'appuie la Direction générale des programmes spéciaux; les projets et programmes en question ont en commun les traits suivants :

- ils sont conçus et entrepris par des organisations volontaires ou des organismes à but non lucratif, et non par l'ACDI;
- ils encouragent la coopération entre les Canadiens et les habitants des pays en développement qui y participent, et nouent entre eux des relations d'égal à égal;
- ils visent l'autonomie et l'utilisation optimale des ressources locales;
- ils encouragent l'application de solutions nouvelles à des problèmes concrets;
- ils tiennent compte de la dimension culturelle et de l'importance des contacts personnels dans l'assistance au développement.

Le rôle premier des Programmes spéciaux est d'appuyer les initiatives du secteur bénévole canadien et des organismes à but non lucratif dans le domaine de la coopération internationale, et de favoriser l'établissement de liens de collaboration avec les pays en développement. À cette fin, les Programmes spéciaux mettent à contribution les ressources des groupes non gouvernementaux, en encourageant les échanges entre eux et leurs homologues du tiers monde ainsi que la réalisation de projets conjoints.



Une infirmière canadienne en Éthiopie. (Photo ACDI : David Barbour)



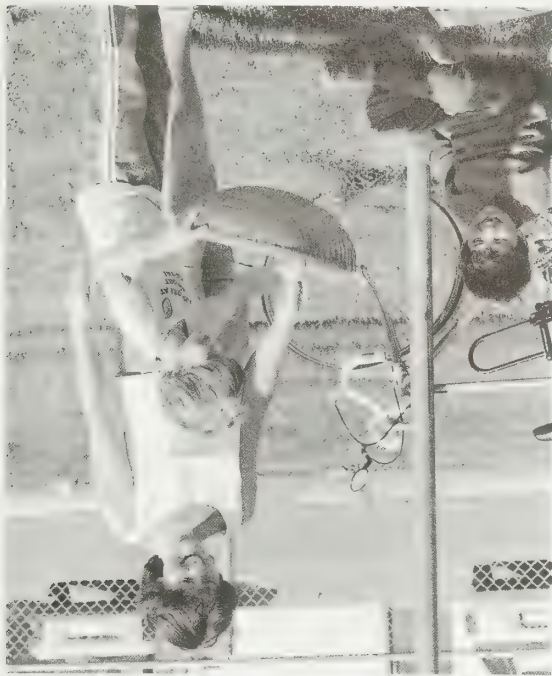
L'apprentissage de nouvelles habiletés : un moyen pour les femmes d'accroître leur revenu. (Photo ACDI : David Barbour)



Le développement des ressources humaines, une composante essentielle de tout projet de coopération. (Photo ACDI : David Barbour)



Projet d'alphabétisation au Bangladesh. (Photo ACDI : David Barbour)



Faire connaître le tiers monde auprès des jeunes : une tâche à laquelle se vouent plusieurs de nos compatriotes, comme Mme Lynn Bennett d'Ottawa. (Photo ACDI : David Barbour)

Aide alimentaire

En 1985-1986, le programme canadien d'aide alimentaire a coûté au total 347,8 millions de dollars, soit presque 1 million de dollars par jour que les Canadiens ont accordés sous forme de produits de base, coûts de transport et contributions en espèces. La plus grande partie de l'aide alimentaire, 191,7 millions de dollars, était constituée de céréales, le reste, 90,6 millions de dollars, d'huiles végétales, de légumineuses, de poudre de lait écrémé et de poissons. Ces produits de base ont été fournis en prenant en considération l'acceptabilité du bénéficiaire, la rentabilité relative de l'envoi et la disponibilité des approvisionnements. Les autres décaissements, enfin, concernaient principalement les coûts de transport.

L'aide alimentaire canadienne est accordée dans un but à la fois humanitaire et de développement. Elle est acheminée par trois voies principales : les institutions multilatérales, les arrangements bilatéraux avec certains pays et les organisations non gouvernementales. En 1985-1986, à peu près 45 p. 100 de l'aide alimentaire, soit 150,3 millions de dollars, a été acheminée par les organisations multilatérales. Le Programme alimentaire mondial (PAM), l'organisme international rattaché aux Nations Unies et à l'Organisation pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture, est la principale de ces organisations. Le PAM finance des programmes alimentaires qui répondent aux besoins des groupes vulnérables en matière d'alimentation, en particulier les mères et les enfants, et utilise l'aide alimentaire pour des projets de travail rémunéré en vires à l'intention des travailleurs sans emploi. Le PAM gère également la Réserve internationale d'urgence dont l'objectif est de fournir des secours alimentaires en cas d'urgence. En 1985-1986, l'ACDI a accordé 150,3 millions de dollars au PAM, soit 123,8 millions de dollars sous forme de produits de base et 26,5 millions en espèces au titre des frais de transport et d'administration. Une contribution supplémentaire de 13,9 millions de dollars est allée à la Réserve alimentaire internationale d'urgence.

Si l'aide alimentaire bilatérale provenant du Canada sert en partie à faire face à des situations d'urgence, les gouvernements bénéficiaires s'en servent aussi pour consolider leurs propres efforts de développement et pour améliorer la nutrition dans leur pays. L'aide alimentaire bilatérale permet de constituer des réserves alimentaires et de libérer aux fins de projets de développement les devises étrangères qui serviraient autrement à importer des produits alimentaires. Elle devient un outil de création d'emplois et d'accroissement de la production agricole et contribue à assurer une certaine sécurité alimentaire en attendant que les mesures prises pour améliorer la situation donnent des résultats et que les programmes de production agricole aient accès sur l'autosuffisance alimentaire fassent leur preuve. En 1985-1986, l'ACDI a affecté 163,1 millions de dollars à l'aide alimentaire bilatérale dont 21 pays en développement ont bénéficié. La majorité, soit 15 pays, sont situés en Afrique. L'ACDI a versé à ces derniers 61,7 millions de dollars sous forme d'aide alimentaire pour les aider à pallier les effets dévastateurs de la pire sécheresse du siècle. Le Bangladesh, les réfugiés afghans au Pakistan, l'Inde et la Jamaïque font aussi partie des principaux bénéficiaires de l'aide alimentaire canadienne.

Dans le cadre d'un programme réalisé conjointement avec 14 organisations non gouvernementales canadiennes, l'ACDI a fourni 5,7 millions de dollars au Programme de distribution de poudre de lait écrémé pour répondre à des situations d'urgence et pour financer de petits projets de travail rémunéré en vires, des dispensaires pour les mères et les enfants, et des programmes de distribution de nourriture dans les écoles et les camps de réfugiés. Quelque 16 millions de dollars ont été versés à la Banque de céréales vivrières du Canada, un consortium d'organisations non gouvernementales, qui offre l'aide alimentaire. Enfin, le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge a reçu pour 6,2 millions de dollars de céréales pour soulager les victimes de la famine en Éthiopie.

Aide alimentaire canadienne à l'aéroport d'Addis-
Ababa (Éthiopie). (Photo ACIDI : David Barbour)



civils, et pour soulager la misère de millions de réfugiés vivant sur trois continents différents. En 1985-1986, plus de 30 pays du tiers monde ont connu des sinistres les obligeant à faire appel à des organisations d'assistance humanitaire pour obtenir une aide substantielle.

En Afrique, la situation demeure critique.

Plusieurs pays qui se ressentent encore des effets de la pire sécheresse de toute l'histoire de l'Afrique, doivent maintenant lutter contre des invasions de sauteriaux. Quelque 150 millions de personnes sont touchées, soit plus du tiers de la population du continent. Trente millions d'entre elles n'arrivent même pas à produire ou à se procurer assez de nourriture ou d'eau pour leur subsistance. À part l'Éthiopie, les régions les plus affectées sont le Sahel, le Soudan, le Mali et le Tchad. Afin d'aider à soulager leur souffrance, l'AHI a versé une aide de 7,7 millions de dollars provenant de son programme normal, dont 2,5 millions de dollars à des projets de secours déjà en cours et 5,2 millions de dollars à des appels d'urgence. De cette somme, 1,8 million de dollars est allé à l'UNICEF, 2,2 millions de dollars ont été versés à l'UNDRRO et au Bureau pour les opérations d'urgence en Afrique, et 222 500 à World Vision of Canada pour des fournitures médicales et l'aide aux victimes de la famine et de la sécheresse.

Outre la situation qui prévaut en Afrique, le nombre de réfugiés et de personnes déplacées fuyant la guerre ou la répression est encore élevé et ne paraît certes pas près de diminuer. Le règlement prochain des principaux conflits qui perdurent en Afghanistan, au Moyen-Orient et en Amérique centrale. Le plus important groupe de réfugiés, celui des Afghans qui se sont enfuis au Pakistan après l'invasion de leur pays par les Soviétiques, comprend maintenant plus de deux millions de personnes, ce qui crée une situation des plus critiques. L'intervention canadienne a pris la forme de contributions de 4 millions de dollars à l'UNHCR et de 460 000 dollars au CICR.

Ailleurs, le Programme d'AHI a contribué une somme de 2,7 millions de dollars pour secourir les réfugiés du El Salvador, du Nicaragua et du Guatemala; 1 million de dollars à l'UNDRRO pour son programme en faveur des réfugiés thaïlandais; 375 000 dollars au Conseil mondial des Églises pour les réfugiés palestiniens et 1,6 million de dollars pour soulager le fardeau des réfugiés soudanais en Éthiopie. Dans d'autres zones de conflit, l'ACDI a versé une contribution de 2,8 millions de dollars au CICR pour son travail humanitaire auprès des victimes de conflit en Amérique centrale, en Thaïlande et au Kampuchea, au Liban, en Iran et Iraq, et aux Philippines.

L'ACDI a également accordé de l'aide à plusieurs pays, victimes de catastrophes naturelles. Diverses contributions totalisant 1,5 million de dollars ont été distribuées aux victimes d'un tremblement de terre au Mexique et d'une éruption volcanique en Colombie, et d'inondations au Brésil et en Inde, d'un cyclone au Bangladesh et d'un typhon aux Philippines. De plus, l'Agence a alloué une autre contribution de 100 000 dollars à l'UNHCR pour aider à combattre les actes de piraterie contre les réfugiés du Viêt-nam dans le golfe de Thaïlande. Enfin l'ACDI accorde une assistance à des organismes qui mettent en œuvre des programmes de préparation aux sinistres. Ces programmes ont pour objectif de réduire au minimum les pertes de vie et les dommages et d'organiser et de faciliter les opérations de sauvetage, de secours et de reconstruction pour que celles-ci soient entreprises au moment opportun et pour en garantir l'efficacité. L'ACDI a donc versé à cette fin 550 000 dollars au Projet panaméricain de préparation aux sinistres par l'intermédiaire de l'UNDRRO. Enfin l'Agence a contribué aux projets de préparation dans le secteur de la santé exécutés par l'Organisation panaméricaine de la santé et l'Organisation mondiale de la

PSD — Créé par suite d'une initiative prise par le Canada, le Programme spécial de développement relève de l'Agence de coopération culturelle et technique. C'est la principale organisation de coopération technique multilatérale entre pays francophones, qui y ont recours pour financer des activités à court terme dans les secteurs de la formation et du perfectionnement, de l'assistance technique et des études spécialisées. En 1985-1986, le Canada a versé une contribution de 1,5 million de dollars au titre de ce programme, ce qui le place au premier rang des pays donateurs.

Le Programme d'assistance humanitaire internationale

Le Programme d'assistance humanitaire internationale (AHI) de l'ACDI est la voie par laquelle l'Agence envoie rapidement de l'assistance aux victimes de catastrophes afin de leur apporter un soulagement temporaire et de les aider à se rétablir. Les objectifs du programme sont :

- soulager la souffrance humaine causée par les catastrophes naturelles ou provoquée par l'homme, participer au développement et au maintien d'un réseau efficace d'institutions multilatérales et non gouvernementales pour fournir de l'assistance humanitaire et, enfin, renforcer les compétences en gestion des pays en développement en cas de sinistre.

En 1985-1986, le Programme d'AHI a alloué 41,4 millions de dollars à des organisations internationales d'aide humanitaire, de secours aux réfugiés ou de secours d'urgence. Quelque 14,5 millions de dollars provenant des fonds affectés au programme normal ont servi à financer une partie du budget de fonctionnement de quatre organisations de secours et d'assistance aux réfugiés des Nations Unies, à savoir :

- 5,5 millions de dollars pour le Haut-commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés (UNHCR); 8,5 millions de dollars à l'Office de secours et de travaux des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés de Palestine; 350 000 dollars au Programme d'enseignement et de formation des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique australe et 200 000 dollars au Fonds des Nations Unies pour la Namibie. Le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (CICR) et le Bureau des Nations Unies pour la coordination des secours en cas de catastrophe (UNDRO) ont également reçu 750 000 et 250 000 dollars respectivement pour leurs activités courantes. Le solde a servi à fournir des secours directs dans des situations d'urgence créées par des catastrophes naturelles ou provoquées par l'homme ou par des conflits

PLO — Lancé en 1974 par trois organisations des Nations Unies et la Banque mondiale, le Programme de lutte contre l'onchocercose (la cécité des rivières) contribue à améliorer et à préserver la santé de millions de pauvres d'Afrique de l'Ouest exposés à des parasites qui causent la cécité, dont la mouche noire est porteuse. Le taux de réussite atteint déjà les 90 p. 100 dans le secteur originellement désigné. Parallèlement, le retour des habitants vers les régions désertées à cause de la mouche noire a augmenté considérablement la quantité de terres arables habitables des pays participants. Dès le lancement du programme, le Canada a pris une part active à sa réalisation. C'est une société canadienne qui s'occupe, depuis 1977, de l'épannage aérien de larvicides, une tâche à la fois essentielle et ardue. Avec une contribution de 1,7 million de dollars pour 1985-1986, le Canada se classe au sixième rang des pays donateurs qui participent au financement du programme.

PRMT — Créé par l'Organisation mondiale de la santé, le PNUD et la Banque mondiale, le Programme de recherches concernant les maladies tropicales sert à effectuer les recherches et à assurer la formation nécessaires à la mise au point de nouveaux outils améliorés pour lutter contre six grandes maladies tropicales. En renforçant les institutions nationales, il contribue aussi à faire acquiescer aux pays en cause une plus grande autonomie dans leur lutte contre ces maladies. En 1985-1986, le Canada a versé une contribution de 1,8 million de dollars, ce qui le classe au huitième rang des pays donateurs participant au financement du programme.

Les programmes du Commonwealth et de la Francophonie

FCCT — Principal mécanisme d'assistance technique auquel ont recours les membres de l'association, le Fonds du Commonwealth pour la coopération technique continue à faire oeuvre de pionnier dans le secteur de la coopération technique entre pays en développement, notamment par le développement des ressources humaines. Conçu au départ comme un organisme d'entraide, il va chercher la plus grande partie de ses spécialistes dans les pays en développement du Commonwealth, et presque toutes ses activités de formation sont réalisées dans le tiers monde. Le Canada vient au premier rang des pays qui participent au financement du FCCT, sa contribution s'élevant à 15,9 millions de dollars pour 1985-1986.

Le Programme multilatéral de coopération technique

L'organisme (53,6 millions de \$EU). En janvier 1986, un accord a été conclu sur la seconde reconstitution des ressources du FIDA, à un niveau de 484 millions de \$EU, dont 15,5 millions de \$EU seront fournis par le Canada.

L'ACDI verse des contributions aux programmes généraux de coopération technique des Nations Unies, du Commonwealth et de la Francophonie, ainsi qu'au réseau des centres internationaux de recherche agricole. Ce faisant, elle reconnaît la nécessité d'un effort collectif en matière de développement, l'importance de la participation des pays en développement eux-mêmes au processus de la planification du programme et de la prise de décisions, et l'utilité d'un mécanisme indépendant et désintéressé pour l'acheminement de l'aide. Cette voie offre au Canada la possibilité de fournir une aide qui vienne compléter ses programmes d'assistance bilatérale qui mettent souvent l'accent sur l'infrastructure, de multiplier et d'élargir la portée de son assistance, en plus de constituer un outil de choix dans la poursuite de ses objectifs prioritaires en matière de développement des ressources humaines.

Fonds généraux

En 1985-1986, l'ACDI a versé 124,5 millions de dollars à une quarantaine d'organisations et de programmes à caractère international (énumérés en détail au tableau E-1 de l'Annexe statistique).

PNUD — Le Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement est le mécanisme central qui sert au financement, à la programmation et à la coordination des activités de coopération technique des Nations Unies. Il se concentre principalement dans les secteurs de l'agriculture, de l'orientation et de la planification en matière de développement, de la mise en valeur des richesses naturelles et de l'industrie, ainsi que des transports et des communications. Les projets sont conçus de façon à promouvoir l'autosuffisance et à développer les capacités des gouvernements et composent l'intervention de techniques et de spécialistes, une certaine part de formation et des apports d'équipement. Les ressources affectées au programme profitent aux pays les plus pauvres dans une proportion de plus de 80 p. 100. Le Canada est l'un des principaux pays donateurs avec une contribution qui s'est élevée à 59 millions de dollars en 1985-1986.

UNICEF — Le Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance est la principale voie empruntée pour la mise en oeuvre des programmes locaux de développement qui s'adressent aux habitants les plus vulnérables du tiers monde, soit les mères et les enfants. Son action sert principalement à assurer les services essentiels dans les domaines

Richesses naturelles renouvelables

de la santé, de la nutrition, de l'approvisionnement en eau, des services sociaux et de l'éducation; on insiste fortement sur la participation communautaire, sur la mise en place d'institutions locales et sur l'emploi de techniques adaptées au milieu. En 1985-1986, le Canada a versé 27,8 millions de dollars à l'UNICEF, dont 13,25 millions de dollars au titre de ses dépenses générales, ce qui le place au cinquième rang des pays donateurs.

Population et santé

GCRAI — Le Groupe consultatif pour la recherche agricole internationale est un regroupement non structuré d'organisations gouvernementales, régionales et internationales et de fondations privées qui financent les activités de 13 centres et programmes internationaux de recherche agricole d'importance stratégique; les travaux ainsi financés visent principalement l'amélioration des techniques de culture et d'élevage sur lesquelles comptent les pays en développement pour assurer les trois quarts de leur approvisionnement alimentaire total. L'augmentation phénoménale de la production mondiale de blé et de riz enregistrée dans les années soixante-dix et l'application de techniques nouvelles et l'utilisation de techniques faites par ces centres. En 1985-1986, le Canada a versé une contribution totalisant près de 13,5 millions de dollars au GCRAI, ce qui le classe au troisième rang des pays donateurs. Le Canada accorde aussi des fonds au Conseil international pour la recherche en agro-forêtierie; sa contribution a été de 500 000 dollars en 1985-1986.

FNUP — Le rôle du Fonds des Nations Unies pour les activités en matière de population consiste à mieux faire comprendre la relation qui existe entre les questions de population et le développement socio-économique et à aider les pays en développement à entreprendre divers programmes ou activités connexes, tels que des recensements nationaux, l'élaboration de politiques, des programmes de soins de santé pour les mères et les enfants, ou la prestation de services de planning familial. L'exécution des projets du FNUP est confiée à des organisations spécialisées des Nations Unies, à des ONG et aux gouvernements des pays en développement eux-mêmes. C'est par son entremise que le Canada achemine d'année en année la plus grande partie de son aide internationale pour les activités en matière de population. En 1985-1986, le Canada a versé une contribution totale de 10,25 millions de dollars au FNUP, ce qui le place au sixième rang des pays donateurs.

La Banque interaméricaine de développement

La Banque interaméricaine de développement (BID) vient en aide aux pays en développement d'Amérique latine et des Antilles. Les engagements pris par la BID en 1985 ont dépassé les 3 milliards de \$EU, cependant que les décaissements se maintenaient à 2,3 milliards de \$EU.

Le Canada est l'un des principaux bailleurs de fonds de la BID; en 1985-1986, il a souscrit 10 millions de \$CAN et 12 millions de \$CAN respectivement au capital social de la Banque et au Fonds constitué pour consentir des prêts à des conditions de faveur.

En 1983, le conseil des gouverneurs de la BID a approuvé la sixième reconstitution des ressources de la Banque, qui prévoit une croissance constante des contributions de l'ordre de 7 p. 100 en termes réels pour la période allant de 1983 à 1987. Toutefois, comme les pays de cette région ont été confrontés en 1985 à une récession économique pour une quatrième année consécutive, certains d'entre eux ont eu de la difficulté à fournir les fonds de contrepartie. Tout en favorisant la poursuite d'une saine gestion financière, le Canada s'efforce toujours de voir à ce que les ressources de la Banque soient investies dans les pays et dans les secteurs qui en ont le plus besoin.

Le Groupe de la Banque africaine de développement

Le Groupe de la Banque africaine de développement dont font partie la Banque africaine de développement (BAfD), le Fonds africain de développement (FAfD) et le Fonds de fiduciaire du Nigeria (FFN), constitue le principal réseau d'institutions financières régionales de développement en Afrique. Depuis que des États non africains ont été autorisés à devenir membres de la BAfD en décembre 1982, le capital social autorisé de la Banque est passé de 2,9 à 5,5 milliards de \$EU. Le Canada est l'un des 25 membres non régionaux, avec 3,2 p. 100 du capital souscrit. Avec sa structure financière accrue, l'institution devrait être en mesure de financer ses opérations jusqu'en 1987. Le Canada est aussi l'un des principaux pays donateurs membres du FAfD depuis la création de ce Fonds en 1972; pour la période allant de 1985 à 1987, le Canada a souscrit 175,7 millions de \$CAN à la quatrième

Le Fonds international de développement agricole

La création du Fonds international de développement agricole (FIDA) remonte à 1977. Il s'agit d'un pas important franchi par la communauté internationale pour faire face à la crise alimentaire mondiale, à la malnutrition et à la pauvreté rurale. Les politiques de crédit du FIDA mettent exclusivement l'accent sur les objectifs de réduction de la pauvreté, de l'amélioration de l'alimentation et de l'augmentation de la production alimentaire dans des pays à faible revenu. Les ressources financières du FIDA proviennent des contributions volontaires de ses membres. À la fin de 1985, le Fonds avait amassé un total de 1,9 milliard de \$EU. Le Canada vient au dixième rang des pays donateurs du FIDA, avec une contribution

La Banque de développement des Caraïbes

La Banque de développement des Caraïbes (BDC) est la principale institution financière de développement dans les Antilles du Commonwealth. Pour 1985, les nouveaux prêts approuvés par la Banque se sont chiffrés à 49 millions de \$EU environ, cependant que les prêts effectivement consentis diminuaient pour se situer à 33 millions de \$EU, comparativement à 41,5 millions de \$EU l'année précédente.

Le Canada fait partie des membres fondateurs de la BDC et, avec la Grande-Bretagne, vient au premier rang des pays donateurs. Il a souscrit 823 000 \$CAN en capital-actions en 1979-1980, et il a aussi accepté de verser 22 millions de \$CAN au Fonds spécial unifié de développement pour la période allant de 1984 à 1987. Parmi les faits saillants des activités de la BDC pour l'année à l'étude, signalons un accroissement du capital versé dû à une augmentation des sommes souscrites par les pays des Antilles du Commonwealth en vue de conserver leur vote majoritaire, ainsi que l'adoption de mesures visant à résoudre les graves difficultés auxquelles sont confrontés les pays emprunteurs.

reconstitution des ressources du FAfD. Pour ce qui est des engagements de l'ensemble du Groupe de la Banque africaine de développement, ils se sont chiffrés à 1,1 milliard de \$EU pour 1985 (BAfD : 709 millions de \$EU; FAfD : 439 millions de \$EU; FFN : 5,5 millions de \$EU). Au 31 décembre 1985, les prêts cumulatifs du Groupe atteignaient les 6,8 milliards de \$EU.

En outre, le Canada a établi un nouveau fonds d'assistance technique de 7 millions de dollars administré par la BAfD. Ce fonds, qui a commencé ses opérations en juillet 1984, servira à financer des études de préinvestissement, des services professionnels au siège social de la BAfD et la formation de personnel.

Programmes multilatéraux

Ce n'est pas d'hier que le Canada appuie activement les organisations multilatérales de développement; outre qu'elles sont capables de réaliser des projets qu'aucun pays ne saurait entreprendre seul, ces organisations assurent le regroupement d'importants capitaux de développement et offrent des débouchés fort intéressants au secteur privé. Elles permettent de plus au Canada d'être présent dans les pays où il ne lui est pas possible de mettre en oeuvre un programme bilatéral en bonne et due forme.

Les contributions canadiennes aux programmes multilatéraux sont achevinées par le biais des institutions financières internationales, des organismes des Nations Unies et d'autres organisations qui s'occupent de développement et de recherches. Si l'administration proprement dite des projets relève des organisations elles-mêmes, le Canada participe quand même en sa qualité de pays donateur aux délibérations des organes directeurs appelés à prendre des décisions concernant les politiques, les programmes et les budgets des organisations en cause.

Le ministère des Finances et celui des Affaires extérieures versent aux organisations multilatérales des fonds qui viennent s'ajouter aux contributions de l'ACDI. Pour 1985-1986, les contributions versées aux organisations multilatérales ont totalisé 864,6 millions de dollars.

Institutions financières internationales

Le Groupe de la Banque mondiale

Constituée de la Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement (BIRD) et des institutions affiliées, l'Association internationale de développement (IDA) et la Société financière internationale (SFI), le Groupe de la Banque mondiale vient au premier rang des institutions internationales de développement du fait tant de sa taille et de l'envergure de ses opérations que de la place qu'il occupe au centre du débat sur les grandes orientations en matière de développement.

Pour l'année financière se terminant le 30 juin 1986, les nouveaux engagements de la BIRD se sont chiffrés à 13,2 milliards de \$EU, ceux de l'IDA et de la SFI s'élevant respectivement à 3,1 milliards de \$EU et à 1,2 milliard de \$EU. Ces engagements comprennent 131 prêts consentis par la BIRD à 37 pays, 97 crédits accordés par l'IDA à 39 pays, l'Inde, le Brésil et

La Banque asiatique de développement

Avec le Fonds asiatique de développement (FASD) qui consent des prêts à des conditions libérales, la Banque asiatique de développement (BAsD) est la principale institution financière régionale à desservir les pays d'Asie et du Pacifique-Sud et plus particulièrement les pays les plus pauvres de la région où vit une bonne partie de la population du globe. Pour 1985, les prêts accordés par la Banque et par le Fonds ont dépassé 1,9 milliard de \$EU, pour un total cumulé de 16,2 milliards de \$EU au 31 décembre 1985. Dans la répartition par secteur des prêts cumulatifs consentis par la Banque, l'agriculture et l'agro-industrie viennent au premier rang (35,1 p. 100), suivies de l'énergie (17,9 p. 100) dont la part augmente de façon constante depuis le milieu des années soixante-dix.

Pour l'année financière 1985-1986, les contributions du Canada à la BIRD et à l'IDA se sont élevées à 351,4 millions de \$CAN. Pour financer ses prêts, la BIRD a principalement recouru à des emprunts contractés sur les marchés mondiaux des capitaux. Pour l'année financière se terminant le 30 juin 1986, les emprunts de la BIRD s'élevaient à 10,6 milliards de \$EU. Les revenus nets ont totalisé 1,243 milliard de \$EU, une hausse par rapport au 1,137 milliard de \$EU enregistré en 1985.

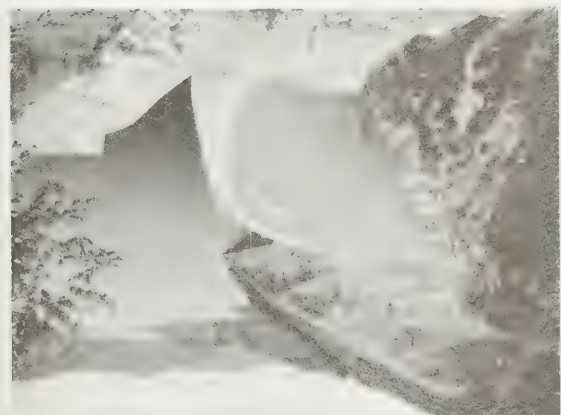
L'Indonésie ont été les principaux emprunteurs de la BIRD au cours de l'année, alors que l'Inde, la Chine et le Bangladesh venaient en tête de liste des emprunteurs de l'IDA.



Camp de réfugiés en Éthiopie (Photo UNICEF)



Pakistan (Photo AC DI Dilip Mehta)



Honduras. (Photo AC DI : Patricio Baeza)



Bangladesh. (Photo AC DI : David Barbour)

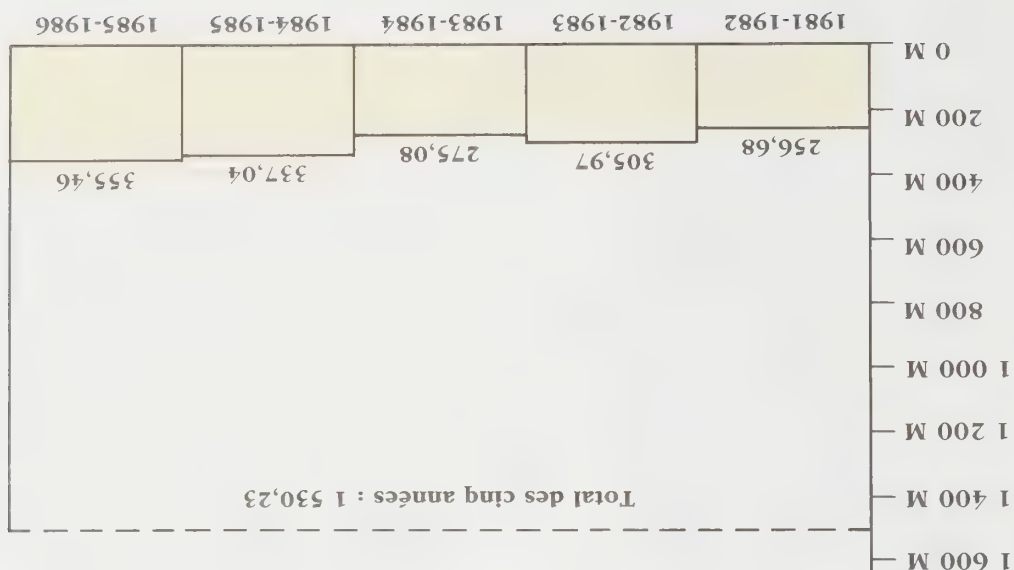


Sri Lanka. (Photo AC DI : Dilip Mehta)

Quelques apports en chiffres

15 (22 millions de dollars)	Wagons fournis
11	Wagons remis à neuf
54,4 km	Rails posés
242 202 tonnes	Engrais fournis
(38,5 millions de dollars)	
19 951 tonnes	Produits de base fournis
(10,5 millions de dollars)	(pâte de bois, soufre, tiges de cuir, etc.)
329 676 tonnes	Aide alimentaire fournie
(84,5 millions de dollars)	(blé, huile de colza)
6	Etudes de faisabilité
5 (15 millions de dollars versés pour équipement et pièces détachées)	Lignes de crédit
546	Stagiaires boursiers de l'ACDI
348	Etudiants boursiers de l'ACDI
443	Experts canadiens affectés dans ces pays
95	dont : enseignants
348	experts
10 millions de doses	Vaccin anti-polio fourni

Assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement (aide alimentaire comprise) (en millions de dollars)



À d'autres égards, des efforts ont été déployés pour accroître la disponibilité d'énergie, qui entrave de beaucoup le développement industriel et agricole. Une ligne de transport d'électricité de 500 kV parcourant 330 km est maintenant terminée, tandis qu'on met la dernière main aux plans d'un projet de 40 millions de dollars qui aidera le Pakistan à mobiliser les ressources humaines et technologiques nécessaires pour l'expansion de son programme accru d'exploration, de développement et de production dans les secteurs pétrolier et gazier.

À **Sri Lanka**, le programme d'assistance de l'ACDI (27,2 millions de dollars, dont 7,8 millions de dollars en aide alimentaire) est axé sur le développement agricole et rural et le perfectionnement des ressources humaines, en cherchant d'abord à atteindre les pauvres des zones rurales. Grâce à un projet de services sanitaires (4,8 millions de dollars étalés sur cinq ans), la qualité de vie des habitants d'une partie du bassin de la rivière Mahaweli s'est améliorée et l'établissement d'un programme communautaire a permis de fournir de meilleurs services de santé, d'éducation, de nutrition, d'eau et d'assainissement. Un projet de 850 000 dollars vient d'être complété pour la construction d'un centre de formation destiné à l'organisation non gouvernementale sri lankaise Sarvodaya Shramadana, qui travaille à l'amélioration des conditions de vie en régions rurales en mettant à profit les ressources locales et les compétences techniques appropriées.

Vient d'être approuvée également cette année, la deuxième phase d'un projet (1,78 million de dollars sur cinq ans) visant l'amélioration et l'expansion de la production et de la commercialisation du miel. L'équipement, la formation et l'assistance technique nécessaires seront fournis. Toujours dans le secteur agricole, 10,79 millions de dollars en engrais de potasse ont été fournis pour augmenter la production des rizières et soulager le fardeau de la balance des paiements.

En **Thaïlande**, les efforts de développement des 20 dernières années ont porté fruit, comme en témoigne la vigueur soutenue de l'économie et les changements importants qui se sont produits dans le secteur social. On s'attend à ce que le pays continue de diversifier son économie à prédominance agricole pour en faire une économie industrielle moderne. Le programme d'aide de l'ACDI (8,4 millions de dollars) se concentre sur l'énergie, le développement des ressources humaines et des institutions, ainsi que sur le soutien aux industries. Un projet visant à accroître le revenu et le niveau de vie des petits pêcheurs ruraux a été complété cette année. Un récit artificiel, des bassins d'élevage et des cages à poissons ont été bâtis pour améliorer l'élevage du poisson et des huîtres, puis une coopérative de pêcheurs a été fondée, qui a permis aux membres de recevoir une formation sur les techniques de pêche.

(en milliers de dollars)

Ventilation par secteurs, 1985-1986

Agriculture, forêt et pêche	84 500
Aide alimentaire	57 500
Énergie	55 000
Appui économique et financier	48 000
Transports et communications	33 500
Développement social (santé et nutrition, population et habitats humains, eau et assainissement)	18 000
Éducation et développement des ressources humaines	15 000
Appui industriel et institutionnel	8 000
Autres	27 000

Quelque 5 millions de dollars seront versés à des organisations non gouvernementales thaïes et à d'autres organismes pour les aider à lancer et à mettre en oeuvre de petits projets locaux dans le secteur social, particulièrement dans la région nord-est de la Thaïlande, la région la plus pauvre. On a récemment donné le feu vert à un programme de 8 millions de dollars visant à établir des liens institutionnels qui permettront de renforcer le potentiel des universités de la Thaïlande en matière de développement et aux Canadiens de connaître et de comprendre davantage la Thaïlande. On estime qu'il y aura une vingtaine de liens d'établissements entre des universités canadiennes et thaïes au cours des cinq prochaines années et dans des domaines d'intérêt commun comme l'énergie, la mise en valeur des richesses naturelles et le développement communautaire.

mentaire, créera des emplois et relèvera le revenu des agriculteurs par la mise en valeur des ressources hydrauliques sur l'île de Nusa Tenggara Timur en Indonésie orientale. Parmi les composantes de ce projet, mentionnons : la perfectionnement des effectifs du ministère provincial des Travaux publics aux fins de la conception et de la mise en oeuvre des projets hydrauliques, de plusieurs petits plans d'irrigation, des travaux de photographie aérienne, de cartographie topographique et d'approvisionnement en matériel de forage.

Parce que l'Indonésie a besoin de personnel compétent dans tous les domaines qui sont importants pour son développement économique, l'ACDI a mis l'accent sur le renforcement institutionnel; c'est, en effet, des universités, collèges et autres établissements d'enseignement que sortiront les futurs travailleurs chargés de l'exécution des projets de développement. Dans ce but, mentionnons notamment un projet de 2,5 millions de dollars (presque terminé) visant à approfondir les connaissances de l'Indonésie en gestion et l'évaluation de l'impact, tant au niveau national que régional, du développement sur l'environnement, qui a été gravement affecté par la croissance économique rapide et l'exploitation des richesses naturelles. L'Université Dalhousie est chargée de l'exécution de ce projet, qui comporte des cours et une formation en gestion de l'environnement, des bourses d'études supérieures, une éducation communautaire et le jumelage de centres d'études du Canada et de l'Indonésie sur l'environnement.

Pauvre en richesses naturelles, ce pays enclavé et montagneux qu'est le **Népal** est l'un des plus dépourvus et des moins développés du monde. Il traverse aujourd'hui une crise provoquée par la croissance démographique, le déboisement, l'érosion des sols, l'analphabétisme et la baisse de la production agricole. Le programme d'aide de l'ACDI (7,28 millions de dollars) étaye les efforts déployés par le Népal pour soutenir sa production alimentaire et énergétique, pour former sa population et atténuer les risques auxquels est exposé un environnement fragile.

Un des besoins les plus pressants au Népal est l'amélioration des soins de santé. Il n'y a qu'un seul médecin pour 30 000 personnes (comparé à un médecin pour 510 personnes au Canada), l'espérance de vie moyenne n'est que de 46 ans et le taux de mortalité infantile est élevé — attribuable à des maladies qu'il est possible de prévenir comme la rougeole, la tuberculose, la diarrhée et la coqueluche, causées par la contamination d'eau non potable, les installations insalubres, l'information erronée et la malnutrition. La construction récente d'un centre de formation pour les travailleurs de santé, financé par l'ACDI à raison de 4 millions de dollars, est un avancement appréciable dans l'amélioration de l'état de santé de la population de l'est du Népal. Le centre assure la formation d'auxiliaires médicaux qui seront affectés à des cliniques, les seules à dispenser des soins médicaux dans la

majore partie de cette région. On met l'accent sur la médecine préventive et l'éducation en matière de prévention. Deux conseillers canadiens y ont été détachés et un programme d'enseignement a été élaboré. Vingt-neuf étudiants ont déjà reçu un diplôme.

Il y a eu également cette année l'achèvement de la première phase d'un projet de développement rural (7,7 millions de dollars sur cinq ans) dans la région de Karnali-Bheri, l'une des plus défavorisées du Népal. À ce titre, on a aménagé des réseaux d'adduction d'eau et d'irrigation des petites collines et organisé des activités pour promouvoir le développement agricole, l'amélioration du bétail, le reboisement, la conservation des sols et l'établissement d'industries artisanales dans le but d'accroître la productivité rurale, d'atténuer les pressions sur l'environnement et de favoriser une utilisation plus productive et moins destructive des sols. La deuxième phase, s'élevant à 17,9 millions de dollars échelonnés sur cinq ans, vient d'être approuvée.

L'essor de la croissance économique du **Pakistan** au cours des quelques dernières années n'a pas été égalé dans le secteur social. Priorité a donc été donnée par l'État à ce secteur de développement. Le programme de l'ACDI (48,7 millions de dollars, dont 13,8 millions de dollars en aide alimentaire) aidera le Pakistan à soutenir sa croissance économique à long terme tout en visant une répartition plus équitable des avantages qu'il en a tirés. À cet égard, un projet de 7 millions de dollars a récemment été achevé, qui a permis de vacciner contre la poliomyélite environ 80 p. 100 de tous les enfants de moins de cinq ans. Le Canada a fourni le personnel spécialisé, l'équipement et le matériel de laboratoire et 10 millions de doses de vaccin contre la poliomyélite. Un autre projet de 18,2 millions de dollars mettra à profit le produit de la vente de marchandises et d'équipement du Canada dans le secteur énergétique pour soutenir des projets de développement social. Par ce projet, on entend apporter une assistance spéciale aux fermes afin qu'elles deviennent des partenaires à part entière dans le processus de développement.

Dans le domaine de l'agriculture, qui constitue la principale source de revenus et d'emplois, le Canada prête son assistance au Pakistan pour la mise en valeur des régions barani ou zones de terres sèches. Les terres barani représentent plus de 30 p. 100 de la surface cultivée du Pakistan, mais ne produisent que 10 p. 100 de la totalité des récoltes. Elles soutiennent la population la plus pauvre, les petits agriculteurs qui ne produisent qu'une quantité suffisante pour leur propre subsistance et celle de leurs familles. L'ACDI a fourni les services d'experts, de la formation et de l'équipement, pour une valeur de 17,2 millions de dollars, afin d'aider le Pakistan à mettre sur pied son propre programme de recherches en aridoculture et élaborer et diffuser de nouvelles techniques qui conviendront aux agriculteurs barani.

L'aide alimentaire est un élément clé d'un projet d'assistance rurale de 1,7 million de dollars qui arrive à terme. Le produit de la vente des vivres canadiens couvre la majeure partie des salaires de quelque 60 000 femmes nécessaires qui sont engagées pour entretenir les chemins de terre qui traversent le pays. Les femmes des campagnes, qui constituent le segment le plus pauvre de la population du Bangladesh, font aussi l'objet d'un projet récemment approuvé, dont le but est de réduire les taux de fécondité et de mortalité. L'ACDI a contribué 22 millions de dollars pour une initiative lancée par la Banque mondiale en vue d'aider les femmes à perfectionner leurs compétences par des activités rémunératrices et des programmes de planning familial et de soins aux mères et aux enfants. Une assistance a également été consentie pour permettre à l'État de recruter suffisamment de travailleurs en planning familial pour atteindre toutes les familles rurales. Ce ne sont là que quelques exemples des efforts de coopération du Canada dans ce domaine.

L'agriculture est sans contredit le secteur dominant de l'économie du Bangladesh, car elle représente 52 p. 100 du produit intérieur brut, 75 p. 100 du revenu d'exportation et 79 p. 100 des emplois. On a achevé cette année un projet qui avait pour but d'accroître l'efficacité et la productivité agricole. Quelque 3 millions de dollars ont été fournis sur une période de quatre ans pour permettre au ministère de l'Agriculture d'être mieux en mesure de planifier, de mettre en oeuvre et d'évaluer de petits projets. On a

formulé un programme de diversification des récoltes de même que des analyses et des recommandations concernant les projets s'inscrivant dans un troisième plan quinquennal. La Chine a fait beaucoup de progrès depuis quelques années. Elle est devenue autosuffisante sur le plan alimentaire, a établi une base industrielle et peut subvenir aux besoins essentiels de ses habitants. Cependant, ses lacunes au niveau de la technique moderne et d'une population active qualifiée nuisent au programme de modernisation. L'ACDI prête son concours à la Chine pour éliminer les contraintes relatives aux ressources humaines. Le programme d'assistance (15,4 millions de dollars) vise le transfert de techniques en aidant la Chine à perfectionner ses ressources humaines dans des domaines clés de développement, c'est-à-dire actuellement l'agriculture, la foresterie, l'énergie et le développement des ressources humaines, spécialement en établissant de bonnes relations entre des particuliers et des institutions du Canada et de la Chine. On ne fournit de l'équipement et du matériel que s'ils sont essentiels pour soutenir d'autres activités.

Une partie appréciable de l'assistance technique de l'ACDI est assurée par des liens entre universités, collèges et associations professionnelles du Canada et de la Chine, bien que le secteur privé canadien joue un rôle d'une importance croissante dans le programme. Un projet (10 000 dollars) qui vient de se terminer a permis à des professeurs d'universités et de

Indicateurs de développement social

Pays de concentration d'Asie recevant l'assistance canadienne au développement

(classés selon leur revenu par habitant, les plus pauvres figurant en premier)

Nombre de filles inscrites à l'école primaire en pourcentage du groupe d'âge pertinent	Taux d'alphabétisation des adultes (%) hommes/femmes	Taux de mortalité infantile (enfants de moins d'un an) par 1 000 naissances vivantes	Espérance de vie à la naissance (années)		1965		1984		1965		1984		1970		1980-1983		1965		1983	
			Bangladesh	Népal	Inde	Chine	Sri Lanka	Pakistan	Indonésie	Thaïlande	Bangladesh	Népal	Inde	Chine	Sri Lanka	Pakistan	Indonésie	Thaïlande	Bangladesh	Népal
			37	38	43	41	62	43	41	52	37	38	43	41	62	43	41	52	37	38
			50	47	56	69	70	51	55	64	50	47	56	69	70	51	55	64	50	47
			153	184	151	90	63	150	138	90	153	184	151	90	63	150	138	90	153	184
			124	135	90	36	37	116	97	44	124	135	90	36	37	116	97	44	124	135
			36/12	23/3	47/20	n.d.	85/69	30/11	66/42	86/72	36/12	23/3	47/20	n.d.	85/69	30/11	66/42	86/72	36/12	23/3
			40/18	32/9	55/26	79/51	91/81	36/15	78/58	92/84	40/18	32/9	55/26	79/51	91/81	36/15	78/58	92/84	40/18	32/9
			31	4	57	n.d.	86	20	65	74	31	4	57	n.d.	86	20	65	74	31	4
			112*	93	68	93	99	33	112*	97	112*	93	68	93	99	33	112*	97	112*	93

n.d. données non disponibles

* Le pourcentage peut dépasser 100 p. 100, les élèves au-dessus et en-dessous de l'âge officiel à l'école primaire, généralement entre six et onze ans, étant incluses dans les statistiques.

Sources : *Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1986*, publié par la Banque mondiale. *La situation des enfants dans le monde 1986*, publié par l'UNICEF.

Il y a une vingtaine de pays en développement en Asie, surtout situés dans le sous-continent indien et en Asie du Sud-Est. Le Canada prête son assistance à 15 d'entre eux, conformément au principe adopté de venir en aide aux plus nécessiteux, mais les efforts se concentrent sur les huit suivants : le Bangladesh, la Chine, l'Inde, l'Indonésie, le Népal, le Pakistan, Sri Lanka et la Thaïlande, tandis que les Philippines revêtent une importance croissante cette année. Plus de 90 p. 100 des habitants les plus pauvres du monde vivent dans ces pays.

Le plus important de l'ACDI, le programme d'assistance à l'Asie, qui s'est élevé à 345,6 millions de dollars durant l'exercice financier 1985-1986, a mis l'accent sur l'agriculture et le développement rural, la production, le transport et l'économie d'énergie, le perfectionnement des ressources humaines et, dans certains pays, les transports et les télécommunications. On comptait durant l'année, 307 projets d'une valeur de plus de 2 milliards de dollars (sans compter l'aide alimentaire et les petits projets administrés par les ambassades et les haut-commissariats du Canada). Cent neuf projets d'une valeur de 462 millions de dollars ont été approuvés et 55 autres projets d'une valeur de 160 millions de dollars ont été terminés.

L'un des pays les plus pauvres et les plus peuplés du monde, le Bangladesh compte 100 millions d'habitants sur un territoire d'un peu moins de deux fois la superficie du Nouveau-Brunswick. Des problèmes croissants se font

Indicateurs de développement économique

Pays de concentration d'Asie recevant l'assistance canadienne au développement

(classés selon leur revenu par habitant, les plus pauvres figurant en premier)

	1983		1984	1965-1984	1982-1984		1970	1984
	PNB par habitant (\$B)	croissance annuelle habitant, moyenne (%)	Indice moyen de production alimentaire par habitant (1974-1976 = 100)	Service de la dette en pourcentage des exportations de biens et services				
Bangladesh	130 \$	0,6	99	n.d.	1+2	n.d.	3,4	10,1
Népal	160 \$	0,2	91	n.d.	3,4	n.d.	22,0	n.d.
Inde	260 \$	1,6	110	n.d.	10,1	n.d.	10,3	11,2
Chine	300 \$	4,5	128	n.d.	23,6	6,9	1+7	12,0
Sri Lanka	330 \$	2,9	125	n.d.	104	120	115	130
Pakistan	390 \$	2,5	104	n.d.	120	125	128	130
Indonésie	560 \$	4,9	120	n.d.	104	125	128	130
Thaïlande	820 \$	4,2	115	n.d.	104	125	128	130

n.d. données non disponibles

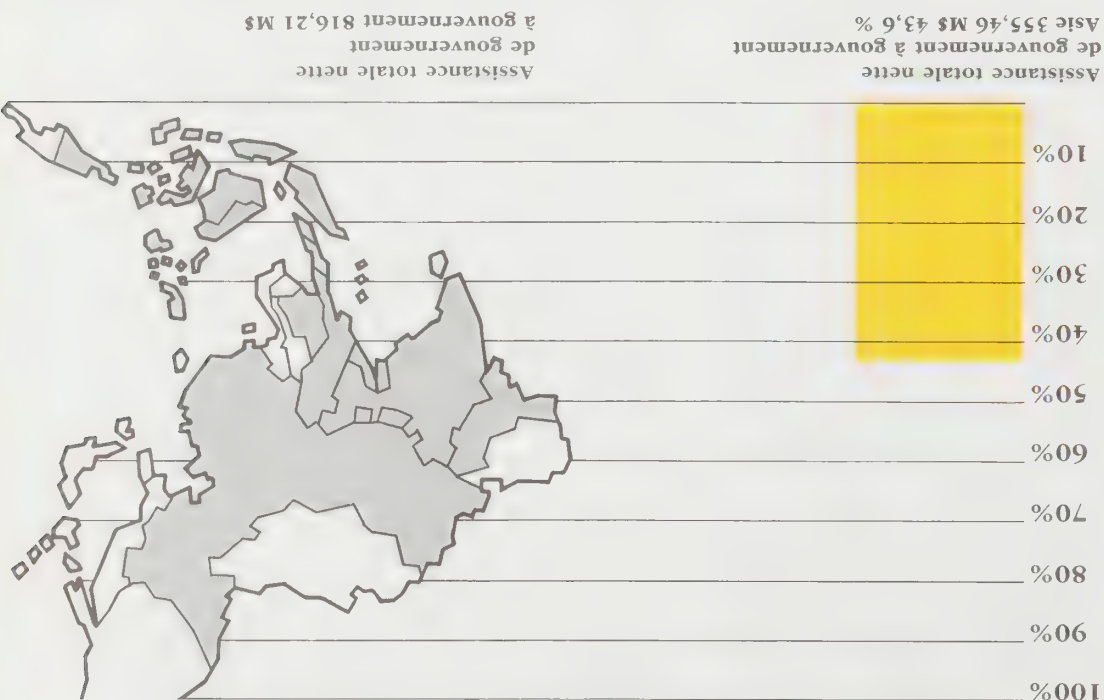
Source : Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1986, publié par la Banque mondiale.

sentir dans les zones rurales où vivent la plupart des habitants. Si les niveaux de pauvreté, de chômage et le nombre de paysans sans terre augmentent, les niveaux de nutrition sont à la baisse. Les pressions démographiques forcent de plus en plus d'habitants à immigrer vers les îles du limon dans la baie du Bengale, en plein milieu de la zone vulnérable de cyclones.

Parce qu'il représente des dépenses annuelles de 100 millions de dollars** (y compris l'aide alimentaire), le programme du Bangladesh est le plus important de l'ACDI en faveur d'un pays. Environ 75 projets bilatéraux sont en cours ou prévus, tandis que 46 ONG et institutions canadiennes participent à diverses autres activités. Les efforts bilatéraux sont axés sur les problèmes à court terme tels que les pénuries de vives et les déficits de la balance des paiements, mais ils se concentrent aussi sur des questions fondamentales à plus long terme telles que la régulation des naissances, la création d'emplois et le rôle des femmes dans le processus de développement. Les secteurs prioritaires sont l'agriculture et le développement rural, l'énergie, les transports (les chemins de fer en particulier) et la population. Le principal souci est la pauvreté rurale et l'amélioration des conditions de vie dans les villages. Notamment, les trois quarts des 49,7 millions de dollars fournis en aide alimentaire du Canada au cours de l'année étaient destinés aux pauvres des zones rurales.

** Les décaissements des programmes de ces pays visent toute l'année financière 1985-1986.

Asie



Malgré ces réalisations impressionnantes, l'Asie compte toujours plus de 500 millions des personnes les plus pauvres et les plus vulnérables du monde — des gens souffrant de malnutrition, de maladies, d'une courte espérance de vie, de logements inadéquats, de revenus extrêmement bas et d'un accès inadéquat à de l'eau potable. Une proportion importante de la population asiatique est composée de paysans sans terre et de petits agriculteurs de subsistance. Dans les régions où la population est dense, la détérioration de l'environnement s'accélère à mesure que les gens utilisent le bois ou la végétation comme combustible, l'érosion augmente son emprise, les sols perdent de leur fertilité et les dommages s'accumulent avec l'alternance des inondations et des sécheresses. Certaines régions du Népal, de l'Inde, du Pakistan, du Bangladesh, de la Thaïlande, de l'Indonésie et des Philippines ont été particulièrement affectées, malgré les progrès appréciables qui ont été réalisés dans la plupart de ces pays dans d'autres secteurs.

Le Canada entretient une relation de longue date avec l'Asie, relation qui s'appuie sur de nombreux liens d'ordre politique, économique et développemental, et qui se traduit, entre autres, par une préoccupation au sujet de l'ampleur des problèmes de développement en Asie, qu'à l'Asie sur la stabilité politique et économique que du monde, ainsi qu'une reconnaissance croissante du potentiel immense de l'Asie sur le plan des échanges commerciaux, advenant qu'elle puisse satisfaire aux vastes besoins du continent. Les échanges commerciaux du Canada avec l'Asie en termes de valeur sont déjà supérieurs à ceux qu'il effectue avec l'Europe.

L'Asie est le continent où se rencontrent à la fois les perspectives les plus intéressantes et les défis les plus grands sur le plan du développement global. Le plus vaste continent du globe, où vit la moitié de la race humaine, l'Asie a réalisé des progrès considérables au cours des dernières années. Un grand nombre de pays de cette région sont maintenant autosuffisants ou en voie de le devenir sur le plan alimentaire, quoique leur situation demeure précaire et soit assujettie aux caprices des conditions atmosphériques. Le taux de croissance démographique, bien qu'il soit encore élevé, est à la baisse et même inférieur à celui de l'Afrique et des Amériques actuelles. La dette a atteint un niveau raisonnable et, contrairement à d'autres pays en développement, les économies des pays d'Asie sont de plus en plus diversifiées et continuent d'être vigoureuses, comme en témoignent des taux de croissance parmi les plus élevés du monde. On trouve d'ailleurs en Asie quelques-unes des nouvelles puissances économiques, soit les pays de l'ANASE*, la Chine, l'Inde et l'Indonésie. D'ici l'an 2000, l'Asie sera une force de plus en plus dominante dans le monde : on comptera à ce moment-là six milliards d'habitants sur la terre, dont les deux-tiers en Asie. Ces quatre milliards produiront la moitié des biens et services du monde grâce à une base industrielle plus diversifiée que celle de l'Europe et de l'Amérique du Nord réunis.

* L'Association des Nations de l'Asie du Sud-Est, dont font partie Brunei, l'Indonésie, la Malaisie, les Philippines, Singapour et la Thaïlande.



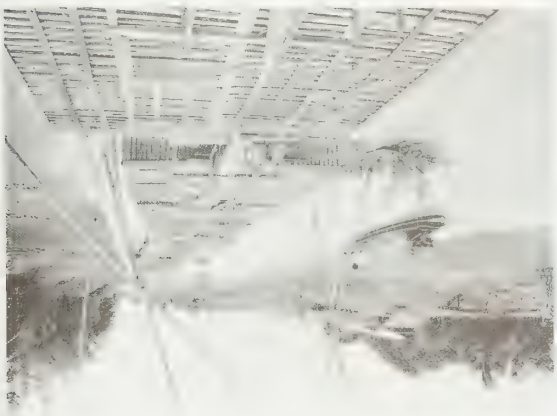
Ligne de transport d'électricité construite par le Canada, au Pakistan. (Photo ACDI : Dilip Mehta)



Transfert de techniques canadiennes en Chine. (Photo ACDI : Gary Chapman)



La surutilisation du bois comme combustible est la principale cause du grave déboisement que connaît le Népal. (Photo ACDI : Phillip Tresch)



L'aquaculture de rivières en Thaïlande. (Photo ACDI : David Barbour)

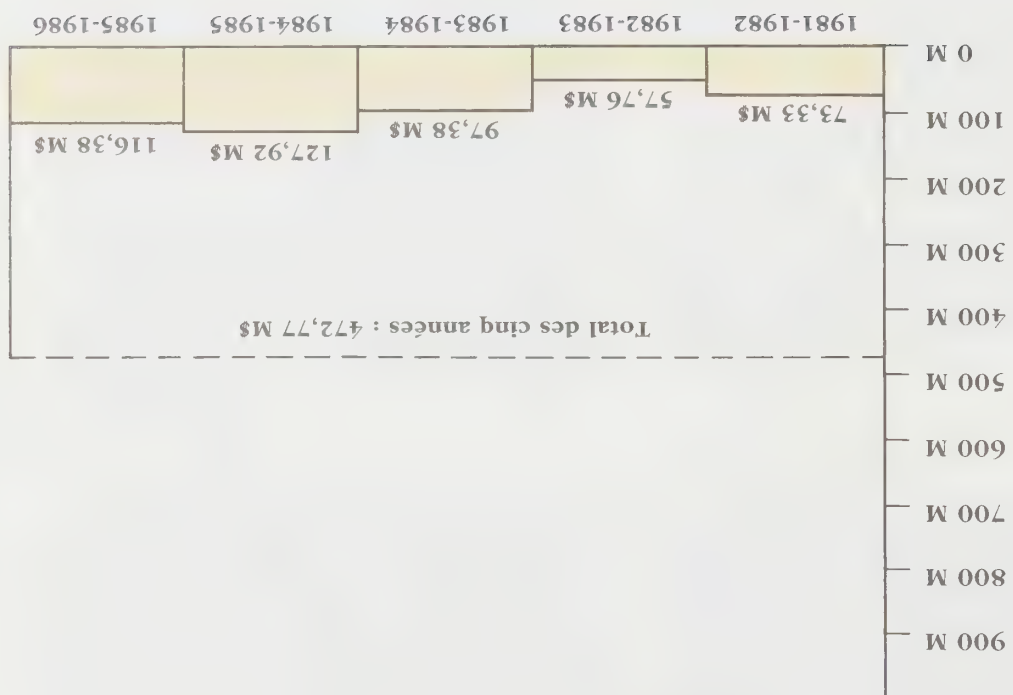


Femmes bangladeshiennes travaillant à l'entretien de routes rurales. Elles sont rémunérées principalement à partir des profits de la vente de l'aide alimentaire canadienne. (Photo ACDI : David Barbour)



Ecole pour enfants handicapés en Inde. (Photo ACDI : David Barbour)

Assistance de gouvernement
à gouvernement
(aide alimentaire comprise)
(en millions de dollars)



Ventilation par secteurs, 1985-1986

(en milliers de dollars)

29 150	Transports et communications
19 773	Agriculture, forêt et pêche
16 800	Aide alimentaire
10 160	Appui économique et financier
9 564	Eau et assainissement
7 216	Énergie
6 646	Développement des ressources humaines
6 142	Éducation
5 838	Gestion de matériel
2 561	Appui institutionnel
1 823	Population et habitats humains
1 682	Industrie et mines
1 411	Santé publique et environnement
1 227	Autres

Quelques apports en chiffres

Plus de 400	Nombre de lignes de crédit (valeur totale)
5	Tonnes d'aliments fournis
9 549 t	Tonnes d'engrais fournis
82 042 t	Kilomètres de lignes de transport d'électricité
29 km	Kilomètres de lignes de distribution
43 km	Kilomètres de câbles à haute tension
97 km	Groupe électrogène fournis
4 (250 kW chacun)	Transformateurs fournis
9 (10 MV)	Kilomètres de routes restaurées
38 km	Kilomètres de routes construites
6,4 km	Ponts restaurés
10	Kilomètres d'aqueducs construits
32 km	Kilomètres d'égouts construits
400 t	Tonnes de papier fourni
2 760 309	Livres scolaires produits
1 944	Boursiers et stagiaires de l'ACDI
1 209	Experts canadiens affectés dans ces pays

Environnement et santé publique :

Des décaissements de 9,6 millions de dollars ont été affectés à 10 projets d'alimentation en eau, d'assainissement et de santé publique. À Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis, l'ACDI a exécuté un projet de forage qui a permis de trouver des sources d'eau pour le bénéfice de près de 16 000 habitants et de l'industrie touristique. À la Dominique, l'Agence a aidé à la réorganisation de l'institution nationale de gestion de l'eau potable et à la préparation d'un plan d'exportation d'eau potable qui accroîtra les revenus du pays. De plus, des contributions de 1,4 million de dollars ont servi à divers programmes de santé publique.

Éducation et développement des ressources humaines :

Le développement des ressources humaines constitue pour sa part un volet important de la plupart des projets réalisés par l'ACDI. D'ailleurs, l'Agence intervient directement dans ce secteur en finançant par des bourses l'éducation supérieure, professionnelle ou technique, ou en appuyant des projets de formation de base. Quelque 1 944 étudiants et stagiaires, dont 637 femmes, ont bénéficié de bourses d'études de l'ACDI. De ce nombre, 1 331 ont étudié ou suivi des stages de perfectionnement dans leur pays ou dans un pays tiers et 613 au Canada. En outre, 1 209 experts et enseignants ont été affectés à des projets de coopération dans cette région. Également, nombre de projets de formation de base ont été appuyés, soit dans le cadre de l'action convergente ou de fonds administrés par la mission. Au total, l'ACDI a versé des contributions de 6,6 millions de dollars au développement des ressources humaines et 6,1 millions de dollars à l'éducation, au cours du dernier exercice financier.

Énergie :

L'ACDI a versé 7,2 millions de dollars à ce secteur en 1985-1986. Dans le cadre du projet du barrage hydro-électrique d'El Cajón, le Honduras a acheté pour 1,3 million de dollars de câbles, de tours et d'accessoires pour câbles, de panneaux électriques, de transformateurs auxiliaires et de transducteurs.

Transports :

Les contributions de l'ACDI au secteur des transports se sont élevées à 24,8 millions de dollars, dont quelque 11,5 millions affectés au projet d'amélioration de 22 aéroports dans 13 îles des Antilles. Au cours de l'année, l'aéroport de Pointe-Saline, à la Grenade, a été complété, l'équipement d'aide à la navigation fourni et la formation technique du personnel assurée. De même, l'Agence a fourni aux ports de la Grenade, d'Antigua, de Saint-Vincent et de Saint-Kitts du matériel de manutention de cargaison, du matériel de manutention du sucre et des entrepôts. À la Grenade, l'Agence a financé la refecton de quelque 38 km de routes et de sept ponts desservant 25 000 habitants, soit un tiers de la population de l'île.

Enfin, une attention plus grande a été accordée à l'intégration de la femme dans le développement. Ceci s'est traduit par le financement, par la voie des fonds administrés par la mission, de certains types de projets conçus pour les femmes, l'intégration de l'animation sanitaire pour les femmes aux projets d'hydraulique rurale et l'engagement d'un plus grand nombre de consultantes canadiennes.

Exemples de réalisations

La description suivante fait état de certains progrès réalisés au cours de l'année dans les principaux secteurs d'intervention de l'ACDI :

Agriculture, pêche et forêt :

Des contributions d'un montant total de 15,9 millions de dollars ont été affectées au financement de 36 projets d'**agriculture**. Ainsi à Haïti, par exemple, dans le cadre du projet de développement rural de Saint-Michel-de-l'Attalaye, 110 groupements de paysans ont été formés, 100 jardins communautaires et 1 000 jardins individuels ont été créés, 53 bassins collectifs de pisciculture et 35 bassins privés ont été aménagés, 232 500 arbres ont été plantés, huit sources ont été captées, 17 latrines publiques et 820 latrines familiales ont été construites, deux pharmacies communautaires ont été ouvertes, des cliniques mobiles ont été créées dans les trois dispensaires, une campagne de vaccination contre la tuberculose a été réalisée. Ailleurs, à la Dominique, l'ACDI a fourni 400 tonnes métriques d'engrais pour la culture de la noix de coco pour le bénéfice de quelque 5 000 petits fermiers. Plus de 17 000 plants de cocotiers ont été distribués aux paysans et 16 km de routes ont été construites donnant accès à quelque 200 petits fermiers.

Dans le secteur de la **pêche**, une usine moderne de traitement du poisson à Sainte-Lucie permet à 1 700 pêcheurs de congeler jusqu'à 2 250 kg de poisson par jour et d'entreposer jusqu'à 50 000 kg de poisson congelé. L'usine produit cinq tonnes de glace concassée par jour et a une capacité d'entreposage de 10 tonnes. Au total, l'ACDI a consacré 685 000 dollars au secteur financier.

technique et une formation aux institutions hondurienues dans des disciplines telles que l'inventaire, l'aménagement forestier, la sylviculture, la protection des forêts et le reboisement. Il comportera de plus un volet de développement communautaire dans le but d'améliorer la qualité et le niveau de vie des paysans qui habitent les terres en bordure de la forêt et de diminuer la pression sur la forêt feuillue en facilitant la création de sources alternatives d'emploi rural et d'approvisionnement en bois.

Un projet de construction de six petits barrages hydro-électriques d'une capacité globale de 14,1 MW aidera la **Jamaïque** à réduire sa dépendance vis-à-vis des importations d'énergie en les remplaçant par des sources domestiques renouvelables telles que l'énergie hydro-électrique. Les ressources énergétiques de la Jamaïque sont très restreintes et consistent presque totalement en des génératrices au pétrole (importé à 97 p. 100). La production prévue d'énergie de ces mini-centrales permettra de remplacer des groupes électrogènes au pétrole de 250 MW, constituant ainsi une économie substantielle de devises étrangères.

Pour la plupart des économies des **Antilles du**

Commonwealth, la pêche compte pour beaucoup en termes d'emploi et de revenus d'exportation. Le poisson est aussi très largement consommé par les populations locales et constitue la principale et la plus économique source de protéines non végétales de la région. Toutefois, ces pays connaissent mal leurs ressources halieutiques. Un projet régional de relèvement des ressources marines fournira aux pays membres des Antilles du Commonwealth une meilleure connaissance des stocks de poissons de leurs eaux territoriales, une compétence technique et administrative pour l'exploitation maximale de cette ressource, de même que l'équipement et les infrastructures requises pour augmenter leur production de poisson et améliorer la gestion de leurs ressources marines.

Projets en cours d'exécution

En 1984, l'ACDI a consenti une ligne de crédit de 7 millions de dollars au **Nicaragua** pour la réhabilitation et la construction de systèmes d'eau potable dans des régions rurales. Le prêt doit servir à l'achat de matériels et d'équipements canadiens de systèmes d'acqueduc, tels les tuyaux, les foruses et les pompes. Au 31 mars 1986, pour plus de 1,6 million de dollars de matériels et d'équipements avaient été achetés et livrés.

À **Haïti**, le Canada finance depuis 1979 un projet visant à améliorer le réseau de transport de l'électricité à haute tension à Port-au-Prince et dans deux villes de province. Ce projet en est à sa phase finale qui consistera en la fourniture de deux groupes électrogènes de 1 500 kW pour Cap-Haïtien. D'un budget total de 18,6 millions de dollars, quelque 14,8 millions avaient été déboursés au 31 mars. L'Agence subventionne également dans ce pays l'élaboration d'un plan directeur national d'électrification rurale et villageoise (1,8 M\$), l'achat de groupes électrogènes comme source d'énergie de démarrage (1,3 M\$) et la réhabilitation de la centrale de Cap-Haïtien (1,8 M\$).

En **Colombie**, un projet portant sur l'établissement d'une école de meuble, où des gestionnaires, des techniciens et des ouvriers qualifiés peuvent apprendre les techniques de la fabrication.

Projets approuvés ou en planification au cours de l'année

Quelque 105 nouveaux projets ont été approuvés en 1985-1986 pour un montant total de 210,8 millions de dollars. Près des deux tiers consistent en des projets d'infrastructure économique ou des accords sur les produits de base. Les autres visent principalement le développement social et le développement des ressources humaines. En voici quelques exemples :

Au **Honduras**, les forêts constituent une des principales richesses naturelles du pays. Elles couvrent environ 4,1 millions d'hectares et 2,5 millions d'hectares supplémentaires pourraient éventuellement être reboisés. Depuis 1977, l'ACDI a appuyé par de nombreux projets le gouvernement hondurien dans ses efforts de mise en valeur de ses ressources forestières. Dans cette foulée, un nouveau programme de forestierie rurale entrera en vigueur au cours de l'année. Ce projet de développement de la forêt feuillue consistera à fournir une assistance

Indicateurs de développement social

Pays de concentration des Amériques* recevant l'assistance canadienne au développement

(classés selon leur revenu par habitant, les plus pauvres figurant en premier)

Nombre de filles inscrites à l'école primaire en pourcentage du groupe d'âge pertinent	1965	1983	Nombre de mortalité infantile (enfants de moins d'un an) par 1 000 naissances vivantes	1965	1984	1970	1980-1983	Taux d'alphabétisation des adultes (%) hommes/femmes	1983	1965	1983
Haïti	44	55	138	124	26/17	37/33	44	106**	99	61	64
Guyana	61	65	70	43	94/89	96/93	106**	99	100**	79	100**
Honduras	46	61	131	77	55/50	59/55	100**	90	112**	47	112**
Pérou	47	59	131	95	81/60	90/75	106**	n.d.	106**	64	106**
Jamaïque	64	73	51	20	96/97	n.d.	106**	86	122**	48	122**
Colombie	53	65	99	48	79/76	86/84	122**	86	122**	48	122**

n.d. données non disponibles.
 * Les îles du Vent et sous-le-Vent sont aussi classées «pays de concentration». Toutefois en raison de données trop fragmentaires, elles ne paraissent pas au tableau des indicateurs économiques.
 ** Le pourcentage peut dépasser 100 p. 100, les élèves au-dessus et au-dessous de l'âge officiel à l'école primaire, généralement entre six et onze ans, étant inclus dans les statistiques.
 Source: *Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1986*, publié par la Banque mondiale. *La situation des enfants dans le monde 1986*, publié par l'UNICEF.

au Canada de transformateurs, d'équipement électromécanique et de matériels de transport. À la fin de 1985, le barrage était achevé, les lignes de transport étaient terminées et les quatre générateurs étaient en service. Sous l'effet du démarrage de la centrale d'El Cajón, la production d'électricité du pays a doublé, une économie annuelle d'importations de pétrole allant jusqu'à 20 millions de dollars EU à prix courants est réalisée et une entrée au Honduras d'un autre 20 millions de dollars EU par an par le biais des exportations d'énergie vers les pays voisins est achevée.

Usine de traitement du poisson à Castries.

Afin de soutenir les efforts effectués par le gouvernement de Sainte-Lucie, dans les Antilles, l'ACDI a approuvé une subvention de 3,3 millions de dollars, en août 1977, pour la construction d'une usine de traitement du poisson à Castries. Le projet comprenait une installation de traitement, de conservation et de congélation du poisson, un quai de mise à l'eau des bateaux de pêche, une assistance technique et une formation. La mise sur pied d'une telle infrastructure devrait permettre d'augmenter de 50 p. 100 la récolte actuelle de poisson et de réduire dans la même proportion les importations de poisson qui s'élèvent présentement à plus d'un million de dollars annuellement. d'augmenter de façon significative le nombre d'emplois dans ce secteur, de stabiliser les prix

Indicateurs de développement économique

Pays de concentration des Amériques* recevant l'assistance canadienne au développement

(classés selon leur revenu par habitant, les plus pauvres figurant en premier)

Service de la dette en pourcentage des exportations de biens et services	1970	1982-1984	Indice moyen de production alimentaire par habitant (1974-1976 = 100)	PNB par habitant, croissance annuelle moyenne (%)	PNB par habitant (\$EU)	1983	1984	1965-1984	1982-1984	1970	1984
Haiti	5,6	7,7	n.d.	90	300 \$	320 \$	1,0	1,0	90	7,7	5,6
Guyana	24,6**	n.d.	n.d.	99	520 \$	590 \$	0,5	0,5	n.d.	n.d.	24,6**
Honduras	15,2	3,1	11,6	84	670 \$	700 \$	-0,1	-0,1	84	11,6	15,3
Pérou	15,3	2,7	21,0	89	1 040 \$	1 000 \$	-0,4	-0,4	89	2,7	21,0
Jamaïque	20,6	12,0	20,6	104	1 430 \$	1 300 \$	3,0	3,0	104	12,0	20,6
Colombie					1 430 \$	1 390 \$					

* Les îles du Vent et Sous-le-Vent sont aussi classées «pays de concentration». Toutefois en raison de données trop fragmentaires, elles ne paraissent pas au tableau des indicateurs économiques.

** 1983

Source: *Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1986*, publié par la Banque mondiale.

Programme de sciences forestières à l'Université La Molina de Lima.

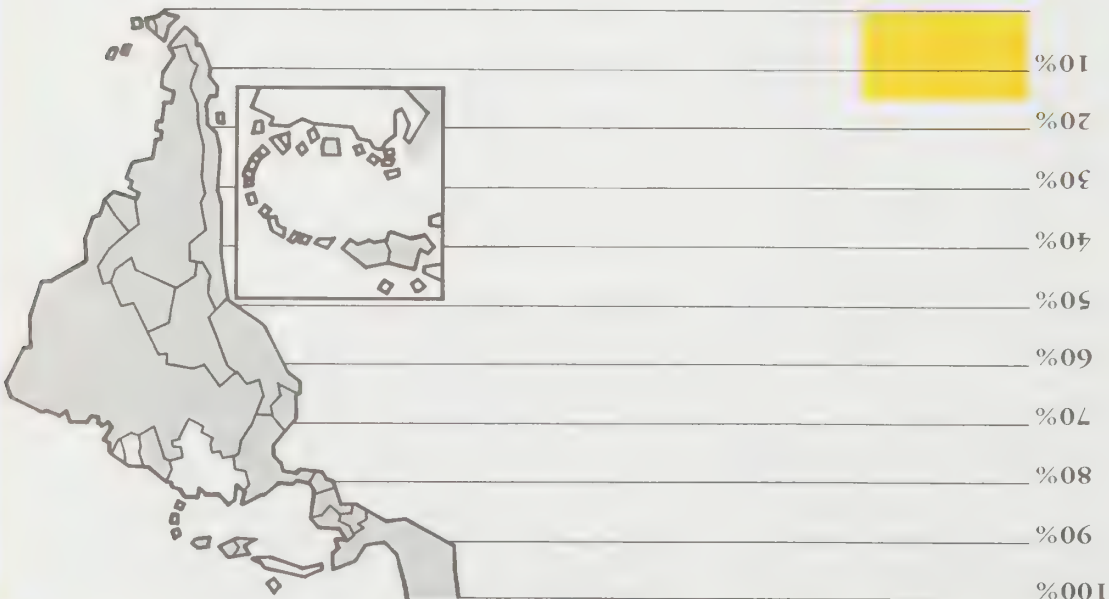
et d'accroître les revenus des pêcheurs. Elle permettra de plus aux consommateurs de toutes les parties de l'île de pouvoir s'approvisionner en poisson durant toute l'année. Enfin, conçue avec la modernisation des bateaux, des équipements et des techniques de pêche, elle devrait résulter en une expansion appréciable du secteur de la pêche dans les années à venir.

Grâce à une subvention de 3,85 millions de l'ACDI et le concours de l'Université de Toronto, un programme de maîtrise en sciences forestières fut mis sur pied à l'Université La Molina, au Pérou. Le projet comprenait l'élaboration du programme académique de maîtrise, des installations d'enseignement et de recherche, la formation du personnel enseignant, l'amélioration de l'enseignement aux universités de Huancayo et d'Iquitos, et le renforcement des connaissances techniques et de gestion des travailleurs de ce secteur. Soixante-sept étudiants sont présentement inscrits au programme dans les domaines de l'aménagement, de la conservation et de l'exploitation des forêts. Dans le cadre de ce projet, l'ACDI a également octroyé 30 bourses d'études au programme de sciences forestières de La Molina et six bourses d'études de maîtrise ou de doctorat dans des universités canadiennes. Certains boursiers ont d'ailleurs déjà obtenu leur diplôme.

Amériques

Assistance totale nette
de gouvernement à gouvernement
Amériques 116,38 M\$ 14,2 %

Assistance totale nette
à gouvernement 816,21 M\$



La région géographique des Amériques comprend l'isthme centraaméricain, l'Amérique du Sud et l'archipel des Antilles. Formée de plus de 40 pays parvenus à des stades divers de développement et d'industrialisation, la région des Amériques est avant tout une région de contrastes et de différences profondes. La taille, la variété et la complexité des économies et la disparité des attentes et des réalisations compliquent l'établissement d'une politique régionale commune adaptée aux besoins de tous les États.

Actuellement, le Canada fournit une assistance au développement à 33 pays de l'Amérique latine et des Antilles. Dans sept d'entre eux, dits de concentration, l'ACDI poursuit un programme plurianuel de coopération, aux autres, elle fournit une assistance financière, industrielle, institutionnelle et technique variée dans le cadre de trois programmes régionaux.

En 1985-1986, les décaissements nets de la Direction générale des Amériques (aide alimentaire de gouvernement à gouvernement compris) se sont élevés à 116,38 millions de dollars. Les priorités sectorielles de programmation de l'année étaient le développement d'une infrastructure économique nationale, notamment dans les domaines de l'énergie et des transports, le développement industriel de petite et de moyenne dimension, y compris le tourisme, l'agro-industrie et la foresterie, et le développement social et des ressources humaines, spécialement par le renforcement des institutions nationales et régionales, le transfert des techniques, la formation professionnelle et l'appui aux efforts d'auto-assistance des collectivités rurales et urbaines à faible revenu.

Projets hydro-électrique d'El Cajon au Honduras. 1985-1986

Les contributions et prêts aux pays de concentration ont été répartis comme suit : la Jamaïque (28,78 M\$, dont 16,78 M\$ en aide alimentaire), les îles du Vent et Sous-le-Vent* (24,01 M\$), le Pérou (13,66 M\$), Haïti (3,58 M\$), la Colombie (4,31 M\$), le Honduras (2,94 M\$) et le Guyana (0,70 M\$). Parmi les pays autres que de concentration ayant reçu une assistance bilatérale importante, on compte le Costa Rica (6,89 M\$), le Nicaragua (6,01 M\$) et le Brésil (4,19 M\$).

Au cours du dernier exercice financier, plus de 400 projets de coopération ont été achevés, 239 étaient en voie de réalisation, 114 nouveaux projets ont été approuvés et 153 autres étaient en planification. Voici quelques exemples de projets complétés, en cours ou nouvellement approuvés dans différents pays.

Ce projet de construction d'une centrale hydro-électrique de 292 000 kW sur le fleuve Humuya, à 150 km au nord-est de la capitale Tegucigalpa, a débuté en 1980. Financé par un consortium de banques internationales et de pays, dont le Canada, le projet a coûté 794 millions de dollars; la contribution canadienne a consisté en un prêt de 18,3 millions de dollars pour l'achat

* Pour fin de programmation, les îles du Vent et Sous-le-Vent sont considérées par l'ACDI comme un seul pays de concentration et comprennent six États indépendants (Antigua-et-Barbuda, Dominique, Grenade, Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis, Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines et Sainte-Lucie) et deux colonies de la Couronne britannique (Anguilla et Montserrat).



En règle générale, les groupes communautaires réalisent des projets de développement peu coûteux qui répondent aux vrais besoins du milieu. (Photo ACDI : Pat Morrow)



Un réseau adéquat de transport aérien est essentiel à la croissance économique des Antilles du Commonwealth. (Photo ACDI : Dilip Mehra)



Plus de 2,7 millions de livres scolaires ont été imprimés en Jamaïque grâce aux 400 tonnes de papier fourni par le Canada. (Photo ACDI : David Barbour)



Une spécialiste canadienne apporte une assistance technique à une ferme avicole au Pérou. (Photo ACDI : Pat Morrow)



Le potentiel forestier de la sierra péruvienne est immense, mais il n'est pratiquement pas exploité jusqu'à présent. L'extraction et le transport du bois posent de graves problèmes. (Photo ACDI : Pat Morrow)



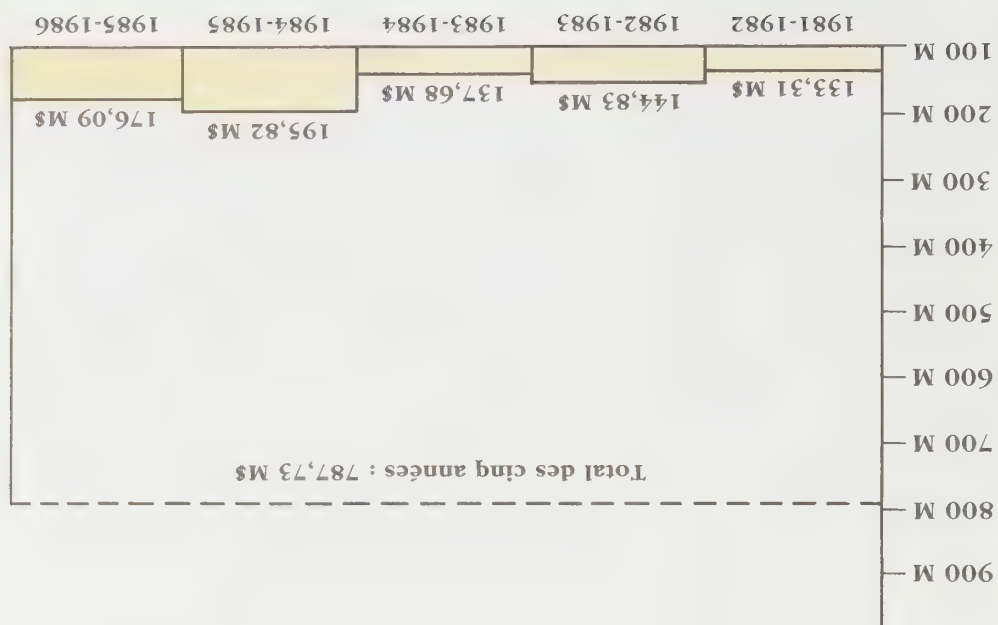
Laboratoire de recherche agricole à Sainte-Lucie. (Photo ACDI)

Quelques apports en chiffres

Nombre de projets complétés (y compris les fonds administrés par la mission)	Plus de 300
Nombre d'institutions africaines ayant reçu un appui de l'ACDI	Plus de 100
Nombre de contrats de plus de 500 000 \$ signés avec des organisations canadiennes	29
Nombre d'hectares aménagés	Plus de 2 600 ha
Nombre de forages ou puits réalisés	Plus de 140
Nombre de kilomètres de lignes de transport d'électricité	Plus de 700 km
Nombre de tonnes d'aliments fournis (aliments achetés au Canada) (aliments achetés en tiers pays)	46 226 t (34 165) t (12 061) t
Nombre de boursiers et stagiaires	1 293
Nombre d'experts et d'enseignants canadiens affectés en Afrique francophone	935

Assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement (aide alimentaire comprise)

(en millions de dollars)



Éducation et développement des ressources humaines :

d'approvisionnement en eau et la remise en état des puits et des pompes existants. Le projet comporte aussi un programme d'animation et de formation visant à améliorer les pratiques et conditions d'hygiène des villageois, ainsi que la prise en charge par ceux-ci de la gestion des points d'eau aménagés. Ailleurs, en pays Dogon, au Mali, dans le cadre d'un projet d'action convergente, une ONG canadienne assure la construction et la rénovation de puits, l'établissement d'un centre de démonstration et de formation agricole, une assistance en semences et la dissémination de foyers améliorés pour la cuisson et de chauffe-eau solaires. L'Agence a également financé des programmes de nutrition et de santé publique en Tunisie, en Côte-d'Ivoire et au Zaïre.

Le développement des ressources humaines

constitue pour sa part un volet important de la plupart des projets réalisés par l'ACDI. D'ailleurs, l'Agence intervient directement dans ce secteur en finançant par des bourses l'éducation supérieure, professionnelle ou technique, ou en appuyant des projets de formation de base. Par exemple, l'ACDI finance un programme de formation au Centre panafricain de formation coopérative qui regroupe 15 pays d'Afrique francophone subsaharienne. Le programme mène à l'obtention d'un diplôme d'études supérieures en action coopérative. Au cours des cinq ans que durera le projet, 225 bourses auront été allouées. Au Cameroun, l'Agence a entrepris au cours de l'année un important projet d'appui à l'Institut supérieur de management public de Yaoundé visant à permettre aux cadres supérieurs de la fonction publique camerounaise d'acquiescer une plus grande compétence dans le domaine de la gestion. Au Gabon, elle fournit un appui au département d'électromécanique de l'Université des sciences techniques de Masuku.

Quelque 1 293 étudiants et stagiaires, dont 165 femmes, ont bénéficié de bourses d'études de l'ACDI, pour étudier ou faire des stages de perfectionnement dans leur pays (102), au Canada (863) ou dans un pays tiers (328). Parallèlement, quelque 935 experts et enseignants canadiens, dont 270 femmes, ont été affectés dans des pays d'Afrique francophone au cours de l'année.

Enfin, une attention plus grande a été accordée à l'intégration de la femme dans le développement. Ceci s'est traduit par la micro-réalisation ou de fonds administrés par la mission diplomatique, de certains types de projets conçus pour les femmes, ou encore par une plus grande participation de celles-ci aux projets de développement. Par exemple, au Niger, le projet maraîcher de Yéni a eu un impact direct sur 1 325 villageois en leur permettant d'améliorer leurs conditions socio-économiques par la mise en valeur d'un périmètre maraîcher

Ventilation par secteurs, 1985-1986

(en milliers de dollars)

Transports et communications	45 621
Agriculture, forêt et pêche	28 876
Énergie	27 964
Aide alimentaire	26 287
Appui économique et financier	14 565
Éducation	14 108
Eau et assainissement	12 109
Appui institutionnel	3 570
Industrie et mines	3 143
Développement des ressources humaines	1 836
Population et habitats humains	600
Gestion de matériel	573
Santé publique et environnement	329
Autres	617

et la commercialisation des surplus de leur production vivrière. Dans le cadre du projet Kaarta au Mali, quatre projets communautaires visant particulièrement les femmes ont été approuvés. Au Zaïre, le plan d'opération du projet de commercialisation des produits agricoles a été revu afin d'y incorporer une composante spéciale de l'intégration de la femme au développement. Au Sénégal, une étude sectorielle a été préparée sur la pêche dans laquelle une place importante est réservée à la femme sénégalaise.

Au chapitre de l'aide alimentaire de gouvernement à gouvernement, la Mauritanie a reçu 4,78 millions de dollars, le Niger, 4,39 millions; le Sénégal, 3,88 millions; le Zaïre, 3,81 millions; le Rwanda, 3,50 millions; le Burkina Faso, 3,49 millions; et le Mali, 2,41 millions. Au total, 46 226,4 tonnes métriques d'aliments ont été fournies à ces pays, en 1985-1986, dont 12 061 tonnes de maïs et de mil achetées dans des pays africains voisins. Cette aide alimentaire a consisté en :

Blé	18 442,6 t
Maïs et mil	12 061 t
Farine	6 423 t
Huile de colza	4 158,3 t
Lait en poudre	2 774 t
Pois jaune	1 200 t
Poisson	1 167,5 t

Au total, plus de 700 km de lignes de transport ont été ajoutées aux réseaux de distribution d'électricité de divers pays de cette région, grâce à l'assistance canadienne.

Transports et communications :

L'ACDI a décaissé quelque 38,7 millions de dollars à des projets de **transport**, en Afrique francophone, en 1985-1986. De ces contributions, le Niger a bénéficié de 12,4 millions de dollars dans le cadre du projet d'aménagement de la route Djajit-Diffa qui a démarré au cours de l'année, le Mali de près de 8 millions comme appui à la Régie des chemins de fer du Mali, la Guinée de 5,8 millions pour améliorer son réseau de transport aérien et le Cameroun plus de 5 millions pour divers projets, dont l'appui au réseau ferroviaire transcamerounais.

Globalement, l'assistance canadienne au secteur des transports de la région a permis la construction ou l'amélioration de plus de 110 km de routes au Burkina Faso, au Niger et au Cameroun, la fourniture de 100 wagons marchandise au Mali, d'un appareil DASH-7 à la Guinée et d'un Twin Otter au Rwanda, et la construction de cinq viaducs ferroviaires, d'un échangeur routier et d'une station de pesage au Cameroun.

Par ailleurs, des décaissements de 7 millions de dollars ont été affectés à des projets de **télécommunications**, dont 6,3 millions à deux projets régionaux au Sahel. Ces projets consistent en l'amélioration et l'entretien du réseau hertzien de 3 900 km, construit par l'ACDI, qui relie Dakar à Cotonou en passant par le Sénégal, le Mali, le Burkina Faso, le Niger et le Bénin. L'ACDI procède actuellement à l'ajout de brel-les, reliant les villages à l'axe central Dakar-Cotonou, et a mis sur pied un programme de formation pour les Sahéliens travaillant à l'entretien du réseau ainsi qu'un programme de renforcement de la gestion des offices nationaux de télécommunications. Le Rwanda a lui aussi bénéficié de plus de 600 000 dollars dans le cadre d'un projet de modernisation et d'expansion du réseau national de faisceaux hertziens reliant trois des plus importants centres du pays à la capitale.

Environnement et santé publique :

Des décaissements de 12,4 millions de dollars ont été affectés à des projets d'alimentation en eau, d'assainissement et de santé publique. Ils ont permis à des nombreuses collectivités rurales d'avoir accès à des sources d'eau potable et à des pratiques améliorées d'assainissement. Ainsi, au cours de l'année plus de 140 puits furent creusés ou améliorés dans le cadre de divers projets en Afrique francophone. Au Togo, par exemple, un projet d'hydraulique villageoise touchant quelque 65 000 ruraux permettra à chaque habitant d'avoir accès à 30 litres d'eau par jour grâce à un programme de forage de puits, d'aménagement de sources alternatives

Les projets de **pêche** en cours au Sénégal ont permis une augmentation annuelle des prises de poissons de la région de 3 000 tonnes, essentiellement à des fins de consommation locale. La pêche représente un secteur important et en pleine expansion de l'économie sénégalaise et alimente un vaste marché de consommation. L'ACDI y finance cinq importants projets de commercialisation de la pêche artisanale, de protection des pêches et de surveillance côtière, et de réalisation d'un plan directeur pour le développement rationnel et harmonieux de cette activité dans le sud du pays. Au total, l'ACDI a consacré 2,2 millions de dollars au secteur des pêches, presque entièrement au Sénégal, au cours du dernier exercice financier.

Enfin, dans le secteur de la **forêt**, quelque 5,4 millions de dollars ont été affectés à des projets au cours de l'année, dont 4,1 millions. Ce pays possède en effet 47 p. 100 des forêts humides du continent africain, et devant la disparition inquiétante des autres forêts tropicales d'importance au Gabon et en Côte-d'Ivoire, la réserve forestière zairoise sera bien sûr la seule de toute l'Afrique francophone. Le projet de service permanent d'inventaires et d'aménagement forestiers (SPIAF) que l'ACDI réalise au Zaïre depuis 1977, vise à promouvoir le développement du secteur forestier et une exploitation rationnelle des ressources. Il comporte l'affectation d'experts canadiens, la fourniture de matériel et d'équipement techniques et la mise en œuvre d'un programme de formation. En 1985-1986, le SPIAF a dressé des cartes de quelque 2,5 millions d'hectares de forêts, effectué des travaux d'inventaires sur le terrain de 1,3 million d'hectares et compilé des données d'inventaires de 2,9 millions d'hectares. L'ACDI finance aussi d'importants projets forestiers au Cameroun et au Sénégal, notamment dans les domaines de l'aménagement et de la gestion des forêts, des inventaires forestiers, de la protection des forêts et de la fixation des dunes contre l'invasion du désert. À ce chapitre, ces deux pays ont bénéficié de contributions dépassant 1,1 million de dollars au cours de ce même exercice financier.

Energie :

Dans le secteur énergétique, les projets ont surtout porté sur l'électrification rurale, notamment en Afrique de l'Ouest, et le développement des énergies nouvelles renouvelables. Près de 28 millions de dollars ont été affectés à des projets énergétiques dans 10 pays de l'Afrique francophone, en 1985-1986. Le Togo, la Côte-d'Ivoire, le Cameroun et le Burkina Faso ont été les principaux bénéficiaires de cette assistance. Au Togo, par exemple, le projet multi-donateurs d'aménagement hydro-électrique de Nangbeto devrait permettre à ce pays et à son voisin, le Bénin, de satisfaire à moyen terme à leurs besoins en énergie électrique. En Côte-d'Ivoire, l'ACDI finance un projet d'électrification rurale qui devrait raccorder deux régions du nord-ouest du pays au réseau national et d'alimenter en énergie électrique 46 petites villes, d'une population totale d'environ 250 000 habitants.

Projets approuvés ou en planification au cours de l'année

Au Sénégal, l'ACDI finance un important projet de développement rural intégré à Podor, au nord du pays. Il s'agit d'un projet d'action convergente entièrement réalisé par une ONG canadienne, la Fondation canadienne contre la faim, en collaboration avec l'une des plus importantes ONG sénégalaises, l'Office africain pour le développement et la coopération. Ce projet de 4 millions de dollars prévoit que d'ici 1987, 40 villages seront dotés de puits et d'abreuvoirs pour le bétail, 1 200 hectares de terres seront irrigués et 1,5 million d'arbres seront plantés dans cette zone semi-désertique, en plus de la formation des paysans dans la gestion de leurs champs et la création de centres d'animation et de santé. Après deux ans à peine, les objectifs d'aménagement des périmètres sont largement dépassés et l'enthousiasme des paysans est au-delà de ce qui avait été prévu. Face à ces succès, le programme d'assistance au Sénégal entend accroître le nombre de villages de la vallée du fleuve Sénégal qui bénéficieront de l'appui du Canada pour l'aménagement de périmètres irrigués et le reboisement.

La programmation 1986-1987 verra la concrétisation de plusieurs initiatives inspirées du programme Afrique 2000. Il s'agit d'une part d'accorder plus d'importance aux projets qui visent directement les populations du monde rural tout en recherchant à maintenir un équilibre entre le développement de base et le développement lourd. Dans cet esprit, les interventions de type micro-réalisations au Burkina Faso, au Niger et au Mali, seront poursuivies et accentuées. La mise en place d'un nouveau programme de 100 millions de dollars dans ces trois pays du Sahel contribuera à l'établissement d'un nouvel équilibre socio-écologique. Ainsi, par exemple, un programme d'aménagement de terroirs, à Naouri, au sud du Burkina Faso, comportera l'aménagement des terroirs proprement dits, l'irrigation de périmètres de culture et l'hydraulique rurale. Parallèlement, au Niger, un projet d'aménagement agro-sylvo-pastoral de terroirs dans le Dallol Booso Sud favorisera la mise en oeuvre de petites réalisations en agriculture, en élevage et en sylviculture en collaboration étroite avec les collectivités locales. Ces deux projets en planification privilégieront une approche nouvelle dite de recherche-action sur le terrain dans une perspective d'autodéveloppement. Parallèlement à ces activités de développement à la base, la construction de la ligne de transport d'électricité Bamako-Ségou, au Mali, permettra ce pays de tirer davantage profit des infrastructures existantes ou encore le financement de l'achat de locomotives et de wagons assurera une meilleure circulation des biens tant au Sénégal qu'au Mali. Dans un pays comme le Cameroun qui amorce un décollage économique que véritable, une ligne de crédit de 55 millions

Exemples de réalisations

La description suivante fait état de certains projets réalisés au cours de l'année dans les principaux secteurs d'intervention de l'ACDI.

Agriculture, pêche et forêt :

Le secteur agricole englobe l'agriculture, la pêche et la forêt et les interventions de l'ACDI dans ces domaines visent ultimement la sécurité alimentaire. Tout en répondant aux besoins immédiats causés par la détérioration de la balance alimentaire, le Canada continue d'accorder la priorité à la recherche de solutions à plus long terme pour augmenter la productivité des économies africaines et réduire ainsi leur dépendance à l'égard de l'aide extérieure. Ainsi les programmes de l'Agence contribuent à l'élaboration de stratégies alimentaires, à la promotion d'activités dans l'agro-industrie, au soutien de programmes de recherche et de vulgarisation agricole ainsi qu'à la protection des cultures.

Des contributions d'un montant total de 21,3 millions de dollars ont été affectées au financement de centaines de projets d'agriculture. Ainsi au Niger, par exemple, le projet d'appui au développement agricole de Diffa a permis l'aménagement de 46 hectares de parcelles de culture de démonstration, la fourniture de 100 tonnes de semences sélectionnées pour l'ensemencement de 8 100 hectares de mil et de niébé devant profiter à plus de 15 000 paysans, la construction de 1 800 m de canaux d'irrigation permettant d'irriguer une trentaine d'hectares pour une centaine de paysans et la fourniture de 64 000 plants d'essences diverses pour le reboisement et la fixation de dunes sur plus d'une centaine d'hectares. Plus à l'ouest, au Burkina Faso, dans le cadre de sept micro-réalisations multisectorielles, un barrage a été érigé, sept puits restaurés ou approfondis et 10 autres creusés, sept centres d'alphabétisation, quatre écoles et un dispensaire ouverts, 12 banques de céréales et huit moulins à mil établis, 14 boutiques et pharmacies villageoises constituées, 1 500 foyers améliorés pour la cuisson des repas, 10 hectares de terroirs aménagés et disséminés, 10 hectares de terroirs aménagés et une formation a été dispensée aux paysans. Ces réalisations, d'un coût total de 400 000 dollars, ont touché une trentaine de villages. Trois autres projets semblables, touchant cinq villages sont encore en cours et six nouveaux projets démarreront cette année.

de dollars sera mise à la disposition du gouvernement pour l'achat de biens et de services au Canada.

Enfin, dans les pays à revenu moyen et en particulier au Maghreb, une nouvelle stratégie de développement basée sur le transfert technologique sera mise en place au moyen d'une coopération institutionnelle, industrielle et bilatérale.

aux difficultés économiques que ce pays connaît depuis 15 ans. Pour répondre aux besoins pressants du pays sur le plan de la production vivrière, l'ACDI y réalise depuis 1978, l'un des plus importants projets de développement en Afrique francophone, le projet de développement rural intégré de la région du Kaarta, au nord-est du pays. La première phase, au coût de 29 millions de dollars, comprenait au total huit volets : l'agriculture, l'élevage, les pistes rurales, l'hydraulique villageoise, la santé communautaire, l'alphabétisation, la cartographie et la protection du couvert végétal. La deuxième phase, actuellement en cours au coût de 25 millions de dollars, vise l'établissement d'un nouvel équilibre socio-écologique, basé sur l'exploitation optimale des ressources hydro-agro-sylvopastorales et sur le développement auto-généré à la base. Au cours de 1985-1986, l'assistance canadienne a consisté en la fourniture d'engrais, la vaccination de troupeaux, l'encadrement agricole, la construction de petites digues et de retenues d'eau, l'aménagement de 30 puits et en un appui à 16 projets d'initiatives communautaires à l'échelle locale.

Le projet d'assistance à l'aviation civile de la Guinée devrait permettre à ce pays d'améliorer son réseau de transport aérien et de désenclaver les régions éloignées du pays. La subvention de l'ACDI de 21,9 millions de dollars a permis l'achat d'un avion DASH-7, fabriqué au Canada, ainsi que les pièces de rechange et les services afférents. Elle servira également à construire un hangar d'entretien à Conakry, à améliorer la sécurité aérienne et six pistes d'atterrissage de villes éloignées et à fournir une assistance technique pour l'exploitation de l'aéronautique.

Indicateurs de développement social

Pays de concentration d'Afrique francophone recevant l'assistance canadienne au développement

(classés selon leur revenu par habitant, les plus pauvres figurant en premier)

Nombre de filles inscrites à l'école primaire en pourcentage du groupe d'âge pertinent	Taux des adultes d'alphabétisation (%) hommes/femmes	Taux de mortalité infantile (enfants de moins d'un an) par 1 000 naissances vivantes	Espérance de vie à la naissance (années)		1960		1984		1965		1984		1970		1980-1983		1965		1983	
18	16	14/6	11/4	176	207	46	37	40	51	142	103	61/22	74/37	45	n.d.	20	19	60	23	
19	7	14/6	6/2	142	181	43	37	45	45	195	146	13/3	15/3	8	20	19	60	23	42	
60	43	51/27	43/21	128	141	47	37	47	38	197	176	21/7	35/14	19	23	60	23	42	42	
23	19	35/14	21/7	176	176	38	n.d.	37	46	172	138	18/5	31/14	29	42	64	64	42	42	
42	41	45/24	26/10	106	176	52	37	37	52	176	106	26/10	45/24	41	64	98	98	42	42	
98	75	55/25	47/19	92	145	54	37	37	54	145	92	47/19	55/25	75	98	98	98	42	42	
18	16	14/6	11/4	176	207	46	37	40	51	142	103	61/22	74/37	45	n.d.	20	19	60	23	
19	7	14/6	6/2	142	181	43	37	45	45	195	146	13/3	15/3	8	20	19	60	23	42	
60	43	51/27	43/21	128	141	47	37	47	38	197	176	21/7	35/14	19	23	60	23	42	42	
23	19	35/14	21/7	176	176	38	n.d.	37	46	172	138	18/5	31/14	29	42	64	64	42	42	
42	41	45/24	26/10	106	176	52	37	37	52	176	106	26/10	45/24	41	64	98	98	42	42	
98	75	55/25	47/19	92	145	54	37	37	54	145	92	47/19	55/25	75	98	98	98	42	42	

n.d. données non disponibles
Sources: Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1986, publié par l'UNICEF.
le monde 1986, publié par la Banque mondiale. La situation des enfants dans

L'assistance bilatérale, y compris l'aide alimentaire, versée aux pays de concentration de l'Afrique francophone fut répartie comme suit en 1985-1986 : le Niger (26,37 M\$), le Sénégal (20,59 M\$), le Mali (16,40 M\$), le Zaïre (15,49 M\$), le Burkina Faso (14,48 M\$), le Cameroun (13,87 M\$), la Côte-d'Ivoire (12,96 M\$), le Rwanda (11,81 M\$), la Guinée (7,41 M\$) et le programme régional du Sahel (7,80 M\$). Parmi les pays autres que ceux de concentration ayant reçu une assistance bilatérale importante, on compte le Togo (10,54 M\$), l'Algérie (5,77 M\$), la Mauritanie (5,04 M\$) et le Gabon (3,01 M\$).

Au cours du dernier exercice financier, plus de 300 projets de coopération ont été achevés, 290 étaient en voie de réalisation, 127 nouveaux projets ont été approuvés et 64 autres étaient en planification. Voici quelques exemples de projets complétés, en cours ou nouvellement approuvés dans différents pays.

Projets complétés en 1985-1986

De même, au Zaïre, la deuxième phase du projet de fourniture de produits de base a pris fin. Ce projet de 15 millions de dollars visait à réduire le déficit de la balance des paiements du Zaïre qui a mis en place un programme rigoureux d'ajustement économique et financier. Il a consisté en la fourniture, entre 1982 et 1985, de 20 000 tonnes métriques de produits de base canadiens – acier, aluminium, papier, résine, produits chimiques, médicaments vétérinaires – dont la vente en devises locales auprès de 19 organisations zaïroises a servi à

travaux amorcés lors de la première phase, cette seconde aura permis l'installation de 613 familles de paysans, la mise en culture en riz de deux périmètres d'une superficie totale de 45 hectares (comblant pratiquement tout le besoin d'importation de cette denrée); la mise sur pied de services sanitaires et éducatifs, la construction d'un réseau d'adduction d'eau de 51 km, la création d'une infrastructure de transformation et de commercialisation des produits agricoles et l'élaboration d'un plan directeur pour l'aménagement de 80 000 hectares de terres dans cette région. Ce projet est allé bien au-delà de la mise en place d'infrastructures. Par la création de groupements de producteurs et la participation des paysans aux activités de production, de traitement et de commercialisation, il a contribué à associer pleinement les paysans à leur propre développement et à maintenir chez eux une forte motivation pour l'amélioration de leurs conditions de vie. D'ailleurs, afin d'assurer une prise en charge progressive des moyens de production par les associations paysannes, on prévoit entreprendre une troisième phase au cours de 1986.

Indicateurs de développement économique

Pays de concentration d'Afrique francophone recevant l'assistance canadienne au développement

(classés selon leur revenu par habitant, les plus pauvres figurant en premier)

	1983		1984	1965-1984	1982-1984	1970	1984
	PNB par habitant (\$fEU)	croissance annuelle habitant, moyenne (%)	PNB par habitant, croissance annuelle moyenne (%)	Index moyen de production alimentaire par habitant (1974-1976 = 100)	Service de la dette en pourcentage des exportations de biens et services		
Mali	160 \$	1,1	101	1,4	8,0		
Zaïre	170 \$	1,6	92	4,4	7,7		
Burkina Faso	180 \$	1,2	94	6,2	n.d.		
Niger	240 \$	1,3	113	3,8	n.d.		
Rwanda	270 \$	2,3	112	1,2	3,3		
Guinée	300 \$	1,1	93	n.d.	n.d.		
Sénégal	440 \$	0,5	66	2,8	n.d.		
Côte-d'Ivoire	710 \$	0,2	110	6,8	21,3		
Cameroun	820 \$	2,9	83	3,1	8,9		

n.d. données non disponibles
Source: Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1986, publié par la Banque mondiale.

Afrique francophone

Assistance totale nette de gouvernement 176,09 M\$ 21,6 %
 Afrique francophone à gouvernement

Assistance totale nette de gouvernement 816,21 M\$
 à gouvernement



L'Afrique francophone regroupe 27 États situés surtout en Afrique du Nord, en Afrique de l'Ouest et en Afrique centrale. De ces 27 pays, 20 sont classés parmi les pays les moins avancés*, sept sont situés dans la région du Sahel**, six n'ont pas d'accès à la mer et trois sont composés de petites îles stériles. Ce sont pour la grande majorité des États relativement jeunes, restés économiquement dépendants des marchés extérieurs, surtout européens, pour leur approvisionnement ou l'écoulement de leurs produits.

A l'exception des pays maghrébins, ce sont des économies à vocation essentiellement agricole. La majorité de la population est concentrée dans les régions rurales et vit presque exclusivement de l'agriculture. C'est donc l'agriculture qui doit être le moteur de la croissance qui engendra les biens, les marchés et l'épargne indispensables au développement. Cependant, dans la plus grande partie de l'Afrique subsaharienne, la production vivrière n'arrive pas à suivre le rythme de la croissance démographique. Qui plus est, la baisse par rapport à la production totale par habitant, mais aussi par rapport à la productivité par hectare. La dégradation des sols pose en effet un obstacle très sérieux à l'atteinte de la sécurité alimentaire en Afrique.

En 1985, la situation alimentaire de la quasi-totalité des pays touchés par la sécheresse s'est améliorée. Malgré des pluies tardives, une répartition inégale de la pluviosité et une réduction

* Pays dont le PNB par habitant était inférieur à 400 \$EU en 1983.
 ** Vaste région de steppes, au sud du Sahara et s'étendant sur plus de 2 500 000 km², le Sahel comprend des parties du territoire de la Mauritanie, du Mali, du Burkina Faso, du Niger, du Sénégal, du Tchad et de la Gambie.



Jeune Malien (Photo ACDI - Michel Dompierre)



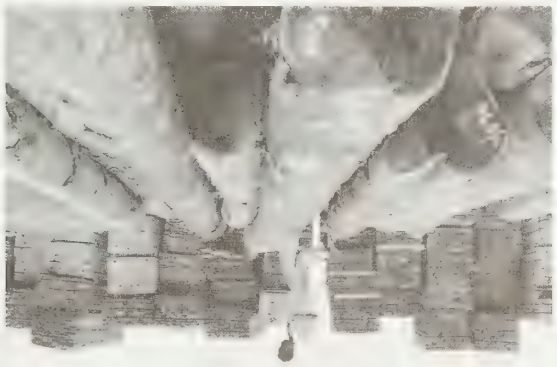
Traitement du poisson au Sénégal.
(Photo ACDI : Paul Chiasson)



Un réseau ferroviaire efficace, une solution au désenclavement interne et externe de la plupart des pays sahéliens. (Photo ACDI : Michel Dompierre)



Culture maraîchère au Sahel.
(Photo ACDI : Paul Chiasson)



Le Zaïre possède la plus vaste forêt tropicale d'Afrique. (Photo ACDI : Paul Chiasson)



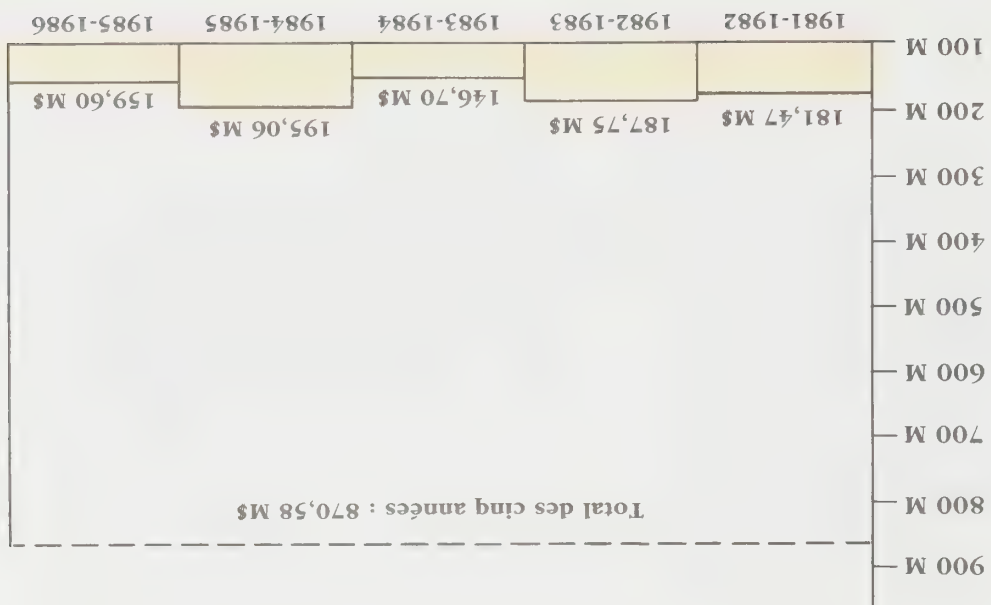
L'approvisionnement quotidien en eau est une tâche ardue qui incombe à la femme sahélienne.
(Photo ACDI : Michel Faugère)

Quelques apports en chiffres

Locomotives remises en état	15
Rails livrés	17 700 tonnes
Routes construites	178 km
Câbles hydro-électriques souterrains posés	33,5 km
Puits forés	63
Réseaux d'approvisionnement en eau construits	49
Marchandises fournies	
(aluminium, urée, ceintures de pneus)	13,1 millions de dollars
Aide alimentaire fournie	113 018 tonnes
(blé, farine, haricots et huile de colza)	(35,4 millions de dollars)
Etudes de faisabilité	9
Stagiaires boursiers de l'ACDI	192
Etudiants boursiers de l'ACDI	382
Experts canadiens affectés dans ces pays	475
dont : enseignants	247
experts	228
Enfants vaccinés	510 000

Assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement

(aide alimentaire comprise)
(en millions de dollars)



La Conférence de coordination du développement de l'Afrique australe (SABCC) est un regroupement régional de neuf États — Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzanie, Zambie et Zimbabwe — qui s'attache à diminuer la dépendance économique de ces pays à l'égard de l'Afrique du Sud et à accélérer le développement économique par une intégration régionale accrue et l'autosuffisance collective. Le programme d'assistance de l'ACDI (9,1 millions de dollars) est axé sur l'agriculture et l'alimentation, les transports et les communications, l'énergie et le développement des ressources humaines. Au Mozambique, l'ACDI prend part à un projet d'assistance multilatérale pour la réfection d'une voie ferrée de 614 km partant du port de Nacala et allant jusqu'à la frontière du Malawi. Au cours de l'année écoulée, l'ACDI a livré 17 000 tonnes de rails — une quantité suffisante pour une voie ferrée de 192 km. Au Swaziland, du matériel de forage d'une valeur de 2,3 millions de dollars a été fourni pour l'inventaire des eaux souterraines, et au Malawi, on a été terminé la construction d'un centre de formation, qui pourra offrir cinq cours à 720 étudiants.

Ventilation par secteurs, 1985-1986

(en milliers de dollars)

Aide alimentaire	35 390
Agriculture, forêt et pêche	31 300
Transports et communications	25 080
Appui économique et financier	23 170
Énergie	20 290
Éducation et développement des ressources humaines	20 230
Développement social (santé et nutrition, population et habitats humains, eau et assainissement et autres)	8 620
Appui industriel et institutionnel	3 530

Parmi les projets qui ont été approuvés au cours de l'année, 2,6 millions de dollars ont été affectés au prolongement d'une ligne hydro-électrique au Botswana pour fournir un service électrique à bas prix aux régions les plus éloignées du nord du pays; 13,9 millions de dollars pour améliorer les communications au sein de la région couverte par la SABCC, de même qu'entre les pays membres et le monde extérieur; et 5 millions de dollars en bourses à des étudiants noirs d'Afrique du Sud.

Le secteur industriel du **Zimbabwe**, la plus jeune nation d'Afrique, vient au deuxième rang après celui de l'Afrique du Sud. Ce pays peut aussi se vanter d'avoir un secteur agricole florissant, qui a enregistré une récolte exceptionnelle après trois ans de sécheresse. Le programme de l'ACDI (15,7 millions de dollars) aide le Zimbabwe à créer un milieu propice à la croissance et à la stabilité; il est centré sur les ressources humaines, l'infrastructure, ainsi que le développement agricole et rural. Au cours de l'année, l'ACDI a accordé deux lignes de crédit pour assurer le soutien économique et atteindre la pénurie critique de devises étrangères au Zimbabwe. La première ligne de crédit (15,5 millions de dollars) vise à répondre aux besoins des organismes de l'Etat en matière de développement rural (de l'équipement de télécommunications principalement afin d'assurer la prestation de services de santé et d'aide agricole aux régions rurales éloignées); et l'achat de pièces de rechange pour 65 niveaux destinées à améliorer l'entretien des routes rurales. La seconde ligne de crédit permettra aux entrepreneurs de continuer à opérer des commerces qui requièrent des biens et des pièces de rechange importés, tout en augmentant leurs activités commerciales avec des entreprises canadiennes. Quarante-vingt commandes ont été faites à des compagnies canadiennes au cours de l'année, pour une valeur de 3,5 millions de dollars et couvrant toute la gamme des produits industriels, y compris tissus, fibres synthétiques, pièces et pièces de rechange pour avions.

L'ACDI a poursuivi ses efforts pour aider le Zimbabwe à atténuer la pénurie de main-d'œuvre spécialisée dont son économie a besoin. Soixante-quinze enseignants d'écoles secondaires, pédagogues et moniteurs techniques du Canada travaillent en collaboration avec le ministère de l'Éducation, tandis qu'une assistance a été accordée à l'Université Dalhousie pour mettre sur pied une école de comptabilité et d'études commerciales à l'Université du Zimbabwe, de même qu'à des établissements d'enseignement du Zimbabwe travaillant auprès des femmes et des organisateurs de coopératives rurales. Un coopérant canadien remplit aussi les fonctions de directeur général de la Banque du Zimbabwe.

De nouvelles initiatives sont prévues dans les domaines de l'agriculture et du développement rural, qui porteront sur des projets de stockage de grains, et la gestion et la mise en valeur des richesses naturelles dans le but de minimiser la dégradation de l'environnement tout en utilisant les ressources pour créer des emplois ou relever le niveau de vie des zones rurales.

Le meilleur marché, l'ouverture d'une nouvelle carrière de ballast et la prestation de services d'assistance technique pour la réparation et l'entretien des locomotives.

Afin d'aider la Tanzanie à produire suffisamment de nourriture pour subvenir à ses propres besoins, une assistance technique et de l'équipement ont été fournis à une station de recherches sur le blé et à sept fermes de 4 000 ha réservées à cette céréale. Ces fermes, mises sur pied avec l'aide du Canada, ont produit 46 500 tonnes de blé en 1985-1986, soit 75 p. 100 de la production de blé de la Tanzanie. Des variétés de blé à rendement élevé et résistant à la maladie ont été mises au point par des Canadiens et des Tanzaniens dans le cadre d'un programme de recherches et de production subventionné par l'ACDI.

La **Zambie** s'efforce de diversifier son économie en raison d'une trop forte dépendance à l'égard du cuivre dont le prix a accusé une baisse marquée sur une longue période. Le programme de l'ACDI (18 millions de dollars) est un apport à cet effort, en appuyant les mesures prises par l'Etat pour accroître la production agricole et fournir l'infrastructure et de meilleurs services dans les zones rurales. Le manque d'installations d'entreposage et la distribution inefficace des produits agricoles sont critiqués dans ce secteur. Un projet dont le but est de dégrader le goulot d'étranglement arrive maintenant à terme. Quarante-vingt-quatre remises pour stocker le maïs et l'engrais ont été construites à des endroits stratégiques partout au pays. Ces remises, d'une capacité totale de 376 500 tonnes, permettent de réduire les pertes attribuables à la détérioration liée aux conditions atmosphériques et aux insectes ou animaux nuisibles, et d'assurer que l'engrais est disponible au besoin dans les différentes régions.

Dans d'autres régions, 6 millions de dollars ont été fournis comme soutien économique pour l'achat d'équipement et de marchandises à des fins agricoles et industrielles, tandis que les 520 km ont été achevés. Ces routes relient les pêcheurs des lacs intérieurs du nord de la Zambie et les marchés urbains, et procurent aux habitants des villes une source de protéines nutritives et relativement peu coûteuse.

Les nouvelles initiatives prises au cours de l'année comprennent une subvention de 3 millions de dollars pour une campagne nationale visant l'immunisation des enfants, 20 millions de dollars en marchandises agricoles et industrielles comme soutien à la balance des paiements et aux politiques de restructuring de l'Etat, ainsi que 14 millions de dollars pour la formation des enseignants et le perfectionnement des cadres.

sés pour assurer le bon fonctionnement du réseau électrique. En 1986-1987, l'ACDI fournit pour une valeur de 4,9 millions de dollars en niveaux, camions et tracteurs-treillis afin d'améliorer les routes d'accès pour le transport du bois d'oeuvre et accroître la production de cette importante source de revenu en devises étrangères.

Il y a 10 ans, la production agricole du Ghana était excédentaire pour toutes les denrées sauf le riz. De nos jours, le pays ne peut plus subvenir aux besoins alimentaires de ses propres habitants. Pour renverser cette situation, l'ACDI lui prête une assistance. Des crédits de 5 millions de dollars pour l'achat d'engrais canadien (qui ont pris fin cette année) ont servi à accroître la production, tandis que 700 000 dollars supplémentaires ont été affectés à la deuxième phase d'un projet de production céréalière dont l'objectif est d'étudier et de mettre à l'essai différentes variétés de maïs et de légumineuses. La mise au point des techniques relatives à la production de maïs durant la première phase du projet s'est soldée par une majoration de 200 p. 100 de la production. Dans une région isolée du pays, on a dépensé 558 000 dollars pour un projet qui, depuis 1976, a permis de faire 2 500 forages et d'installer des puits et pompes dont bénéficient 750 000 personnes. En outre, 1,1 million de dollars ont été utilisés pour entretenir et améliorer des canalisations d'eau dans des collectivités rurales et urbaines. Ce sont les femmes qui tirent davantage profit de ces projets, car elles consacrent moins d'heures à parcourir de grandes distances pour trouver de l'eau et peuvent ainsi passer plus de temps à s'occuper des récoltes familiales.

Au Kenya, le programme d'assistance de l'ACDI (23,1 millions de dollars) vise à éliminer les principales contraintes dans les secteurs de l'énergie, de l'infrastructure rurale et des ressources humaines. On comptait 30 projets en cours durant l'année, dont cinq sont achetés. Au nombre de ces derniers, il y a lieu de mentionner les derniers travaux de construction sur 780 km de lignes de transport d'électricité et de 11 sous-centrales, qui représentent une source d'électricité fiable pour les principaux secteurs de développement de l'ensemble du pays. Par ailleurs, ce projet a diminué la demande en énergie des centrales thermiques fonctionnant au mazout — un apport appréciable quand on sait que le coût de l'énergie importée est passé de 10 p. 100 du revenu d'exportation au Kenya en 1978 à 66 p. 100 en 1983. L'ACDI participe également au projet hydro-électrique de Kiambere, à financement multilatéral, qui devrait être opérationnel en 1988. Les 58,7 millions de dollars fournis par le Canada couvrent le coût des génératrices, des turbines, des transformateurs et des travaux publics. Dans d'autres régions, quelque 100 km de routes ont été construites durant l'année dans le cadre d'un projet visant à assurer des accès aux zones rurales en tout temps. Ces routes contribuent déjà à l'amé-

lioration du commerce local et des conditions de vie, si l'on en juge par les stands qui apparaissent en bordure des routes pour servir les voyageurs, le nouveau centre médical et le lait fourni aux écoles auparavant inaccessibles. Cette année, la Fondation canadienne contre la faim a reçu 1 million de dollars pour améliorer les installations d'approvisionnement en eau dans cinq collectivités rurales. D'autres projets incluent prochainement une contribution de 15 millions de dollars pour la deuxième phase du Fonds général de formation, qui a connu un grand succès et assure des cours au Canada pour des fonctionnaires du Kenya dans le domaine du génie, de l'économie et de l'urbanisme, et une autre somme de 5 millions de dollars pour un projet de reboisement pour contrer la surexploitation du bois comme combustible. L'épuisement des sources de bois de chauffage, qui fournit 73 p. 100 de l'énergie nationale (surtout pour la cuisson), commence à présenter un problème grave dans les zones rurales.

La Tanzanie, le pays le plus vaste et le plus peuplé de l'Afrique de l'Est, est aussi l'un des plus pauvres. Malgré le fait qu'il ait réalisé des progrès sensibles dans le secteur social, son économie a été gravement affectée par la détérioration des conditions relatives aux échanges commerciaux et par le déclin de sa production agricole. L'ACDI travaille en collaboration avec la Tanzanie pour améliorer la conjoncture économique dans ce pays en mettant en oeuvre un programme de 24,9 millions de dollars axé sur les transports (chemins de fer), l'énergie (transports d'électricité), l'agriculture (recherche sur le blé et production) et par un soutien à la balance des paiements. Il a pour objet d'aplanir les principaux obstacles à la production agricole et à la distribution des produits, dont dépend en grande partie l'économie de la Tanzanie. Parmi les 45 projets en cours durant l'année, un contrat de 7 millions de dollars a été passé pour la conception et la surveillance des travaux de construction du prolongement sur 800 km du réseau électrique de la Tanzanie; les services d'un cabinet d'arpenteurs ont été retenus pour la préparation et l'impression de cartes géographiques illustrant à peu près les deux-tiers du pays; et 3,5 millions de dollars en marchandises, comprenant pièces détachées, engrais et pneus, ont été accordés.

En Tanzanie, la voie ferrée représente un lien vital, qui assure la mise en marche et le transport des produits agricoles. L'assistance prêter au chemin de fer de la Tanzanie est l'un des plus importants programmes de soutien ferroviaire du Canada dans le monde entier. Plusieurs modifications ont été apportées au cours de l'année en vue d'améliorer le réseau, dont 5 millions de dollars pour la remise en état de cinq locomotives et la fourniture des pièces détachées, la simplification des procédures permettant un approvisionnement plus rapide et à

Tout au long du programme, on a mis l'accent sur les lignes de crédit de développement ou subventions en produits de base pour appuyer les programmes de rajustement des économies et permettre aux pays de rentabiliser les capacités existantes. Ces subventions ont servi également à la réhabilitation et l'entretien de l'infrastructure existante (réseaux routiers, chemins de fer, lignes de transport d'électricité), ou à la création d'une nouvelle infrastructure qui permettra d'accroître le rendement à long terme de façon appréciable et d'économiser des devises.

Les efforts de l'ACDI en Égypte (6,4 millions de dollars**) sont axés sur l'énergie, l'agriculture et la sécurité alimentaire, ainsi que les transports, la formation dans tous les secteurs faisant partie intégrante du programme. Quatorze projets étaient en cours durant l'année, et 27 petits projets ont été approuvés. Un projet qui a fourni 25,6 millions de dollars en matériel canadien pour l'électrification rurale de la vallée et du delta du Nil est maintenant à terme, tandis que des câbles souterrains ont été posés sur une distance de 32,5 km pour accroître la disponibilité d'électricité dans les environs du Caire. La plupart des travaux de conception (cartographie topographique, relevé des sols et données sur le cadre d'eau) ont été exécutés dans le cadre d'un projet de drainage et d'irrigation visant à accroître la production agricole sur quelque 35 000 hectares de terres riches dans le delta du Nil. Puisque l'Égypte importe maintenant près

de la moitié de la nourriture dont elle a besoin pour nourrir ses 45 millions d'habitants, l'accroissement de la production alimentaire est une priorité pour le pays.

Au nombre des projets à venir, mentionnons une contribution de 11,9 millions de dollars pour accroître l'efficacité du fonctionnement et de l'entretien du réseau hydro-électrique, par la formation d'ingénieurs et de techniciens.

On comptait au Ghana 32 projets opérationnels au cours de l'année, dont 19 ont été parachés. Ce programme (15,6 millions de dollars) est le plus ancien de l'ACDI en Afrique; il est axé sur l'agriculture, les ressources hydriques, le développement rural, les ressources humaines et l'énergie. De concert avec plusieurs autres pays, le Canada appuie les efforts de ce pays en vue de relancer son secteur productif, principalement par l'établissement de lignes de crédit. Durant l'année, des pneus et des graisses d'une valeur de 8 millions de dollars, dont le pays avait besoin d'urgence, ont été fournis pour les véhicules qui transportent aux ports le bois d'oeuvre destiné à l'exportation ou les produits agricoles vers les marchés locaux. De plus, 3,4 millions de dollars en équipements, pièces de rechange et matériel canadiens ont été utilisés.

Indicateurs de développement social

Pays de concentration d'Afrique anglophone recevant l'assistance canadienne au développement

(classés selon leur revenu par habitant, les plus pauvres figurant en premier)

Nombre de filles inscrites à l'école primaire en pourcentage du groupe d'âge pertinent	Taux d'alphabétisation des adultes (%) hommes/femmes	Taux de mortalité infantile (enfants de moins d'un an) par 1 000 naissances vivantes	Espérance de vie à la naissance (années)					
				1960	1984	1965	1984	1970
Tanzanie	42	52	138	111	48/18	62/31	25	84
Kenya	41	54	113	92	44/19	60/35	40	97
Ghana	45	53	123	95	43/18	59/37	57	70
Zambie	40	52	123	85	66/37	79/58	46	89
Égypte	46	60	173	94	50/20	54/22	60	76
Zimbabwe	49	57	104	77	63/47	77/61	92	127*

* Le pourcentage peut dépasser 100 p. 100, les élèves au-dessus et en-dessous de l'âge officiel à l'école primaire, généralement entre six et onze ans, étant incluses dans les statistiques.

Sources : Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1986, publié par la Banque mondiale. La situation des enfants dans le monde 1986, publié par l'UNICEF.

cits élevés de leur balance de paiements et à des problèmes croissants de service de la dette face à une demande décroissante pour les produits primaires d'exportation et à la dépendance des importations d'énergie et de nourriture. Une croissance démographique élevée, un bassin insuffisant de ressources humaines qualifiées et l'instabilité politique dans la Corne de l'Afrique et en Afrique australe sont tous des éléments qui ont concouru à entraver la capacité des États de faire face à une situation qui se détériore.

Les problèmes sous-jacents de l'Afrique anglo-phonie ne se prêtent pas à des solutions rapides. Il n'y a pas de solution magique pour modifier radicalement les structures économiques et sociales. Toutefois, progressivement, on jette les fondements qui rendront l'Afrique plus forte. L'ACDI a joué un rôle important à cet égard, en faisant converger ses efforts sur six pays de concentration (Égypte, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzanie, Zambie et Zimbabwe) et un groupe régional (Conférence de coordination du développement de l'Afrique australe), lesquels ont été choisis en raison de leurs besoins et de leur capacité d'utiliser l'assistance canadienne de manière efficace.

La plupart des fonds du programme sont destinés à favoriser la **production alimentaire** et les activités d'appui connexes dans la chaîne de

Indicateurs de développement économique

Pays de concentration d'Afrique anglophone recevant l'assistance canadienne au développement

(classés selon leur revenu par habitant, les plus pauvres figurant en premier)

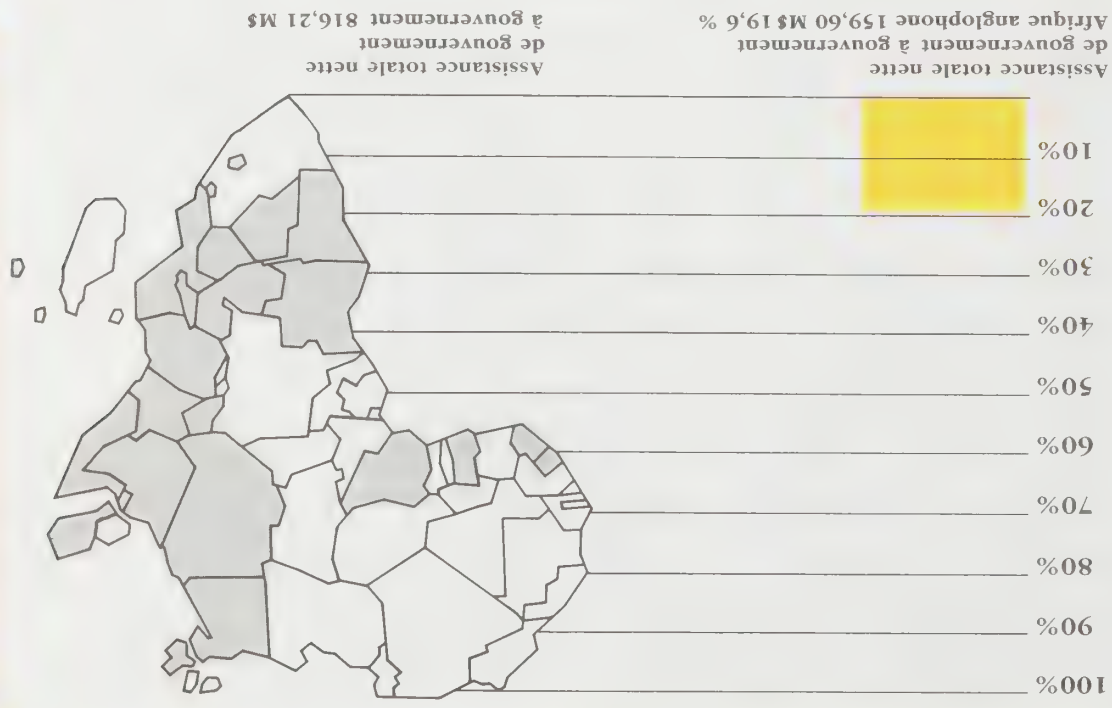
	PNB par habitant (\$EU)		croissance annuelle habitant, PNB par habitant, moyenne (%)	Indice moyen de production alimentaire par habitant (1974-1976 = 100)	Service de la dette en pourcentage des exportations de biens et services	
	1983	1984	1965-1984	1982-1984	1970	1984
Tanzanie	240 \$	210 \$	0,6	100	4,9	n.d.
Kenya	340 \$	310 \$	2,1	82	5,4	21,5
Ghana	310 \$	350 \$	- 1,9	73	5,0	13,2
Zambie	580 \$	470 \$	- 1,3	74	5,9	11,3
Égypte	700 \$	720 \$	4,3	91	36,4	31,9
Zimbabwe	740 \$	760 \$	1,5	69	2,3	20,0

n.d. données non disponibles

Source : *Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1986*, publié par la Banque mondiale.

production vivrière, comme les installations d'entreposage, la mise en marché et les réseaux internes de transport et de distribution. Nous avons manifestement tiré une leçon des trois dernières années de sécheresse, à savoir l'importance de veiller à ce que l'infrastructure agricole soit en place pour fournir les apports agricoles et permettre la distribution des récoltes. La priorité a également été accordée à l'énergie, pour aider à neutraliser l'effet paralysant des importations de pétrole et atténuer la forte pression exercée sur le bois de feu dont plus de 80 p. 100 des Africains dépendent pour faire la cuisine; aux **transports**, pour améliorer les réseaux accablés qui empêchent le développement économique en entravant le mouvement des exportations et des importations; et au **perfectionnement des ressources humaines**, en afin d'éliminer les points faibles qui, en Afrique beaucoup plus que n'importe où ailleurs au monde, limitent la réalisation des objectifs de développement. On a particulièrement mis l'accent sur l'éducation postsecondaire tant au niveau universitaire que des collèges techniques, ainsi que sur la formation du personnel qui éventuellement prendra la relève des conseillers canadiens.

Afrique anglophone

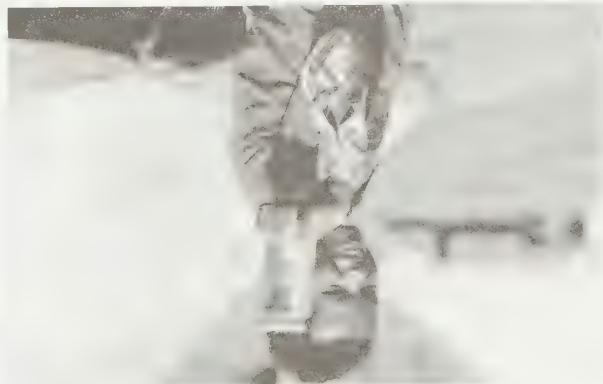


La pluie s'est remise à tomber dans la majeure partie de l'Afrique en 1985, pour faire reverdir le sol brûlé par le soleil et enfin accorder un répit au continent frappé par la famine. Les efforts considérables qui ont été déployés à l'échelle internationale pour procurer les secours ont permis de sauver des vies par millions durant la pire sécheresse que le continent ait connue depuis un siècle, et d'atténuer la souffrance de millions d'autres personnes. Les efforts se poursuivent toujours en Ethiopie, au Mozambique, au Botswana et dans la partie méridionale du Soudan, où la sécheresse sévit encore.

Le Canada a été l'un des premiers pays à intervenir. L'aide alimentaire canadienne avait été déchargée dans les ports éthiopiens avant même que les médias n'attirent l'attention du public sur la gravité du problème. Au cours de l'exercice financier 1985-1986, l'ACDI a poursuivi ses activités de secours et de réhabilitation dans le cadre du programme d'assistance à l'Afrique anglophone* pour lutter contre les effets immédiats de la sécheresse et pour soutenir la relance. Une aide alimentaire s'élevant à 35,4 millions de dollars (du blé et de la farine de blé principalement) a été fournie à cinq pays — le Botswana, l'Ethiopie, le Ghana, le Soudan et la Zambie. Au Soudan, 4,17 millions de dollars de plus ont servi à la construction et à la réfection des réseaux d'approvisionnement en eau et à la mise en oeuvre de programmes de santé destinés aux groupes vulnérables les plus touchés par la sécheresse, notamment par

L'immunisation des enfants contre les maladies communes de l'enfance. En Ethiopie, 986 000 dollars ont été utilisés pour perfectionner le système de télédétection du pays afin que les sécheresses et les famines puissent être décelées et que des mesures soient prises avant que de tels sinistres ne se reproduisent. Concomitamment à l'aide alimentaire et aux autres mesures de secours prises pour satisfaire aux besoins urgents des pays les plus gravement touchés, l'ACDI a poursuivi ses travaux à long terme pour apporter une solution aux problèmes sous-jacents. Au Soudan, 9 millions de dollars (sésame en arabe), dont l'objectif est de perfectionner les pratiques agricoles pour améliorer les récoltes en terres sèches. En Ethiopie, un projet de 10 millions de dollars visant à approvisionner en eau quelque 40 000 personnes est sur le point d'être achevé, tandis que 14,8 millions de dollars de plus ont servi à la réfection de 540 canalisations d'eau en milieu rural.

Bien que la sécheresse ait attiré l'attention sur la crise que traverse l'Afrique, ce n'est que l'un des signes d'une crise économique, sociale et écologique profonde que connaît tout le continent. En 1985-1986, les pays de l'Afrique anglophone ont continué à être confrontés à des défis. Le programme de l'Afrique anglophone (161,45 millions de dollars en 1985-1986) est destiné à 28 pays, du plus étendu sur le continent (Soudan) au plus peuplé (Nigeria) en passant par un certain nombre de micro-Etats de moins d'un million d'habitants (Djibouti, Swaziland). Les projets incluent le plus souvent un ou plusieurs des éléments suivants : prestation de services et de formation, produits manufacturés comprenant matériel agricole et industriel, lignes de crédit pour l'achat de biens et marchandises du Canada, comme de l'engrais.



Camp médical en Éthiopie. (Photo ACDI : David Barbour)



Égypte. (Photo ACDI : David Barbour)



Formation technique au Kenya. (Photo ACDI : Paul Chiasson)



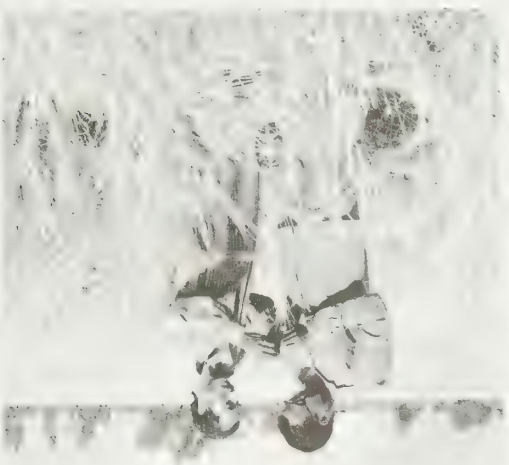
Le Canada aide le Zimbabwe à remédier à son manque de personnel qualifié. (Photo ACDI : Crombie McNeill)



Construction de routes rurales d'accès au Kenya. (Photo ACDI : Jim Holmes)



Soudeur égyptien à un projet hydro-électrique de l'ACDI au Caire. (Photo ACDI : David Barbour)



L'agriculture est une priorité de l'ACDI en Égypte qui doit importer près de la moitié des denrées pour nourrir ses 45 millions d'habitants. (Photo ACDI : David Barbour)

Autres faits saillants de 1985-1986

Plusieurs initiatives importantes ont permis au programme d'intégration de la femme dans le développement d'atteindre sa vitesse de croisière en 1985-1986. En plus du soutien important qu'elle a apporté à la conférence de Nations Unies pour la femme, l'ACDI a participé à la conférence organisée parallèlement par les ONG. L'Agence compte parmi les premières organisations à avoir établi une stratégie en bonne et due forme visant l'intégration de la femme dans le développement, laquelle a été mise en oeuvre au moyen de cours, d'activités de planification et d'analyse de projets, et de la collecte de renseignements devant servir à déterminer les besoins particuliers des femmes.

L'ACDI appuie sur le terrain même de nombreux projets qui profitent directement aux femmes. Dans les pays en développement, celles-ci produisent plus de la moitié des aliments de consommation locale. Au Zimbabwe, les femmes disposent maintenant d'appareils qui leur facilitent le travail, tels cette decortiqueuse mécanique qui sert au decortillage du sorgho, du maïs et du millet; des cours d'agriculture sont offerts au Niger; et le Swaziland reçoit des semences et des engrais. D'autres projets, en cours de réalisation, aident les femmes à remplir leurs fonctions maternelles : planification familiale au Bangladesh, éducation en matière de soins de santé primaires en Colombie, formation de sages-femmes en Asie et en Afrique, et approvisionnement en eau potable dans la plupart des pays d'Afrique. Des femmes de tous les coins du tiers monde profitent de projets d'alphabétisation, de gestion financière, d'apprentissage de métiers et d'instruction scolaire. Au Mali, au Zaïre, au Bangladesh, en Jamaïque et au Swaziland, l'ACDI aide des femmes qui s'occupent de coopératives et de petites entreprises.

La participation de l'ACDI au programme d'immunisation universelle des enfants d'ici 1990 fera beaucoup pour la santé dans le monde. Chaque année, des maladies qui pourraient pourtant être prévenues : diphtérie, coqueluche, tétanos, rougeole, poliomyélite et tuberculose, tuent cinq millions d'enfants et en rendent cinq autres millions infirmes. Pour contribuer à l'éradication de ces maladies, le Canada a annoncé qu'il verserait 25 millions de dollars aux pays en développement membres du Commonwealth et 10 millions de dollars à ceux de la Francophonie au cours des cinq prochaines années.

L'ACDI a aussi multiplié ses liens avec le secteur privé canadien, en appuyant diverses initiatives d'entreprises désireuses de contribuer au développement économique du tiers monde. L'Agence a ainsi frayé la voie à des sociétés canadiennes qui ont pu obtenir des contrats pour divers travaux de construction : routes au Paraguay, aéroport international de Maseru, au Lesotho, et ferme laitière au Cameroun. La technique canadienne a également été appliquée à Trinidad, où la canne à sucre recyclée sert maintenant à nourrir le bétail, pendant qu'Antigua améliorait son industrie de la pêche grâce au savoir-faire canadien.

Après les graves revers qu'a connus l'Afrique et l'Amérique latine, 1985-1986 aura été une année de redressement progressif, une année de croissance continue dans de nombreux secteurs et une année de progrès riches de promesses dans les domaines de la santé et du perfectionnement des ressources humaines. Les pages qui suivent offrent un survol des programmes et des projets que l'ACDI réalise actuellement dans le tiers monde au nom de la population canadienne.

niture d'engrais à la Jamaïque, la rénovation de scieries en Guyana, la remise en état d'équipements électriques à Haïti et la modernisation d'aéroports dans toutes les Antilles.

En 1985-1986, le Canada a affecté à la coopération internationale environ 2,2 milliards de dollars, soit 0,46 p. 100 de son produit national brut. Ce pourcentage atteignait même 0,49 p. 100 pour l'année civile 1985 et nous avons les ressources pour toucher 0,50 p. 100 au cours de l'exercice financier 1986-1987. L'ACDI administre environ 75 p. 100 de ce budget, en cherchant à aider les pays du tiers monde à atteindre un rythme soutenu de développement économique et social. Soucieuse d'aider les plus pauvres parmi les pauvres dans ces pays, l'ACDI fait converger son assistance sur les secteurs où les besoins sont les plus criants : agriculture et production vivrière, énergie, transports, perfectionnement des ressources humaines.

des voies :

- les programmes bilatéraux, qui permettent aux gouvernements du Canada et du pays bénéficiaire de s'entendre sur un programme d'assistance défini à partir des priorités du pays en développement et des moyens dont dispose le Canada;
- les programmes multilatéraux, par la voie desquels le Canada appuie des organismes internationaux comme les institutions des Nations Unies, les banques de développement et les organisations humanitaires;
- les programmes spéciaux, que le Canada utilise pour appuyer les initiatives de groupes non gouvernementaux canadiens, comme des institutions et des organisations bénévoles oeuvrant dans le domaine du développement;
- le programme de la coopération avec le monde des affaires, par lequel le Canada épaulé les initiatives d'entreprises canadiennes désireuses de contribuer aux efforts de développement international.

- d'autres ministères fédéraux, comme les Finances, qui achèvent la contribution du Canada à la Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement; les Affaires extérieures, qui financent des organismes multilatéraux comme l'Organisation mondiale de la santé; Postes Canada et Santé et Bien-être social, qui appuient également des organismes internationaux oeuvrant dans le domaine du développement;
- le Centre de recherches pour le développement international, qui aide des pays du tiers monde à renforcer leurs capacités en matière de recherche, notamment dans les secteurs de l'agriculture, de l'énergie, de la santé et de l'éducation;
- la Corporation Petro-Canada pour l'assistance internationale, qui fournit à certains pays la technique et le savoir-faire requis pour exploiter le gaz et le pétrole, afin de les aider à réduire leur dépendance à l'égard du pétrole importé;
- le Centre international d'exploitation des océans (CIEO), qui encourage la coopération et les transferts de techniques entre le Canada et les pays du tiers monde dans le domaine des ressources océaniques;
- des gouvernements provinciaux, qui appuient les organisations non gouvernementales oeuvrant dans le tiers monde.

Le reste du budget de l'APD canadienne, soit

25 p. 100, est administré par :

dirigés vers les plus démunis.

tion», où tous les efforts de développement sont

ron la moitié sont désignées «pays de concentra-

lier de projets dans plus de 90 pays, dont envi-

l'ACDI appuie la réalisation d'au moins un mil-

Par l'entremise de ces divers mécanismes,

état des chemins de fer et de réfection des routes d'accès aux marchés ont été mis en oeuvre en Tanzanie, au Ghana, au Niger, au Mali, en Guinée, au Cameroun et ailleurs.

L'Afrique se remet graduellement de la crise. À la fin de 1985, le Zimbabwe avait produit suffisamment de maïs pour combler tous ses besoins alimentaires; tandis que dans la plupart des autres pays africains, les récoltes atteignaient leur rendement d'avant la sécheresse. Certes, il y a encore beaucoup à faire pour renforcer l'économie, freiner la désertification et renverser la tendance à la baisse de la production vivrière en Afrique; mais les résultats obtenus à la suite de la récente crise démontrent qu'avec une assistance appropriée, l'Afrique peut redresser son économie et la remettre sur une courbe ascendante.

Parmi les autres régions bénéficiaires de l'assistance canadienne, l'Asie est celle où le Canada réalise son programme le plus important. Cette région renferme à la fois la majorité des populations les plus démunies de la planète et certains des pays ayant la croissance économique la plus rapide au monde. Tenant compte de ce contexte frappant, l'assistance s'y étend à un large éventail de secteurs. Formation de personnel sanitaire au Pakistan, vaccination des enfants et développement rural au Népal, planification familiale et activités rémunérées au Bangladesh, animation et développement dans les zones rurales de Sri Lanka, autant de projets qui visent à répondre aux besoins fondamentaux des pauvres des campagnes. La formation et le renforcement institutionnel permettent à la Thaïlande, à l'Indonésie et à la Chine de se doter de ressources humaines spécialisées dans les techniques modernes. En Inde, le développement des industries du pétrole, du gaz et de l'électricité contribue à relancer l'économie et à créer des emplois dans plusieurs régions du pays.

En Amérique latine et dans les Antilles, la crise de l'endettement continue de ralentir les récents progrès socio-économiques. L'ACDI y a axé ses programmes sur l'aménagement de l'infrastructure (énergie et transports), l'expansion industrielle (tourisme, agriculture et foresterie) et le perfectionnement des ressources humaines (formation, renforcement institutionnel et transfert de techniques). Par exemple, le barrage et la centrale électrique d'El Cajón, achevés récemment, permettront au Honduras de doubler sa production d'électricité, de sorte qu'il pourra exporter de l'énergie et réduire ainsi sa dépendance à l'égard des importations. À Sainte-Lucie, la nouvelle usine de traitement du poisson de Castries permettra d'augmenter de 50 p. 100 la production de poisson, ce qui assurera un approvisionnement à longue durée et créera des emplois pour les gens de l'endroit. Mentionnons également l'aménagement d'une école de fabrication de meubles en Colombie, un projet rural de distribution d'eau au Nicaragua, la four-

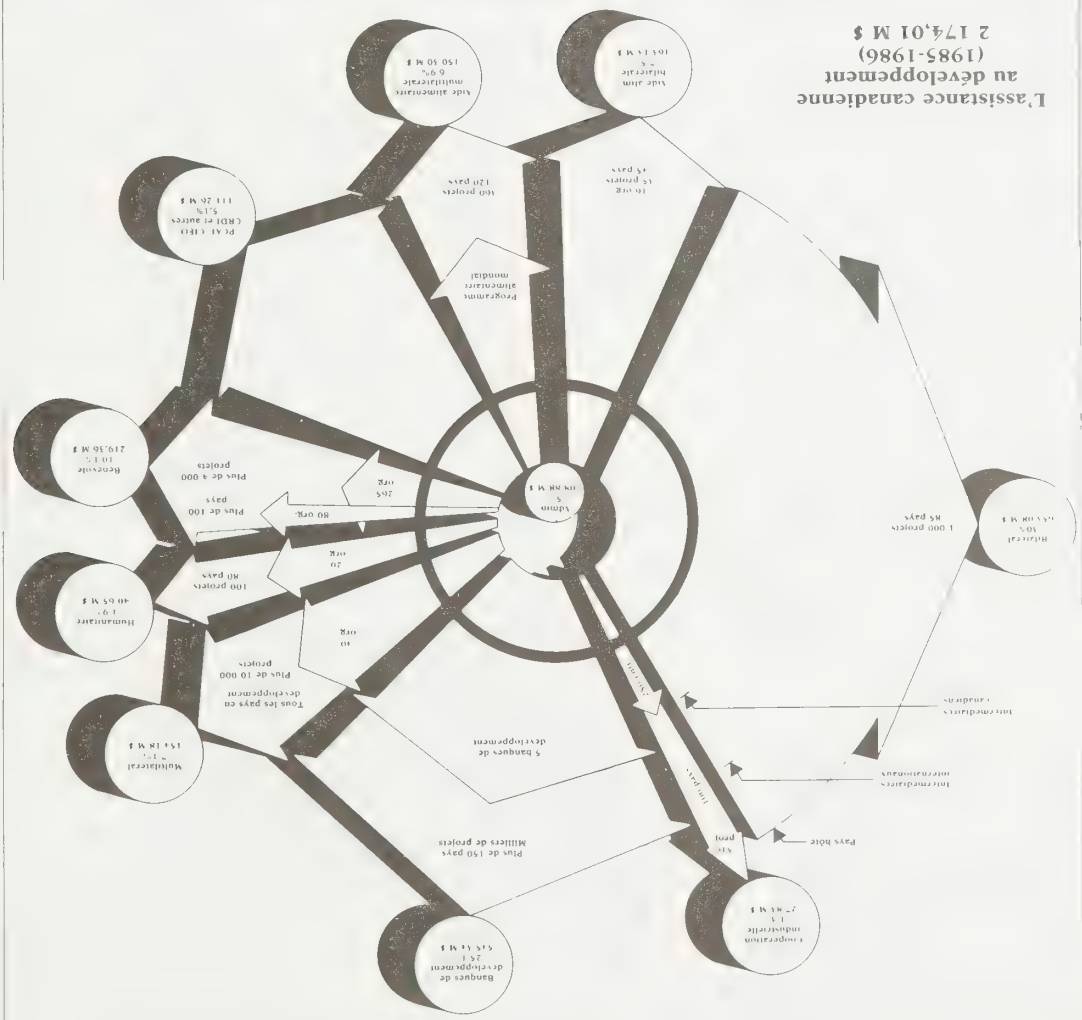
aux pays en développement de pénétrer les marchés internationaux, ce qui a accru l'impact des programmes d'assistance. Mais au début des années quatre-vingts, les effets cumulatifs de la chute des cours des produits de base, de l'endettement, du choc pétrolier et de la sécheresse frappant de vastes parties du tiers monde ont commencé à renverser la tendance d'une croissance jusqu'à l'équilibre. Seule l'Afrique subsaharienne, victime au début des années soixante-dix d'une sécheresse aiguë dont elle n'a pu vraiment se remettre avant d'être frappée de nouveau par la récente sécheresse, n'avait pas profité de cette croissance générale.

Dans de telles conditions, de nouveaux défis se posent en matière d'assistance au développement. Les programmes de stabilisation économique que négocient avec le Fonds monétaire international commencent à porter fruit; des initiatives telles le programme d'aide de l'ACDI entièresment financé au moyen de subventions contribuent à réduire l'endettement du tiers monde sans ralentir les activités de développement. Les programmes d'aujourd'hui servent autant à répondre aux besoins fondamentaux, de manière à améliorer la qualité de la vie des plus démunis, qu'à moderniser les équipements en place, de manière à réduire la dépendance des pays bénéficiaires à l'égard de l'étranger.

La lutte qu'a livrée l'Afrique contre la récente sécheresse a donné beaucoup de visibilité à tout le processus de développement, en 1985-1986. Avec le retour des pluies sur la majeure partie du continent en 1985 et au moment où l'Afrique commençait à nouveau à faire les moissons, l'attention du monde entier s'est détournée des secours d'urgence pour se concentrer sur une assistance plus soutenue devant permettre aux Africains d'atteindre l'autosuffisance. Malheureusement, le syndrome sécheresse-pluie-sauterelles s'est manifesté encore une fois, ralentissant ce processus. Ainsi, le programme canadien d'assistance au développement de l'Afrique en 1985-1986 visait à la fois le court terme et le long terme.

Les effets dévastateurs de la sécheresse ont mis en lumière l'importance d'améliorer l'approvisionnement en eau et d'amender les sols. En Éthiopie, au Ghana, au Mali et au Burkina Faso, les réseaux de distribution d'eau en zone rurale ont été remis en état; au Niger, la plantation d'arbres a contribué à stopper l'avance du désert vers le sud. Il s'est avéré également urgent d'améliorer l'approvisionnement alimentaire. En plus de la recherche agricole, de l'élevage et de l'enseignement de nouvelles techniques aux agriculteurs de plusieurs pays, un entrepôt de céréales a été construit en Zambie et des entreprises de pêche artisanales établies au Sénégal. Le programme canadien visait également à renforcer l'infrastructure de la chaîne de communication entre producteurs agricoles et consommateurs; ainsi, des projets de remise en

L'assistance canadienne
au développement
(1985-1986)
2 174,01 M \$



Introduction

L'assistance au développement est-elle efficace? Cette question a fait l'objet de nombreux débats au cours de 1985. À l'occasion de ses 25 ans de coopération internationale, l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE) a dressé le bilan d'un quart de siècle d'assistance et a procédé à une revue en profondeur des programmes de ses 29 pays membres. L'examen des objectifs, des réalisations et du rôle qu'ils ont joué dans la croissance économique du tiers monde. Une étude semblable, menée par la Banque mondiale et dirigée par le professeur R. H. Cassen, de l'Institut d'études sur le développement de l'Université de Sussex, posait aussi ces questions clés. Chez nous, le comité parlementaire mixte chargé d'examiner la politique étrangère du Canada a entendu les Canadiens d'un océan à l'autre; très souvent la question de l'assistance a été soulevée par les intervenants. Le comité permanent des Affaires extérieures et du Commerce a accepté le mandat d'examiner la politique d'aide du Canada et les mécanismes d'acheminement.

L'assistance est-elle efficace? Depuis le début des années cinquante alors que le plan de Colombo était instauré en Asie, le tiers monde a accompli des progrès considérables. Non seulement le revenu par habitant a doublé de 1960 à 1980 (malgré des taux élevés de croissance démographique), mais en outre, le PNB a sextuplé depuis 1950. Les indicateurs les plus sûrs montrent clairement que la qualité de la vie des habitants du tiers monde s'est améliorée: l'espérance de vie est passée de 42 à 59 ans (75 ans au Canada); le taux de mortalité infantile est tombé de 122 décès par 1 000 naissances vivantes à une moyenne de 60 (9 pour 1 000 naissances vivantes au Canada); le taux d'alphabétisation, qui n'atteignait alors que 33 p. 100, dépasse aujourd'hui les 56 p. 100.

L'assistance est-elle efficace? L'assistance n'est pas le développement. Le développement, en effet, est le processus par lequel les pays se transforment eux-mêmes afin de procurer une meilleure qualité de vie à leurs citoyens. Traditionnellement, les pays du tiers monde financent bien au-delà de 80 p. 100 de l'investissement à leur propre développement au moyen du commerce ou d'emprunts; ils font leurs propres et difficiles choix nationaux; ils choisissent leurs propres modèles de développement, les méthodes, priorités et projets. L'assistance est vraiment efficace lorsque complètement à des choix rationnels de développement. Les dépenses au chapitre de l'assistance ne sont pas énormes; en effet, l'assistance totale consacrée au développement du tiers monde par les pays industrialisés s'établit aux environs de 29 milliards de dollars EU, soit sensiblement le même montant que le Canada dépense au chapitre de la santé et de l'éducation.

L'étude de Cassen et l'OCDE en sont tous deux arrivées à la conclusion que l'assistance au développement a contribué de façon décisive aux réussites du développement. Le groupe Cassen soutient que :

«la majeure partie de l'aide... a atteint ses objectifs de développement... en contournant des manières positives aux résultats économiques des pays bénéficiaires... sans se substituer à des activités qui auraient été réalisées de toute façon. Les résultats de l'aide varient selon les pays et selon les secteurs... et une fraction importante de l'aide reste inopérante.»

La déception la plus vive tient au fait que la croissance économique générale découlant du développement n'est pas parvenue à réduire l'extrême pauvreté qui règne encore dans de nombreux pays du tiers monde. Par exemple, en dépit de grands fonds en avant dans l'industrie, la technique et l'agriculture, l'Inde compte toujours la moitié environ des plus pauvres parmi les pauvres de la planète. Là, comme dans de nombreux autres pays, l'aide n'a pas eu toutes les retombées bénéfiques escomptées.

Ainsi en 1985, les leçons tirées des erreurs du passé ont conduit donateurs et bénéficiaires à revoir leur philosophie du développement. Pour mettre en place le modèle approprié et assurer un développement soutenu et autosuffisant, une importance accrue a été accordée à la participation, de manière que les projets répondent aux souhaits et aux besoins des principaux intéressés. Les succès déjà obtenus au chapitre de la santé, de l'espérance de vie et de l'alphabétisation ont permis de tenir davantage compte de la qualité de la vie. Les mégaprojets de développement, que le secteur privé hésitait à entreprendre en raison des risques inhérents, ont été planifiés et administrés plus soigneusement pour éviter les pièges du passé.

Malgré des échecs ici et là, l'histoire du développement de nombreux pays, où l'assistance a joué le rôle d'un véritable catalyseur dans l'économie, est jalonnée de réussites. À côté d'exemples spectaculaires comme ceux de Taïwan et de la Corée du Sud, d'autres valent également la peine d'être mentionnés : l'Égypte, le Cameroun, la Côte-d'Ivoire, le Pakistan, Sri Lanka et l'Indonésie ont tous franchi des étapes importantes, pendant que l'Inde, le Kenya et le Malawi marquaient aussi des points. On pourrait ajouter à cette liste la Thaïlande, la Turquie, la Colombie et le Brésil.


C'est de 1960 à 1980 que ces pays, et d'autres, ont traversé leur période de croissance la plus forte. La libéralisation des échanges, la convertibilité des devises et l'ouverture des marchés de capitaux dans les pays industrialisés ont permis

Tel qu'approuvé par le Parlement, le **Programme d'aide publique au développement (APD)** constitue l'un des principaux instruments dont dispose le Canada pour promouvoir la justice sociale sur le plan international. Le programme d'assistance canadien vise à secondar les efforts des pays en développement en favorisant leur croissance économique et sociale et en attachant une importance particulière aux pays les plus pauvres et aux citoyens les plus démunis.

Le **développement** peut se définir comme un processus évolutif par lequel les sociétés se transforment de manière à pouvoir satisfaire pour une période prolongée aux besoins essentiels de leur population, en s'appuyant principalement sur leurs propres ressources et valeurs.



Le développement a beau être un travail de longue haleine, aux résultats incertains, il y a suffisamment de preuves qu'il peut porter fruit et qu'un effort judicieux peut produire des résultats concrets. Si les Canadiens et Canadiennes restent fidèles à leurs engagements à long terme, ils peuvent s'attendre à partager un bénéfice sans prix : un monde meilleur.



Margaret Catley-Carlson,
présidente

En fait, nous sommes en train de mettre en pratique les leçons précieuses que l'expérience nous enseigne, depuis une trentaine d'années, dans des domaines aussi difficiles que celui des liens entre la coopération internationale et le développement social. Nous avons appris, ou du moins commencé à apprendre, comment, au moyen de l'aide alimentaire, aider les pays bénéficiaires à réorienter leurs politiques agricoles au profit des agriculteurs et de la sécurité alimentaire. Aujourd'hui, nous savons mieux comment, dans les zones rurales, construire des routes d'accès non pas au moyen des techniques de pointe occidentales, mais plutôt en fournissant des emplois et des revenus aux paysans sans terre et aux femmes. En 1985-1986, l'ACDI s'est en outre efforcée d'asseoir sur des bases beaucoup plus solides la participation de la femme au développement — parce que la leçon la plus importante, peut-être, que nous avons apprise jusqu'ici est que nos efforts n'aboutiront pas si nous continuons à ignorer la moitié des ressources humaines en jeu.

Le monde en développement se développe-t-il réellement? La réponse à cette question ne peut être qu'approximative et hypothétique. Peut-être la solution dépend-elle d'une myriade de choix qui restent à faire. Il ne manque toutefois pas de statistiques démontrant que le tiers monde a fait de prodigieux bonds en avant dans de nombreux domaines, comme la production, l'alphabétisation et la santé. Même les pays à faible revenu ont réussi, de 1965 à 1983, à faire grimper l'espérance de vie de 50 à 59 ans, à ramener la mortalité infantile de 122 à 75 pour 1 000 naissances vivantes, et à réduire le taux de natalité de 43 à 30 pour 1 000 habitants.

Mot de la présidente

Comme tous les ans depuis 1950, le Canada a consacré en 1985-1986 des deniers publics au développement économique et social du tiers monde. Il semble parfois qu'on n'en finira jamais avec ce travail, dont les bénéfices ne sautent pas aux yeux. Si la plupart des Canadiens sont d'accord pour que leur pays fasse sa part, nombre d'entre eux se demandent ce que nous parvenons à accomplir exactement et doutent que nous marquions vraiment des points.

À première vue, les réalisations du Canada au cours de l'année écoulée ne semblent guère différer de celles des années précédentes. Le gouvernement fédéral a injecté plus de 2 milliards de dollars dans l'aide au développement. L'ACDI a achevé les trois quarts de cette somme vers une centaine de pays en finançant toute une gamme, parfois déconcertante, de projets et de programmes bilatéraux, multilatéraux et d'initiative privée, dans une douzaine de secteurs.

Devant la complexité du système, le Canadien moyen peut éprouver de la difficulté à se sentir bien renseigné sur le programme d'aide, à juger de sa valeur et à en saisir l'orientation.

L'ACDI ajuste constamment ses structures et ses politiques en fonction des changements rapides qui surviennent dans le monde en développement. Ces dernières années, le Canada a élargi le champ d'activité de son programme d'assistance au développement, s'écartant quelque peu de la relation de gouvernement à gouvernement au profit d'une interaction plus étroite entre notre société et ceux qui, dans le tiers monde, sont véritablement capables de faire avancer leur pays.

Ainsi, le Canada achemine maintenant par le canal des organisations non gouvernementales (ONG) une partie beaucoup plus élevée de son aide publique au développement que tout autre donateur (voir le tableau de la page 55). La part de l'assistance de pays à pays qui est confiée au secteur benévole a grimpé de 25 p. 100 dans les deux dernières années; ce sont les ONG qui se chargent d'activités aussi importantes que le programme d'immunisation universelle auquel le Canada a affecté 35 millions de dollars, de même que de la phase initiale de notre nouveau programme aux Philippines. La collaboration d'égal à égal, très efficace, que les ONG canadiennes ont instaurée avec leurs homologues asiatiques a constitué une véritable percée, qui fraye la voie à ce genre de coopération en Afrique et ailleurs.

D'autres éléments du secteur privé accentuent également leur participation. À la Direction générale de la coopération avec le monde des affaires, mise sur pied en 1984, le nombre des

experts-consults qui se sont inscrits pour participer à des activités à l'étranger, a presque doublé. Le répertoire de l'ACDI compte maintenant 5 000 entreprises canadiennes, prêtes à mettre leurs ressources à contribution. À elle seule, la section des relations avec les consulsants reçoit 2 000 visiteurs par an, soit un toutes les heures en moyenne, en plus de répondre à plus de 20 appels téléphoniques ou demandes de renseignements à l'heure. L'ACDI a dépêché des équipes aux quatre coins du pays, diffusé de l'information sur les possibilités commerciales à l'étranger et établi un plan de consultations annuelles avec les milieux d'affaires canadiens.

Dans le tiers monde comme au Canada, la réussite dans tel ou tel domaine, loin de résoudre tous les problèmes, en crée parfois de nouveaux. L'élargissement du système d'éducation dans une société relève le niveau d'instruction; mais il fait émerger en même temps un nouveau groupe, celui des chômeurs instruits. Les techniques agricoles modernes d'agriculture utilisées depuis la Révolution verte permettent de nourrir une population mondiale dont le chiffre a doublé en 30 ans; mais elles provoquent l'érosion des sols et leur dégradation causée par les produits chimiques. Les réseaux de communication répandent la bonne nouvelle au sujet des engrais, de l'immunisation, de la planification familiale et du reboisement; mais ils font aussi miroiter la «belle vie» aux yeux des ruraux, qui affluient alors vers les villes à la recherche de biens de consommation.

Les petits projets offrent un double avantage : ils ont plus de chances d'être menés à bonne fin et il est plus facile d'en neutraliser les effets dommageables, le cas échéant. Mais les problèmes, eux, sont loin d'être petits. L'une de nos tâches impératives est d'appliquer des solutions qui soient à la hauteur des problèmes, en nous inspirant de techniques utilisées pour de petits projets. C'est ainsi que nous avons construit de mini-centrales hydro-électriques en Jamaïque, réalisé un projet de culture du riz au Rwanda, remis en état des routes au Bangladesh tout en fournissant du travail à des femmes démunies, et mis en oeuvre des projets communitaires de reboisement dans l'ensemble du tiers monde.

Mais il reste du pain sur la planche. Répondre aux besoins les plus urgents du tiers monde est déjà en soi une tâche exigeante, compte tenu des situations sans cesse changeantes et du fossé infranchissable entre le souhaitable et le possible. J'espère pouvoir donner l'impulsion nécessaire pour que des progrès réels se poursuivent dans des directions précises, entre autres, pour intégrer définitivement les femmes à la coopération au développement, pour faire connaître davantage l'ACDI de manière à associer pleinement les Canadiens et Canadiennes à nos efforts et pour accroître le rôle du secteur privé, afin de maximiser la contribution et la participation du Canada au développement international.

Peut-être les deux programmes annoncés par le premier ministre Mulroney, en 1985-1986, forment-ils l'initiative la plus prometteuse pour l'avenir prévisible : l'appui aux efforts faits par les Etats membres du Commonwealth et de la Francophonie pour vacciner tous les enfants de ces pays contre les six maladies qui touchent ou rendent infirmes le plus de jeunes sur la planète : poliomyélite, tétanos, coqueluche, rougeole, diphtérie et tuberculose.

Ayant reçu une formation de physiothérapeute, je crois en l'idée d'aider les autres à prendre leur vie en charge en comptant sur leurs propres ressources. Nous avons maintenant la possibilité de rattraper le temps perdu, en aidant le tiers monde à sauver la santé de millions d'enfants. Je suis convaincue que tous les Canadiens voudront participer à cet effort et aux nombreuses autres mesures mises de l'avant pour faire de notre monde un monde meilleur.



Monique Landry,
ministre des Relations extérieures

Avant-propos de la ministre

L'année 1985-1986 a été une période de grande activité, jalonnée de défis et riche de promesses. De même, notre effort de coopération au développement a été marqué au coin du dynamisme et de l'initiative.

Notre pays a en effet consenti près de 2,2 milliards de dollars, au cours de l'année écoulée, pour appuyer tout un train d'initiatives visant, entre autres, à aider les handicapés en Inde, à réaliser de petits projets d'alimentation et de distribution d'eau dans le Sahel, à secourir les survivants du tremblement de terre de Mexico et à promouvoir le développement rural au Ghana.

L'Afrique, tâchant de se relever des épreuves atroces de la sécheresse et de la famine, est restée sous le feu des projecteurs en 1985-1986. En plus de son aide alimentaire généreuse, le Canada s'est mobilisé pour assurer le transport des fournitures d'urgence jusqu'à leur destination finale, et pour coordonner les efforts de secours. Il a financé en même temps d'autres projets destinés à faire progresser ce continent dans divers secteurs, de la production alimentaire à la foresterie, en passant par le transport et l'enseignement. Parallèlement, au cours de rencontres organisées aux quatre coins du Canada dans le cadre de Forum Afrique, la population canadienne a pu fournir une contribution vitale à notre réponse à long terme face à la crise africaine.

Le Canada a été très actif également dans d'autres parties du tiers monde, comme l'Asie, l'Amérique latine et les Antilles, où des pays travaillaient sur plusieurs fronts, malgré de multiples obstacles, pour renforcer leur économie et leur société. Le Canada a notamment financé des projets d'inspiration communautaire, réalisés par des organisations non gouvernementales, aux Philippines, où ont été jetées les bases d'un programme élargi d'assistance de pays à pays. Nos activités de coopération au développement en Égypte et en Chine ont également pris un nouvel élan. Par-tout, des groupes de bénévoles canadiens, des maisons d'enseignement, des associations professionnelles et des entreprises privées ont établi avec leurs homologues du tiers monde des liens propres à bénéficier aux deux partenaires.

En dépit de leurs préoccupations d'intérêt national et de leurs problèmes quotidiens, les Canadiens sont demeurés d'ardents partisans de la coopération au développement. Les sondages réalisés après que la famine africaine eut quitté l'avant-scène de l'actualité ont en effet démontré que les Canadiens continuaient de considérer la pauvreté et la faim dans le monde comme étant les problèmes les plus graves de notre époque; de plus, trois Canadiens sur quatre étaient d'avis que leur pays devait poursuivre

ses efforts, voire les amplifier, pour aider les peuples du tiers monde à se ménager un meilleur avenir. Les Canadiens interviewés ont exprimé l'opinion que, dans l'ensemble, l'aide au développement fait effectivement avancer le tiers monde — jugement corroboré par deux études fouillées de l'assistance fournie depuis quelques décennies, soit *Vingt-cinq ans de coopération au développement*, publié en 1985 par l'OCDE, et l'ouvrage *Does Aid Work?*, de Robert Cassen.

Au cours de 1985-1986, le Canada a récolté la moisson d'efforts passés, en même temps qu'il lançait de nouvelles initiatives annonçant des moissons plus riches encore. Néanmoins, le rapport de l'ACDI porte sur ce qui a été réellement accompli jusqu'ici, plutôt que d'insister sur des projets mis en oeuvre récemment et sur ce qu'ils apporteront dans l'avenir. Le texte qui suit contient tous les détails et les chiffres qui permettront aux lecteurs de juger par eux-mêmes si les dollars que nous avons injectés dans l'assistance ont constitué un bon placement.

Quant à nos efforts actuels, je considère qu'ils témoignent de réalisme, de maturité et de discernement. Dans certaines parties du monde, nous injectons moins d'argent dans de nouveaux projets de grande envergure, pour financer plutôt la modernisation de l'infrastructure en place. Autrement dit, nos projets se multiplient, mais ils sont plus petits. Nous insistons davantage sur la formation de ceux qui peuvent améliorer réellement les choses : spécialistes en foresterie, gestionnaires, décideurs et — enfin! — les femmes. Et nous nous attachons davantage à mettre à contribution l'éventail le plus varié de partenaires canadiens, de manière à tirer parti de toutes les possibilités que recèle notre société — surtout du côté du secteur privé, où se concentrent nos ressources et notre savoir-faire.



Table des matières

Avant-propos de la ministre	4
Mot de la présidente	6
Introduction	9
Programmes géographiques	
Afrique anglophone	15
Afrique francophone	23
Amériques	31
Asie	39
Programmes multilatéraux	47
Aide alimentaire	53
Programmes spéciaux	55
Programme de la coopération avec le monde des affaires	61
Annexe statistique	65

Le présent rapport annuel a été préparé par la
Direction générale des affaires publiques de
l'Agence canadienne de développement
international

Rédaction : David Prévost, Jim Holmes,
Susan Taylor et Anne de Vos
Données statistiques : Edgar Bisson,
Hélène Mainville et Asko Feldmann

©Ministre des Approvisionnements et Services
Canada 1986
N° de cat. E94-4/1986
ISBN 0-662-54793-4

À son Excellence la très
honorable Jeanne Sauvé,
C.P., C.C., C.M.M., C.D.,
gouverneur général et
commandant en chef
du Canada



Excellence,

J'ai l'honneur de vous présenter
le rapport annuel de l'Agence
canadienne de développement
international pour l'année
financière se terminant
le 31 mars 1986.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Excellence,
l'assurance de mon profond respect.



Monique Landry
ministre des Relations extérieures

Canada



1985-1986

Rapport annuel





Canadian International
Development Agency

Agence canadienne de
développement international

A n n u a l R e p o r t



1 9 8 6 1 9 8 7

Canada

This Annual Report was prepared by the Public Affairs Branch, Canadian International Development Agency, and published under the authority of the Honourable Monique Landry, Minister for External Relations.

December 1987

Writers: Anne de Vos, Jim Holmes, Lynne Racine,
Michel Tétrault
Statistics: Edgar Bisson, Hélène Mainville
Art Direction: Lucie Chantal

©Minister of Supply and Services Canada 1987
Cat. No.: E94-4/1987
ISBN 0-662-55603-8

To:

Her Excellency
the Right Honourable Jeanne Sauvé,
P.C., C.C., C.M.M., C.D.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief
of Canada

Your Excellency:
I have the honor to present the Annual
Report of the Canadian International
Development Agency for the fiscal year
ending March 1987.

I remain,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Monique Landry". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Monique" and the last name "Landry" clearly distinguishable.

Monique Landry
Minister for External Relations



Table of Contents

Minister's Message	4
President's Message	8
Introduction	11
Government-to-Government Programs	
Anglophone Africa	19
Francophone Africa	29
Americas	39
Asia	47
Multilateral Programs	57
Food Aid	71
Special Programs	75
Business Cooperation Program	83
Statistical Annex	87

Minister's Message

When I became the Minister for External Relations responsible for the Canadian assistance program, in June 1986, I established three priorities: to make CIDA more accessible to the public, to foster new partnerships so as to improve the quality of our interventions, and to adapt our strategy to the realities of the '90s. Significant progress has already been made in the pursuit of each of these objectives.

The time has come to update the policies which guide Canada's development assistance. CIDA will soon be celebrating its twentieth anniversary. The last complete revision of our aid program was undertaken a dozen years ago. The major changes that have occurred since then have made it necessary to review our policies and programs so we can adapt them to reflect today's realities.

During the course of this review, the Government has made a concerted effort to encourage the participation of all Canadians. We initiated this consultative process by inviting Parliament to undertake a series of studies to clarify Canada's role in international affairs. Canadians from all walks of life have been able to express their views and make suggestions by taking part in this democratic dialogue. This has resulted in a solid foundation for the renewal and reform of our development cooperation program.

In 1986, a Special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons prepared a report entitled *Independence and Internationalism*, to which the Government responded in December 1986 with a statement on *Canada's International Relations*. The Standing Senate Committee on External Affairs focused attention on the international financial institutions and the debt repayment problems of developing countries. And the House of Commons



Standing Committee on External Affairs and International Trade carried out an extensive, in-depth study on Canada's development assistance, with public hearings across the country, and published their report: *For Whose Benefit?* We have responded with *To Benefit A Better World*, in which the Government accepted most of the Committee's 115 recommendations — agreeing fully with 98 and in part with another 13. All of these reports will play a major role in shaping our new development assistance strategy for the 1990s.

Now, looking back over events during 1986-87, several controversial issues dominated the agenda — but Africa remained at the heart of our considerations. The firm commitment which Canada made to the development of the continent has been reflected in a series of concrete and practical measures taken to ensure that Africans become the architects of their own development.

Foremost is the launching of the Africa 2000 initiative — a five-year, \$150 million program to increase food production through 2,000 small-scale projects. A multifaceted initiative, it includes the Africa 2000 Network, involving the participation of Africans in social forestry projects, and “Partnership Africa-Canada”, which brings together about 50 Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs), each with its own particular contribution. Other aspects of the program aim at encouraging the further participation of groups such as private enterprise, municipalities, young people, and senior citizens.

In May of 1986, the United Nations General Assembly held a special session on Africa — the first time a session had been convened to discuss the problems of a single continent. The result was a program of action aimed at Africa's economic recovery. It involves mutual commitments: African countries are to undertake internal economic reforms and the international community is to provide sustained development assistance and to seek improvements in the international economic environment.

During the UN session, Canada committed itself to provide more resources to the development of the African continent, to alleviate the debt burden of the poorest countries, to increase support to countries which are making efforts to change, to improve the quality of its aid and to help African women assume their rightful role in the development process.

I am pleased to report that we have fulfilled all our commitments. During 1986-87 Canadian assistance to Africa reached an unprecedented amount of \$950 million, or 37 per cent of the total Canadian assistance to Third World countries.

Canada also took steps to reduce Africa's severe debt burden, which increased sixfold between 1975 and 1985. The Government announced a moratorium extendable to the year 2000 on the repayment of development assistance loans previously made to the countries of sub-Saharan Africa (and later went a step further by forgiving such debt for Francophone and Commonwealth African countries eligible for the moratorium). We also announced that all bilateral Canadian assistance, from April 1986 onward, would henceforth be provided as grants rather than loans.

In order to improve the quality of our aid efforts, we have called on the expertise and resources of experienced and committed Canadians and have established an Africa 2000 consultative group. Made up of representatives of non-governmental organizations, the business sector, universities, trade unions, Canadian municipalities and senior members of the African diplomatic corps, the group's mandate is to advise the government on the best strategy to help further Africa's recovery efforts.

We have also continued our efforts to strengthen the role of women, who are all too often ignored in the development process. Last October the Government presented to the House of Commons a five-year plan of action, whose special focus was the implementation of operational strategies aimed specifically at assisting and involving women. The planning of each CIDA project must now take into account the role that women will play in it. Priority is given to training projects and to those which support the participation of women as agents of economic production. A special fund of \$25 million will be used to finance six major projects to assist African women in the fields of health, agricultural production, education and training, and in credit activities. These initiatives are in addition to many other CIDA programs already under way in Africa and other regions of the world.

A greater emphasis was also placed on the environment during the year. In 1986, Canada had the honor of being host to three international conferences on the environment — an acknowledgement of the leadership role our country plays in environmental matters. During public hearings, Canadians presented some 120 studies and reports, many of which had a significant impact on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development. CIDA was, moreover, the only national aid agency invited to submit its views to the Commission.

The conference discussions helped clarify the magnitude of the environmental problem facing the world — developed and developing alike. Learning from the lessons of the past, we now realize that concrete measures for protection of the environment must go hand in hand with sound development practices. If not, development will be neither sustainable nor effective.

This realization comes at a time when the situation in Third World countries is especially critical. In many areas, mismanagement of resources and insufficient knowledge of the environment are the root causes of serious ecological crises. Erosion and soil degradation, deforestation, excessive population pressures and water management problems are all factors which impede economic development and threaten to plunge more and more people into conditions of extreme poverty.

We are now aware that both donor and recipient countries can improve their development programs if they place more emphasis on environmental management and rehabilitation, if they concentrate on responding to people's needs, especially to those of the poorest, and if they foster the participation of communities.

For some years, Canada has paid growing attention to environmental concerns in its development assistance efforts. Efforts are now under way to have the environment made a priority in CIDA's programming.

Although Canada has played a significant role in international development over the past 35 years, most Canadians have a relatively limited knowledge of development, CIDA, and the efforts our country is making to promote social and economic progress in the Third World. I undertook an extensive cross-country tour to make the public more aware of CIDA's activities and to listen to suggestions put forward by the Canadian public. I met with many groups in all regions of the country — with representatives of the NGOs, universities, unions, professional associations, the business community — and I listened to their suggestions for making our efforts more productive and our program more flexible and adaptable. I will be announcing, shortly, specific measures designed to increase the participation of all Canadians in their government's assistance program.

It has also been my goal to find new partners to share our commitment to Third World development. Canada's contribution is too important, complex and pressing to become the exclusive responsibility of the public sector. Better use must be made of the resources available in the voluntary sector, of the creativity and dynamism found in the private sector, and of the skills universities and provincial organizations can provide. We need to bring together the ability and expertise of the various segments of Canadian society and integrate them in all our development activities.

As part of this effort, last March we published a series of documents entitled *The Business of Development*. The publications are designed to familiarize Canadian businesses with CIDA's objectives, to outline how CIDA functions, and to show

how the private sector can become more involved in CIDA activities. The results of our efforts are encouraging. The number of small- and medium-sized enterprises and consultants registered with CIDA has increased from 3,300 in 1984 to 5,200 today. We have also established new methods for awarding contracts, which should prove beneficial to small and medium-sized businesses. I intend to ensure that this thrust continues.

Development is a long and difficult process, but there is enough evidence to show that it can work. And development cooperation is an investment in our shared future in an interdependent world. This Government is determined to do everything possible to ensure that the new Canadian strategy accurately reflects the values of our society, and that it remains flexible, broad and, above all, responsive to the most urgent needs of the poorest countries and people.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Monique Landry". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Monique Landry
Minister for External Relations

President's Message

Does development cooperation make sense? Does it work? After another year of it, has anything changed? Are we any further ahead?

This document is the normal report to Parliament and the public on one fiscal year of Canada's international development effort. But behind its descriptions of programs and its pages of statistics lies a big, dramatic, intensely human story, about the struggle of three-quarters of the world's people to gain a better life — a story whose end we cannot know, because we are still in the middle of writing it, all of us, day by day.

In 1986-87, official development assistance from Canada to the Third World totalled over \$2.5 billion — or one-half of one per cent of our gross national product, or roughly two cents out of each dollar of federal spending, or approximately 90 cents per person in the developing countries where Canada sponsors projects.

Three-quarters of this flowed through CIDA to pay for a great variety of developmental initiatives: more than a thousand government-to-government undertakings ranging from huge dams to tiny loans to destitute widows... more than 3,500 grassroots projects launched by voluntary organizations and institutions... more than 700 ventures involving Canadian and Third World business and industry in economic development... as well as Canada's share of global efforts such as the work of United Nations agencies and the World Bank.

Naturally enough, Canadians want to know where the money was spent, what it accomplished, whether it really reached the people it was intended for, and how we can improve our contribution to building a more just, stable and peaceful world.

Over the years, Canada has earned a good name internationally for responding quickly to emergencies and for providing generous long-term assistance that is relevant to real needs. This reputation for quality owes much to the personal involvement of Canadians, at home and abroad. Thousands have served in Third World countries. Churches, NGOs, our educational and social institutions, cooperatives, unions and business have contributed resources and technology to help people in developing countries help themselves. Their efforts have boosted food production, developed renewable and alternative energy, promoted good management of resources, and encouraged people, especially women, to improve their skills.

And yet, despite such achievements, many Canadians clearly expect more for the future. They have a healthy skepticism about the benefits of our efforts to date. When they see film-clips of renewed famine in Africa, they question the effectiveness of the existing program. But they still believe Canada can make a major contribution to world development, and they still want to take part.

In 1984, the Government began a comprehensive review of Canada's foreign policy, including our development assistance—because time has passed since Canada last published a new development cooperation strategy, developing countries have changed, and the world has grown more complex and interdependent. Also, several major problems—population, urbanization, the global environment — have grown more urgent, making the basic problem of global poverty even more difficult.

Parliamentary committees have studied the issues, with the help of unprecedented amounts of public input, and the process will soon yield a new strategy to guide our cooperation toward the year 2000. Major themes will include fighting poverty,

building partnerships, focusing on human resources and human rights, and finding ways to deal with debt and strengthen Third World economies ('structural adjustment', in the aid jargon of the '80s).

Several things were remarkable about Canada's actual performance in 1986-87. Once again, in actual dollars, our official development assistance reached a record level. More important, it was well aimed to have impact on specific needs and key issues.

Africa provides one example. In 1986, the world agreed on a compact to help that continent cope with its continuing crisis. African governments have kept their part of the bargain, carrying out vigorous reform efforts, but the international community as a whole has been slow to act and has not yet kept faith with the people of Africa. Canada, however, sharply increased its assistance to Africa in 1986-87 and is fully meeting its many pledges.

Overall, CIDA's bilateral programs now put less emphasis on creating infrastructure and more on rehabilitating and maintaining it, to improve efficiency and ensure a better return on investment. Increasingly, CIDA pays attention to involving people in small-scale projects, through all channels, and to developing new partnerships — especially between Canadians, in all parts of our society, and those who can cause progress in their own Third World countries.

More and more, our assistance is aimed at certain key issues, including two on which Canada has been a leader in the donor community: the environment, and women. Canada supported the work of the World Commission on Environment and Development leading to its important report, *Our Common Future*, with its central concept of sustainable development. Meanwhile, CIDA was funding a growing number of environmental projects, and was preparing to publish a new policy giving the environment high priority in Canada's development program. Similar progress was

being made in the integration of women in development, following CIDA's announcement of a detailed action plan in June 1986. Population is another key sector, with project funding by CIDA rising considerably during the past three years.

Overwhelming evidence (floods of statistics on life expectancy, infant survival, birth rates, literacy and GNP) shows strong global progress over the past 30 years — mainly because of the efforts of the people of the Third World themselves, with some useful help through development assistance.

But we can't assume this progress will continue. Certainly, immense challenges lie immediately ahead. Africa is struggling to come back from the brink of economic, social and ecological collapse. Debt chokes the global economy. Huge numbers of people still endure appallingly low living standards. And AIDS suddenly threatens to wipe out generations of hard-won progress.

A big part of the challenge ahead for CIDA will be to carry out Canada's new strategy for development cooperation. The struggle to overcome world poverty is far too big and complex to be able to say, with certainty, for a given year, 'Yes, we gained ground' or 'No, we were driven back a bit'. What we *can* do, however, is make sure we are doing our share, and doing it well—in the knowledge that, even if Canadian assistance may never be decisive, it can certainly make some things better than they would otherwise be.

International development has been, and will remain, not only a Canadian vocation but a wise investment in building a better world for all of us to share.



Margaret Catley-Carlson
President

Introduction

In development terms, 1986-87 was a year of mixed blessings. Substantial progress was made, most notably in Africa, but huge economic and social problems still remain. Furthermore, daunting challenges lie ahead as pressures mount from collective debt, population growth, widespread poverty and environmental degradation.

Ever since autumn 1984, Africa's tragic ordeal has compelled attention from the international community, and from the Government of Canada in particular. The five-year UN Program of Action, adopted at the historic Special Session on Africa on June 1, 1986, provided a unique framework for cooperation and a new partnership, based on mutual commitment and shared responsibility between Africa and the international community. Under the Program, African countries agreed to far-reaching domestic policy reforms while donor countries undertook to provide increased assistance and to act on those elements of the international economic environment that hamper recovery in Africa.

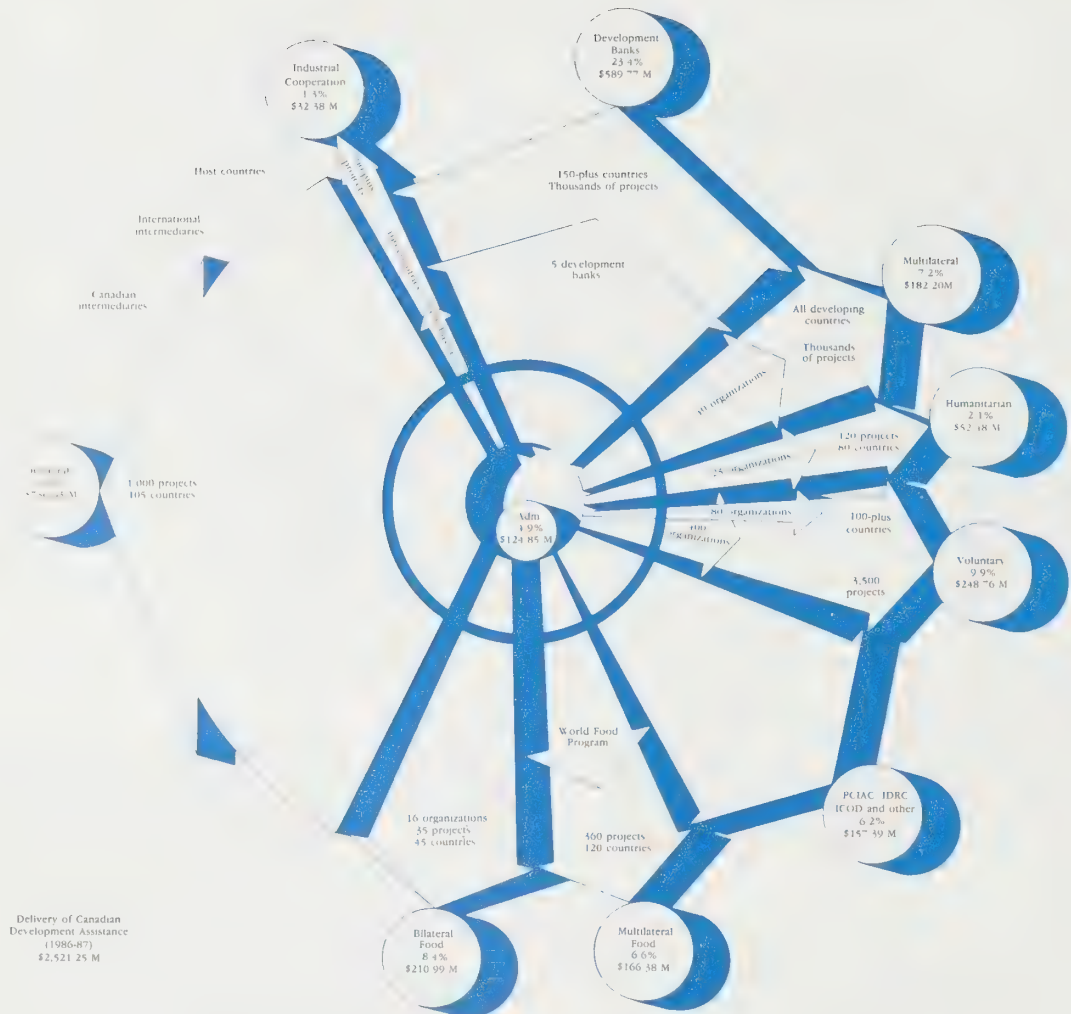
In the relatively brief period since the Program was adopted, many African countries have made impressive gains as a result of sweeping policy reforms and improved weather conditions. Twenty-eight countries have undertaken major policy changes, especially in food and agriculture. Most have adopted price incentives for farmers and reduced food subsidies. The overall result has been a surge in agricultural production in 1986 by 3 per cent, which triggered a manufacturing growth of 5 per cent. A number of innovative and sometimes radical policy measures have also been adopted to restore financial stability and to create conditions for sustained recovery. For instance, central government deficits this year in low-income, sub-Saharan African countries are estimated at only 4 to 5 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP), the lowest level yet registered in the 1980s.

Implementing these structural adjustment measures has not been without social stress and political risks, as these initiatives have often resulted in serious cutbacks for health, education, nutrition and other social programs.

Unfortunately, the gains Africa has made have been undermined by an adverse international economic environment. Falling commodity prices, mounting external debt, worsening interest and exchange rates and stagnating net resource flows have all combined to lessen the impact of increased agricultural production and reduce Africa's margin of manoeuvre. According to the World Bank, the terms of trade for Africa as a whole deteriorated by 32 per cent in 1986, while the purchasing power of exports fell between 26 and 30 per cent during the same period.

In the face of this deteriorating economic situation, Africa has revealed strength and determination in undertaking the painful steps towards recovery. The international community has an urgent obligation to provide the resources needed to support these efforts. As Canada's Minister for External Relations declared before the UN General Assembly in October: "It is no longer a time for words, but for action, immediate action." Unfortunately, too few of the international community have heeded the call.

Canada, however, is fully meeting its commitments. Canadian assistance to Africa reached unprecedented levels during this fiscal year, totalling about \$910 million — or more than 40 per cent of Canada's assistance to the Third World. Over 770 projects were under way, ranging in size from a few thousand dollars to tens of millions. The chief objective of Canada's program is to ensure adequate food supplies through development projects in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and related activities in community development.



In response to the region's economic crisis, the Government has taken steps to reduce Africa's debt burden by offering sub-Saharan countries a moratorium on loan repayments arising from past aid. In addition, as of April 1986, all further Canadian assistance is being provided through grants, rather than concessional loans.

As well, Canada's assistance program has been carefully examined so as to increase its relevance in addressing key issues. For instance, government-to-government assistance now centres less on creating new infrastructure and more on maintaining what already exists, and on improving food production and distribution at the community level.

Other measures deal with long-term issues. In the spring of 1986, Canada formally launched the Africa 2000 initiative, a 5-year, \$150 million commitment for 2,000 small community projects focusing on agricultural research, drought and desertification, food self-sufficiency and the further integration of women into development. In December 1986, the Minister for External Relations announced a five-year, \$300 million bilateral program designed to support the recovery and development efforts of some of the Sahelian countries, among the poorest and hardest hit in all of Africa, and in January 1987 an updated five-year, \$150 million program of cooperation with the countries of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) was announced.

And Canada has kept its promise to improve the lot of African women. CIDA has given priority to both integrating women into existing projects and creating new projects directly for them in food production, forestry, water supply, agricultural training, rural credit, appropriate technology, education and health care. In addition, some \$25 million of the Africa 2000 fund has been earmarked for specific actions promoting the full participation of African women in development.

In other regions of the world, the economic outlook for 1986-87 has also been mixed. In Asia, sharp fluctuations in exchange rates, growing protectionism and declining prices for commodities are affecting countries in different ways. The newly industrialized countries — Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong — will maintain their economic lead although, according to the Asian Development Bank, their growth rates in 1987 are expected to decline slightly. In Southeast Asia, which includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand, economic performance is adversely affected by budgetary constraints, plunging commodity prices and severe deteriorating terms of trade. In South Asia — Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka — overall growth in 1986 was significantly lower than in the previous year. The downward trend in these countries, with the exception of Pakistan, is tied to sluggish agricultural growth. Structural adjustments and budgetary constraints under way in the region should bring some positive results.

CIDA's program in Asia responds to the dual aspects of Asian development: alleviating poverty in a region which has most of the world's poorest people, and promoting technological and industrial growth. Over 300 projects valued at more than \$3 billion were under way during 1986-87, providing a wide range of assistance in a number of areas. There are projects to improve the living conditions of the rural poor in Bangladesh — by helping them become more self-sufficient in implementing economically viable projects — and in the Philippines — where CIDA is supporting a national campaign to immunize the country's children. The development of human resources through training and strengthening institutions is under way in China, Indonesia and Thailand. And efforts to reduce the energy shortages which are a severe constraint to agricultural and industrial development are being made in Pakistan and India, the latter the site of the Chamera hydroelectric project, the largest development project ever undertaken by Canada.

In Latin America, output increased by 4 per cent in 1986 and is expected to grow by somewhat less than 3 per cent in 1987. Such figures are misleading, however, since they mask three different trends: a significant deceleration in some countries from growth rates of over 8 per cent to 5 per cent or less (Brazil, Peru, Argentina and Venezuela); a mild recovery in some (Bolivia, El Salvador, Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Paraguay) and a modest growth in others (Chile, Colombia and Costa Rica). In Central American countries, the situation is bleaker as their economic performances continue to be weak. With the exception of Panama and Costa Rica, all countries experienced a drop in the per capita product. In the Caribbean region, most countries reported improved economic performance. The fall in oil prices, moderate rates of inflation, cautious fiscal policies and the growth of tourism have led to an upward trend in most of the small islands.

But serious problems loom ahead as unemployment and the servicing of external public debt are jeopardizing the region's modest growth. For instance, estimated debt service payments at the end of 1986 amounted to approximately 25 per cent of total export earnings of developing countries. In the case of Latin America, the ratio reached as high as 46 per cent. Unemployment affects 40 per cent and more of the work force.

CIDA's program in the region focuses on support for the development of national economic infrastructures, initiatives to increase agricultural production and protect and manage forestry and fishery resources, and on social and human resource development. For example, port facilities were upgraded in Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Kitts, while electrical and mechanical equipment is being provided for a geothermal power station in Nicaragua. Crop and animal production is being developed and expanded in Peru, and support is being given to the management of hardwood forests and the protection of fragile ecosystems in Honduras. Efforts to improve living conditions are under way in Peru, where financial and technical

assistance are being provided to Lima's shanty town dwellers, and in Colombia, where initiatives in family and rural development are improving health conditions. In the area of human resource development, Canada is providing a training award program for students in the Leeward and Windward Islands who wish to specialize in subjects related to priority development sectors.

Overall in 1986-87, Canada allocated over \$2.5 billion to international cooperation, which represents .5 per cent of total Gross National Product, ranking our country among the principal donors of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The Canadian International Development Agency manages about 75 per cent of this budget, with the goal being to help Third World countries achieve self-sustaining social and economic development. CIDA targets its aid to the poorest of the poor within these countries, focusing on areas of greatest need: agriculture and food production — including rural development, fishing and forestry — energy and human resource development.

Assistance is provided through four main channels:

- Bilateral, or government-to-government projects. Through this mechanism, CIDA supports more than 1,000 projects in over 100 countries. Some can be large and country-wide, like the building of dams, roads, hydro lines and railways. Others are small-scale projects designed to meet community needs, such as education and training, the digging of wells, affordable housing and reforestation efforts.
- Multilateral, in which Canada funds over 65 international organizations such as UN agencies, development banks and humanitarian organizations.
- Special Programs, through which Canada supports the initiatives of over 400 Canadian non-governmental groups such as institutions and volunteer aid organizations playing an active role in international development.

- **Business Cooperation**, in which Canada funds the initiatives of Canadian businesses interested in participating in development efforts. Some 700 projects are under way in over 100 countries.

Canada also provides food aid through bilateral and multilateral channels as well as through Canadian non-governmental organizations. Food aid, an important component of Canadian assistance to developing countries, consists of commodities, cash contributions and transport costs, and is provided mainly for emergency needs, to help countries that cannot meet their food requirements, and to help them shift their agricultural policies in favor of farmers and towards food security.

The remaining 25 per cent of Canada's ODA budget is administered by the following:

- other government departments — such as the Department of External Affairs, which contributes to such multilateral organizations as the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the UN Environment Program, and the Department of Finance, which provides Canada's contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its concessional funding arm, the International Development Association. Canada Post and National Health and Welfare also provide funding for international development efforts.
- the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), which supports the efforts of developing countries to build up their own research capabilities, notably in the areas of agriculture, energy, health and education.
- Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation, which assists developing countries to reduce their dependence on imported oil by using Canadian technology and expertise for oil and gas exploration.
- the International Centre for Ocean Development (ICOD), which fosters cooperation and technology transfer between Canada and Third World countries in the field of ocean resources development.
- Provincial governments, which support non-governmental organizations and institutions working in developing countries.

Other highlights of 1986-87

CIDA structures and policies continue to evolve in order to keep pace with an ever-changing developing world. During the year, initiatives were undertaken in two important areas: the integration of women into development and the protection and rehabilitation of the environment.

Women are half the world's population, put in two-thirds of its work hours, receive one-tenth of its income and own less than one-hundredth of its property. In the developing world, over 80 per cent of the food for domestic use is grown by women, who are also responsible for education, child care, nutrition, and the gathering of wood for fuel. Globally, one out of every three households is run by a woman. Even though they may work up to 80 hours a week and more, much of their work is unpaid or even unacknowledged.

In the past, development programs often yielded somewhat disappointing results because they were planned and carried out almost entirely by and for men, with little concern for the role of women. It is now widely recognized that a country can hardly expect to develop, let alone prosper, if half of its human resources — its women — are neglected and ignored.

In recognition of this reality, the Government is making the needs of women a priority. In 1984, a major milestone was reached when a Women in Development (WID) policy was adopted to help women take part in, and benefit from, Canada's development assistance program. In 1985, a detailed plan of action was elaborated involving extensive consultation and participation with every unit and program desk within the Agency. And in June 1986, the Minister for External Relations tabled in the House of Commons a five-year action plan to carry this policy into practice.

Each of CIDA's project proposals must now include an analysis of the impact on women. In addition, emphasis is being placed on increasing the participation of women in development, and in planning and implementing programs and projects that promote both economic growth and social change. Training courses are also provided to CIDA's officers so that they can better take into consideration women's special needs. The Agency's initiatives seek to help more women to increase food production, learn a trade, get an education, earn a revenue and benefit from appropriate technology transfer. Canada has extended its leadership role in these issues by also promoting the adoption of WID policies in multilateral institutions.

CIDA is supporting numerous projects of direct benefit to women in key sectors. In Bangladesh, for instance, funding is being extended to a women's cooperative that provides supplies and training in handicrafts to 4,000 poor rural women. In Jamaica, with the help of the Association of Community Colleges of Canada, CIDA is providing training and equipment to women in beekeeping and the repair of small appliances. In Ghana, CIDA funds a CUSO project which provides credit, labor-saving technology and training in management to local women's groups. In Mali, a leadership training centre for rural women is being set up to provide new skills. The project also includes a loan fund to support women's initiatives.

In some instances, CIDA is encouraging governments to increase women's participation in development projects. In others, it provides funding to establish the basic groundwork, such as financing a comprehensive study of the socio-economic situation of women, which enables planners to identify and respond to the new opportunities and needs for women.

In the summer of 1986, Canada hosted three major environmental Conferences: the UN World Commission on Environment and Development, the World Conservation Strategy and the Third Biennial Conference on the Fate of the Earth. These events provided a focus for the participation of Canadians and contributed to heightened awareness about the importance of protecting the world's environment and managing its resources in the coming years.

The environment provides both the basis of and the limits to economic growth, and sound environmental policies make for sound development. All over the world, earth's resources are being threatened. Forests are being destroyed, deserts are spreading and much of the world's water resources are polluted. Grasslands are deteriorating and farmlands show signs of being overworked.

Ecological crises are not in the future. They are happening now, part of our global reality. Much of the Indian sub-continent, most of sub-Saharan Africa, the Andes and the Caribbean are on the verge of ecological collapse, moving rapidly in a downward environmental spiral.

Poverty and population pressures are the main culprits, with environmental destruction resulting from the desperate search of the poor and the landless for such basic needs as fuel, food and water. Poverty forces villagers and slum-dwellers to destroy the renewable resources on which their future survival depends. The relentless growth of population is also putting tremendous pressures on already scarce resources. Rising human numbers require more of everything: more food, more fuelwood, more water, more land, with the end result of a deteriorating human and natural environment.

Over the years, there have been a number of CIDA projects designed to preserve, protect and manage natural resources in Africa, Asia and Latin America. During the fiscal year, over one-quarter of all Canada's bilateral assistance projects had an environmental element, designed to improve the management of natural resources, strengthen conservation or rehabilitate the environment. For instance, most of CIDA's integrated rural development projects include an afforestation component. Resource identification projects are under way in Bangladesh, Nepal, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Colombia, Peru, Jamaica and Honduras. Fisheries development projects are being carried on in Indonesia, the Philippines, Senegal and in the Caribbean Leeward and Windward Islands.

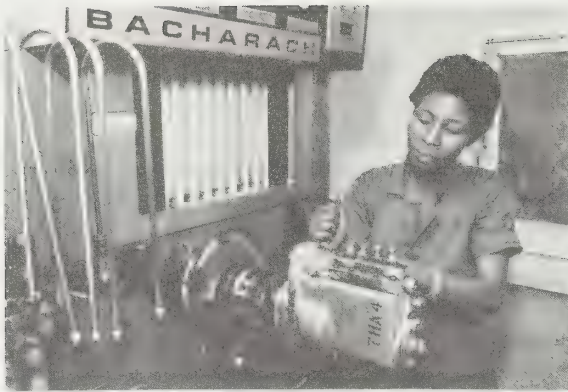
There are conservation and land management projects in China, India, Pakistan, Colombia, Brazil; water agricultural projects in Bangladesh, China, India and Pakistan. Initiatives to improve drinking water and sanitation are under way in Guatemala, Honduras, Peru, Nicaragua, Guyana and the Leeward and Windward Islands. In Francophone Africa, CIDA's Sahel Program focuses on re-establishing an ecological and social balance through activities such as stabilizing the vegetation cover, restoring the food balance and promoting renewable energy sources available to local people.

One of the most promising and exciting features of this year's agenda has been the drive for global immunization of the world's children. Every year, about four million children die of poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles and tuberculosis, while another four million more are disabled. Because this tragedy can largely be prevented by modern medicine, the

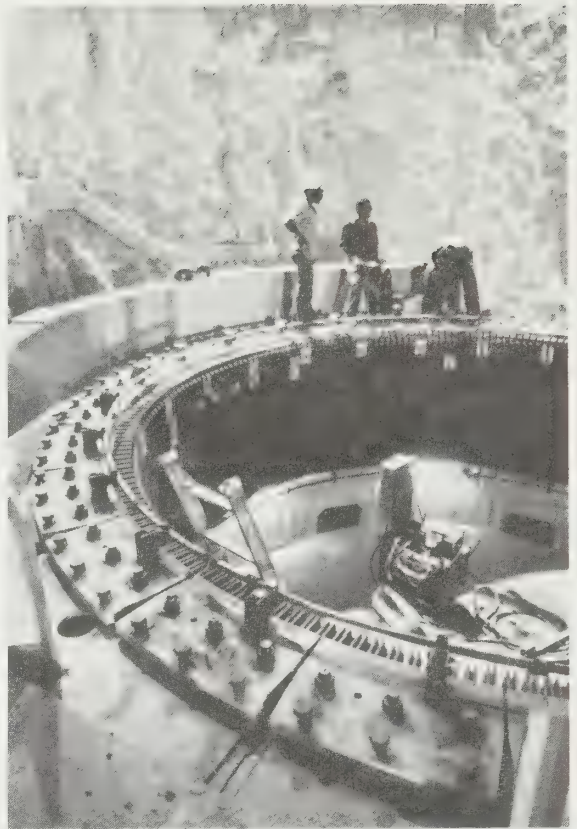
United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization launched a global campaign in 1974 to achieve universal immunization by 1990. Immense progress has been made, but the goal has yet to be reached.

To provide impetus to the campaign, Canada has pledged some \$35 million over the next five years to the national immunization programs of the developing countries of the Commonwealth and La Francophonie. This effort is likely to have a tremendous impact on mothers and children, as well as on future generations.

What follows is an overview of these and other programs and projects that are helping to build the better world all Canadians want to see.



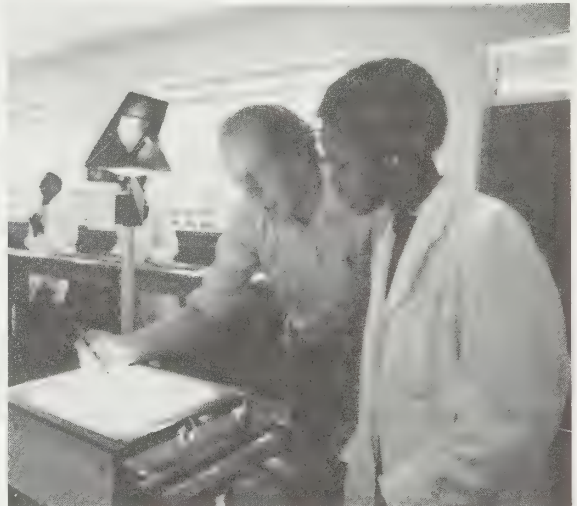
CIDA has recognized the particularly important role played by women in Africa. Top priority has been given to both integrating women into existing projects and creating new projects aimed directly at women. (CIDA photo: David Barbour, Tanzania)



The multi-donor Kiambere hydroelectric project in Kenya. Canada is covering the costs of turbines, generators and transformers, and some of the civil works. (CIDA photo: Doug Curran)



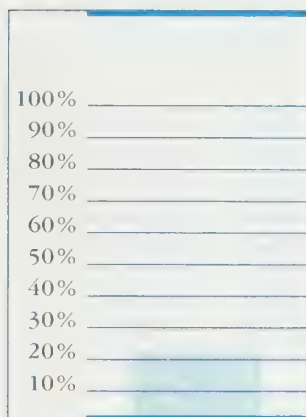
An irrigation project in Egypt. (CIDA photo: David Barbour)



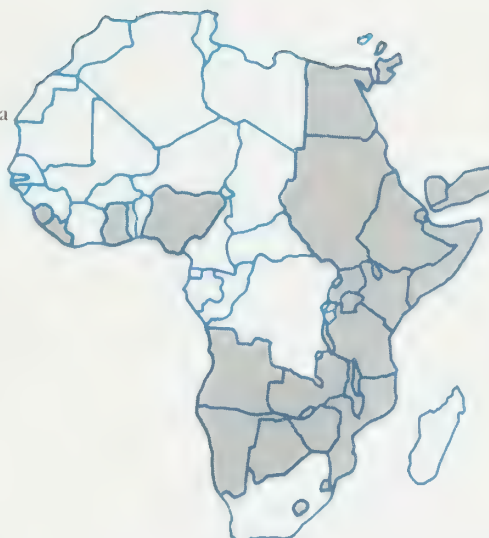
The realization of Africa's human potential through education and training is vital to CIDA's programming, both through human resource development projects specifically and as a component of other projects. (CIDA photo: Bruce Paton, Zimbabwe)



CIDA photo: David Barbour, Egypt



Total net government-to-government assistance to Anglophone Africa
\$218.12 million
22.5%



Total net government-to-government assistance
\$967.02 million

Anglophone Africa

Since the rains returned to Africa in 1985, producing good harvests in most countries, the focus of world media attention has largely turned away from that continent. However, the drought underscored the deep-seated structural problems in the economies of African countries, generated by years of declining agricultural production compounded by ecological deterioration. The social consequences have been serious and the imperative of meeting basic human needs has become insistent.

A UN Program for Africa — 1986-1990 was agreed to in May-June 1986. It involves mutual commitments: African countries are to undertake internal economic reforms, and the international community is to provide sustained development assistance, including balance-of-payments support, and to seek improvements in the external economic environment. Leaders of some 25 African countries have committed their governments to rigorous structural adjustment programs aimed at reviving economic growth

by adopting policies to encourage the productive sectors and control government spending. Facilitating the recovery of the agriculture sector by encouraging the small-scale farmer is fundamental to many of these programs. These recovery efforts, however, are being hindered by high debt, low world prices for commodities and the high cost of essential imports. The recent decline in oil prices, however, has benefited many African economies. These structural adjustment programs can represent a serious burden in social terms, but the determined efforts of the African people have prompted praise in international circles.

In response to the African economic crisis, Canada has increased its aid commitments for Africa and affirmed that all further Canadian assistance will be provided as grants rather than concessional loans. In addition, Canada, in April 1986, granted those sub-Saharan countries undertaking structural adjustment programs a moratorium on loan repayments arising from

past aid, renewable until the year 2000. Also in the spring of 1986, Canada formally launched Africa 2000, a \$150 million commitment over 15 years for 2,000 small community projects focusing on agricultural research, drought and desertification, food self-sufficiency, and the further integration of women into Africa's development.

Canada provides development assistance to almost every country on the continent, and under the Anglophone Africa program specifically, 23 countries in sub-Saharan Africa and six countries in the Middle East receive some form of aid. In countries hardest hit by the drought and experiencing serious economic difficulties, such as Ethiopia, Mozambique and Sudan, CIDA is continuing to provide food aid (\$15 million, \$4.8 million and \$9 million respectively in 1986-87) to alleviate shortages and ease the pressure on foreign exchange. The \$14 million second phase of a rural water supply project is continuing in Ethiopia, as is the \$9 million Sim Sim dryland agricultural project in Sudan. In Ethiopia, good harvests have helped secure a modest recovery but an estimated 2.5 million people are still in need

of food. The Sudanese have a massive debt problem that is making economic recovery difficult. Other recipients of food aid include Ghana, Egypt and Zambia.

Countries experiencing serious balance-of-payments problems include Egypt, Mozambique, Tanzania, Ghana and Zambia. In these cases Canada is either providing food aid, funding the purchase of commodities, or supplying equipment and spare parts to maintain or rehabilitate infrastructure. All of these measures mean a saving of foreign exchange for the recipients and thereby serve to support their balance of payments. In Uganda, where the economy is also in crisis, CIDA helped fund a study sponsored by the International Development Research Centre to advise the government on appropriate macro-economic policies.

The picture is somewhat brighter in Ghana, Kenya and Malawi, where efforts at structural adjustment paid off in the form of good economic growth in 1985 and 1986. The stronger economies of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zimbabwe have also registered impressive growth figures in recent

Economic Development Indicators

Core Countries in Anglophone
Africa Receiving Canadian
Development Assistance

(ranked from lowest to highest in income)

	GNP per capita \$U.S.		GNP per capita, Average annual growth (%)	Average index of food production per capita (1979-81 = 100)	External public debt services as percentage of exports	
	1983	1985			1970	1985
Tanzania	240	290	..	108	5.2	16.7
Kenya	340	290	1.9	99	5.8	25.5
Ghana	310	380	- 2.2	118	5.2	12.2
Zambia	580	390	- 1.6	107	6.3	10.2
Egypt	700	610	3.1	115	36.8	30.9
Zimbabwe	740	680	1.6	100	..	32.2

.. Information not available

Source: *World Development Report 1987*, published by the World Bank.

years but they, along with other states in the region, face particular political problems because of their proximity to South Africa. Accordingly, in January 1987, CIDA announced an updated program of cooperation with the nine countries comprising the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) to assist their efforts to achieve collective self-reliance.

Support for economic recovery finds its most important area of concentration in agricultural production, which continues to be the linchpin of economic development for the majority of African countries.

For this reason, the bulk of CIDA funding for the Anglophone Africa program promotes food production and agro-related activities. A clear lesson of the drought years was the importance of adequate infrastructure to provide inputs and distribute crops. CIDA has long been involved in infrastructure projects in Africa, and a major

emphasis now is on rehabilitating or maintaining existing transportation networks. Priority is also given to the energy sector, in order to reduce reliance on costly oil imports and ease the pressure on wood fuel.

The realization of the continent's human potential through education and training is also vital to CIDA's programming, both through human resource development projects specifically, and as a component of other projects; in Africa more than anywhere else in the world, the shortage of skilled personnel is critical. The population's health is being addressed by CIDA in its support, among other health projects, of the national immunization campaigns of several countries, including Ghana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The AIDS problem in Africa is also receiving attention. The extent of the problem is still not fully known, but CIDA is supporting the efforts of the World Health Organization to develop programs to tackle this new challenge.

Social Development Indicators

Core Countries in Anglophone
Africa Receiving Canadian
Development Assistance

(ranked from lowest to highest in income)

	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Infant mortality rate (aged 0-1) per 1,000 live births		Adult literacy rate (%) men/women		Number of females enrolled in primary school as percentage of age group	
	1960	1985	1965	1985	1970	1980-85	1965	1984
Tanzania	42	52	138	110	48/18	90/80	25	84
Kenya	41	54	112	91	44/19	70/49	40	94
Ghana	45	53	120	94	43/18	64/43	57	59
Zambia	40	52	121	84	66/37	84/67	46	95
Egypt	46	61	172	93	50/20	59/30	60	72
Zimbabwe	49	57	103	77	63/47	81/67	92	127*

* Figures can exceed 100% because pupils above or below the official primary school age, generally 6 to 11 years, are included in the calculation.

Sources: *World Development Report 1987*, published by the World Bank.
State of the World's Children 1987, published by UNICEF.

CIDA has also recognized the particularly important role played by women in Africa. Women take the primary responsibility for agricultural production and the well-being of the family in many parts of Africa. CIDA has given top priority to both integrating women into existing projects, and creating new projects aimed directly at women: they are the principal bearers and users of water and often play a key role in the implementation of water supply projects; they benefit from agricultural training and programs to introduce rural credit, cooperative schemes, appropriate technology, and health care.

Women are often the initiators and executing agents for community projects supported by Canadian embassies and High Commissions through mission-administered funds (MAF). The annual MAF allocation for most countries averages around \$300,000, and is usually used to support 20 to 30 small grass-roots projects in each country. Examples include the provision of maize mills, handpumps or sewing machines to women's groups, the purchasing of building materials or books and equipment for schools or health clinics, and support for farm and water supply projects.

CIDA concentrates its Anglophone Africa program in six core countries (Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference — chosen on the basis of need and the ability to use Canadian assistance effectively.

Egypt is a country in economic distress, with a large foreign debt and problems in agriculture, energy and industrial production. CIDA's program is concentrated on maintaining and rehabilitating the agriculture and energy sectors, which are crucial for sustaining economic recovery. Human resource development is an important component of this assistance. Program disbursements for the 14 active projects* totalled \$7.6 million during the year.

A major endeavor is the integrated soil and water improvement project which involves the rehabilitation of 35,000 hectares of agricultural land in the Nile delta. Canada is contributing \$48.4 million to this \$85 million project. Also in agriculture, McGill University is executing a \$5 million CIDA project to increase food production in Egypt by providing small grants for equipment, training and technical assistance in various areas of agricultural technology.

Energy projects include renovations to the El Azab hydroelectric power plant at El Fayoum (\$4.6 million); the installation of underground cables and a substation to interconnect the Shoubrah El Kheima power station in Cairo into the national grid (\$22 million); and the training by Ontario Hydro of technicians from the Egyptian Electrical Authority (\$11.9 million).

New initiatives include \$15 million in balance-of-payments support to cover the purchase of commodities, and a \$20 million food aid grant to help meet the country's huge food import needs.

In Ghana, CIDA has adopted an approach that emphasizes meeting basic human needs along with providing general economic support. The program focuses on agriculture and food security, water supply, health, human resource development, and the export sector. Disbursements for the 23 projects under way during the year totalled \$15.2 million. Food aid accounted for a large share of the program (\$6.5 million) and took the form of wheat, canola oil and skim milk powder.

In the Northern Region, CIDA is working with the government on a long-term rural development strategy. Implementation of the multi-sectoral plan began in 1986 and was budgeted at \$30 million over five years. The sectors covered include water supply, health, agriculture, roads, forestry and community development.

* This refers to the number of major projects throughout. The disbursement figure also includes a number of smaller projects, each budgeted at less than \$1 million.

CIDA involvement also continued in the rural water supply program in the Upper Region with support of training in the maintenance of handpumps, health education, and community development. This phase of the program is costing an estimated \$7 million. In the Upper East Region, Canada is testing handpumps as part of a UN Development Program/World Bank handpump testing program.

Various agricultural research institutes are receiving CIDA support for their use of improved technology to increase maize and legume production in Ghana. The project is now in its \$6 million second phase.

Following its support of the national measles immunization campaign by UNICEF, CIDA is now providing \$3.9 million in backing for a UNICEF program to immunize children against the six major childhood diseases: measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio and tuberculosis.

With respect to human resource development, two training facilities are being upgraded and technical assistance is being provided to their teaching and administrative staffs.

In support of economic recovery, CIDA extended a \$4.9 million line of credit to Ghana as part of a World Bank reconstruction import credit for the country. The funds were used for critically needed equipment for the forestry sector, which is one of Ghana's major export earners. Canada also disbursed a \$3.1 million line of credit for the purchase of products required for electricity generation and transmission, which meets Ghana's power requirements and earns foreign exchange through sales to neighboring countries.

Upcoming projects include the rehabilitation of construction equipment for road maintenance, and the provision of credit to help women in northern Ghana to improve their social and economic situation.

Kenya enjoyed strong economic growth in 1985 and 1986, taking advantage of the decline in oil prices and higher prices for the country's main exports of coffee and tea, but a reversal in these price trends occurred in 1987. The continuing high birth rate of four per cent is also worrisome, given the increasing demands placed on the economy by rapid population growth.

CIDA's program, which has 28 projects under way, supports economic development in Kenya by addressing key constraints in the areas of energy, rural infrastructure, and human resource development. Disbursements during the year totalled \$25.4 million.

Work on the Kiambere Hydroelectric Dam continued. This multi-donor effort involves constructing and equipping a 140 MW dam and power station to substitute domestic energy for oil imports. Canada's financing of \$42 million over four years is covering the costs of turbines, generators and transformers and some of the civil works.

In rural areas, CIDA is helping to build 390 km of access roads to open up areas for agricultural production, to create employment and facilitate the movement of goods and produce. The five-year project is budgeted at \$8.6 million. Also in the rural sector, CIDA is backing the Canadian Hunger Foundation and CARE, both extensively involved in rural water supply projects in Kenya.

Human resource development is being boosted through the General Training Fund, a six-year, \$14 million project to increase middle- and upper-level skills in the Kenyan civil service through training in Canadian institutions specializing in agricultural engineering, teaching and business management. In addition, CIDA is funding the preparation of long-range macro-economic planning models for the Kenyan economy in an effort to improve the government's capabilities in planning and policy formulation. The first phase of the project, slated to end this year, was budgeted at \$4 million.

CIDA is also supporting the Harambee Institutes in Kenya, where instruction related to water technology, agriculture, and building construction is offered. The \$5.5 million project's goal is to increase technical skills and employment in rural areas.

In 1987, the second phases of the General Training Fund and the long-range planning projects are to begin with budgets of \$14.8 million and \$5 million respectively. Other planned projects include the labor-intensive construction of more rural roads (\$11.1 million); support for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities' program in Kenya (\$4.7 million); training of agricultural research staff (\$5 million); and assistance to the Kenya Power and Lighting Company to improve its transmission and distribution facilities (\$18 million).

Tanzania is beginning to make some progress on the economic front after years of declining agricultural production and deteriorating terms of trade. In the past year Tanzanians have met and even exceeded their goals for economic policy reform. CIDA has backed this effort through balance-of-payments support and activities in the agriculture, transportation and energy sectors, with 39 projects under way during the year. Disbursements for the program totalled \$40.9 million.

Canada is supporting Tanzania's economic reforms, having pledged additional commodity support amounting to \$30 million above traditional disbursement levels over three years, beginning in 1986-87. Commodities totalling \$14.8 million in value have been shipped, including aluminum, tires, chicken premixes and cattle vaccine.

To compensate for wheat losses due to an army worm infestation in northern Tanzania, CIDA provided \$3 million in emergency food aid. Also in the north, a large-scale wheat production and research project continued. New projects were undertaken in ox-drawn technology (\$3.9 million) and support for small-scale farmers in southern Tanzania (\$3.3 million).

Transportation is necessary to agricultural production and the marketing of goods. Assistance to Tanzania's railway is one of Canada's largest railway support programs worldwide. In 1986-87 CIDA provided funding of \$10 million to the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) for locomotive spare parts, production of ballast to rehabilitate the rail bed, and training and technical assistance in railway management and locomotive repair.

CIDA's contribution to the rehabilitation and maintenance of other modes of transportation included assistance to Air Tanzania and the Tanzania Harbour Authority through the provision of spare parts.

CIDA is also continuing its long involvement in Tanzania's energy sector by participating in a multi-donor project to construct an 800-km transmission line to bring electricity to the northwestern part of the country. Canada's contribution is budgeted at \$10 million for engineering, construction supervision, and commissioning of works.

Upcoming projects include Canadian participation in a \$16 million World Bank initiative to improve the TRC's performance. CIDA will provide \$5 million to rehabilitate a further 13 locomotives over and above those being rehabilitated under existing programs.

Zambia is attempting economic reforms in its continuing effort to move away from a dependence on copper exports. The country's current economic situation is severe and CIDA's program aims to support economic recovery by backing the government's moves to increase agricultural production and provide infrastructure and services to rural areas. Human resource development is also perceived as crucial. Disbursements for the projects operating during the year totalled \$14 million.

In agriculture, the largest project (\$36.3 million over nine years) has involved the construction of 84 storage sheds for maize and fertilizer to reduce losses due to spoilage. Access by road and rail has also been improved at certain sites to combat problems of inefficient distribution of agricultural produce within the country. Increased self-sufficiency in food will help alleviate the drain on foreign exchange caused by the soaring price of food imports. Canada also helped ease the burden by providing \$4.5 million in food aid during the year.

Other projects affecting the rural sector included the construction of 520 km of gravel roads to link fishermen in northern areas with urban markets (\$30.6 million); research to determine the viability of growing rain-fed wheat (\$9.9 million); and institutional support for Zambia's Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development (\$8.4 million).

A newly announced CIDA initiative (\$12.6 million) aims to upgrade personnel for key positions in Zambian institutions, and help those institutions to become self-reliant in the management of staff training and development.

Future endeavors to assist the economy include the provision of \$30 million for approximately 405 rail cars for Zambia Railways in order to reduce the country's dependence on rented railway cars from South Africa.

Since gaining independence in 1980, Zimbabwe has shown progress in the key areas of food production, education and family planning, but its modern urban economy still remains vulnerable to the impact of periodic droughts as well as the disruption of import and export flows by South Africa. The CIDA program is providing balance-of-payments and infrastructure support, reinforcing the country's food self-sufficiency, and supporting the government's activities in education and human resource development. Disbursements for 11 projects under way during the year totaled \$11.6 million.

In the past few years, CIDA's support for balance of payments and infrastructure has taken the form of a \$15 million line of credit for the purchase of inputs to the rural sector, and over \$12 million in assistance to the transportation sector (railways and roads).

Currently, through a \$14.7 million line of credit extended to Zimbabwe's private sector in 1985, importers apply to obtain goods, commodities and equipment from Canada which they previously obtained from South Africa. The purpose is to bolster the business sector and encourage commercial links with Canada. Using the \$3.5 million disbursed in 1986-87, over 80 Canadian exporters sold goods in the Zimbabwean marketplace. Zimbabwe's economy benefits from the savings in foreign exchange and employment creation.

In the rural sector, a new project aims to lessen the onerous work of women processing the drought-resistant crops of sorghum and millet. Appropriate technology for small grains milling is to be disseminated and the potential for ownership of the technology by women will be investigated. CIDA's support will amount to \$4 million over four years.

CIDA has been involved in education and human resource development since the program began in Zimbabwe, through the support of agencies such as CUSO and the World University Service of Canada, and through the encouragement of linkages between universities and institutions in Canada and Zimbabwe. Currently an \$8.9 million technical/vocational project is providing assistance in the fields of technical education, trades testing and curriculum development, as well as providing training for Zimbabweans in Canada.

Future priorities for the program lie in the reinforcement of government efforts to manage natural resources and the environment. In addition, a major human resource development project is planned to

provide 300 person-years of training for participants from the public and private sectors. Finally, CIDA will also support Zimbabwe's national immunization program.

The Southern African Development Coordination Conference is a regional organization of nine southern African states (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) committed to accelerated economic development through increased regional integration and collective self-reliance. CIDA's program concentrates on food and agriculture, energy, transportation and communications, and human resource development. Disbursements for the projects under way during the year totalled \$32.1 million.

In Mozambique, CIDA completed the \$15.9 million first phase of its contribution to the rehabilitation of 192 km of the Nacala railway line, a vital link between landlocked Malawi, northern Mozambique and the seaport of Nacala. Another transportation project involves the provision of \$6 million in technical services to the Southern African Transportation and Communications Commission, a SADCC coordinating body.

Ongoing projects include \$2 million in support for a regional sorghum and millet research program being executed by the International Crop Research Institute of the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), based in the region of Matopos, Zimbabwe; construction of power lines in northern Botswana (\$2.2 million); and construction in Mozambique and Zambia of regional telecommunications links (\$14.7 million).

Projects approved during the year include the second phase of the rehabilitation of the Nacala railway (\$29 million); an \$8.2 million package to support research into improved bean cultivars,

through the International Tropical Agriculture Research Centre (CIAT) and the Southern African Centre for Cooperation in Agricultural Research (SACCAR); assistance for the training of agricultural research managers in SADCC countries by the International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR) for \$1.3 million; a \$4.8 million project to provide technical assistance to the Angola Energy Sector Technical and Administrative Unit to assist with the development of regional energy programs; and \$48 million for the installation of an electrical transmission line to interconnect the Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana electrical systems, thereby reducing Botswana's dependence on South African power.

Other projects undertaken by CIDA in southern Africa, but outside of the SADCC program, include a contribution of \$6.2 million towards the purchase of locomotives by Botswana; a completed dairy plant in Lesotho; dairy development in Malawi; groundwater surveys and rural water projects in Swaziland; and various training initiatives throughout the region. Furthermore, there was \$8 million in balance-of-payments support for Malawi to finance the purchase of fertilizers and pharmaceuticals.

Also in 1986-87, Anglophone Africa Branch began a major assistance program for blacks in South Africa. The purpose of the program is to support the development of future leadership through the provision of \$7 million for education and training in South Africa and Canada. In 1986-87, 24 bursaries were awarded for university study in South Africa, over \$200,000 was provided to local organizations for non-formal and alternative educational initiatives, and an education program administrator was sent to South Africa to manage these activities.

Disbursements by sector	\$M
Agriculture	20.7
Fisheries	–
Forestry	6.3
Energy	18.4
Transport	42.0
Communications	9.7
Social (including health and nutrition, population and human settlements, water and sanitation)	12.6
Education and human resource development	24.7
Economic and financial support	27.5
Industrial and institutional support	20.8
Food aid	44.5

Statistical outputs: A sampling

Railway locomotives maintained	10
Railway locomotives provided	4
Underground hydro cable laid	4.5 km
Wells drilled	100 +
Commodities and equipment provided (aluminum, tires, vaccine, graders, trucks, spare parts, electrical generation and transmission equipment)	\$26.3 M
Trainees supported	91
Students supported	410
Technical cooperation personnel supported	466



Training is part of a CIDA project to develop railway infrastructure. (CIDA photo: Michel Dompierre, Mali)



In spite of their heavy responsibilities, women's needs in Africa have often been ignored. (CIDA photo: Paul Chiasson, Senegal)



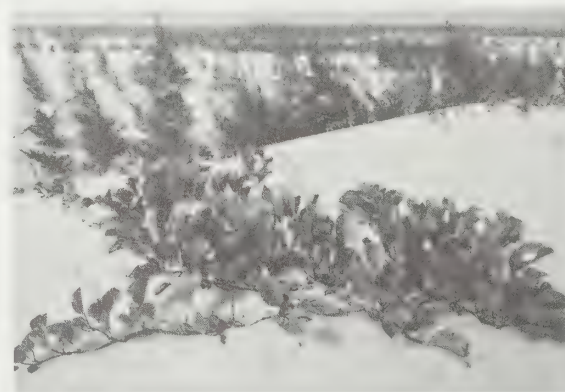
Besides performing two-thirds of traditional agricultural tasks, African women often work in the markets as well. (CIDA photo: Paul Chiasson, Zaire)



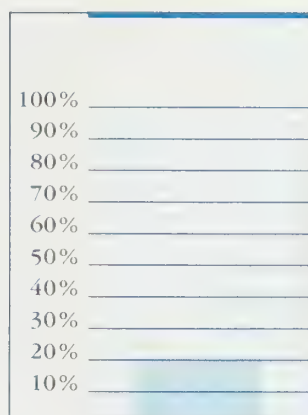
In certain regions of Africa, lack of rain makes agriculture difficult. (CIDA photo: Paul Chiasson, Senegal)



In Mali, CIDA supports the production of basic consumer goods and the creation of employment. (CIDA photo: Michel Dompierre)



Planting trees along sand dunes in Senegal halts the advance of the desert. (CIDA photo: Paul Chiasson)



Total net government-to-government assistance to Francophone Africa \$198.99 million 20.6%



Total net government-to-government assistance \$967.02 million

Francophone Africa

Francophone Africa comprises 27 countries situated mainly in north, west and central Africa. Of these, 20 are designated least-developed countries*, seven are in the Sahel** region, six are landlocked, and three are small islands with small-scale economies.

The countries of Francophone Africa face problems very similar to those of other countries throughout Africa. In fact, many nations on the continent are experiencing a complex, multi-dimensional crisis: an economic crisis related to the decline in prices of raw materials and to the deterioration of terms of trade; a financial crisis marked by the external debt burden; an environmental crisis aggravated by desertification and deforestation; and a human crisis which is magnified by the world's highest population growth rate and by extreme poverty.

Financial and technical assistance play an essential role in the continent's development efforts. In 1986-87, Canada provided assistance in one form or another to all 27 countries in Francophone Africa. In nine core countries, CIDA is implementing a multi-year cooperation program; in the other 18, it provides various forms of technical, financial, industrial and institutional assistance. The Agency is also funding two regional programs — one involving all the countries of Francophone Africa, and the other directed specifically at countries in the Sahel region. The priority sectors are agriculture, which includes forestry and fisheries where food security is the ultimate goal, energy, transportation and human resource development.

*Countries with a 1983 GNP per capita of less than U.S. \$400.

**The Sahel is a vast steppe to the south of the Sahara. Extending over more than 2.5 million square kilometres, it takes in parts of Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Senegal, Chad and Gambia.

In fiscal year 1986-87, net bilateral assistance disbursements to Francophone Africa amounted to \$198 million, including some \$18 million in food aid provided to five countries. Canadian assistance to the core countries amounted to: Niger, \$27.8 M; Senegal, \$25 M; Mali, \$21.8 M; Zaire, \$19.7 M; Cameroon, \$16.7 M; Burkina Faso, \$13.5 M; Côte-d'Ivoire, \$12.5 M; Rwanda, \$5.2 M; and Guinea, \$4.9 M. Other countries receiving substantial Canadian bilateral assistance include Togo, \$6.3 M; Gabon, \$4.6 M; Tunisia, \$3.3 M; Morocco, \$2.7 M; and Algeria, \$2.1 M.

More than 113 projects, worth \$243 million, were completed during the year. Another 330 projects were under way, 175 projects were approved, while 70 others were in the planning stage. The following are but a few examples of these projects.

Projects completed in 1986-87

Among the major projects completed during the year was one that involved Canadian participation in efforts to control crop-destroying insects. In 1986, crop harvests in many West African countries faced destruction by invasions of locusts, grasshoppers and other insects. The affected areas covered more than 50 million hectares of land. Unless the insects were stopped, the region would once again be caught in a cycle of famine and chronic malnutrition. A state of emergency was declared which led to the mobilization of the international community.

Canada was one of the first countries to respond to the Sahel's appeal for assistance. During August and

Economic Development Indicators

Core Countries in Francophone Africa Receiving Canadian Development Assistance

(ranked from lowest to highest in income)

	GNP per capita \$U.S.		GNP per capita, Average annual growth (%)	Average index of food production per capita (1979-81 = 100)	External public debt services as percentage of exports	
	1983	1985	1965-1985	1983-85	1970	1985
Mali	160	150	1.4	114	1.4	16.6
Burkina Faso	180	150	1.3	114	6.8	..
Zaire	170	170	-2.1	113	4.4	8.6
Niger	240	250	-2.1	96	4.0	26.7
Rwanda	270	280	1.8	106	1.2	4.3
Guinea	300	320	.8	102	..	..
Senegal	440	370	.6	105	2.9	9.0
Côte-d'Ivoire	710	660	.9	115	7.0	17.4
Cameroon	820	810	3.6	107	3.2	10.0

.. Information not available

September, Canada allocated more than \$4 million to control the grasshopper invasion. The funds covered the cost of sending four airplanes to Senegal, the crop dusting of 500,000 hectares, 100,000 litres of insecticide, and the aerial spraying of 67,000 hectares in Mali and 23,000 hectares in Burkina Faso.

In Rwanda, a geophysical prospecting project to support development efforts in the mining sector involved an airborne survey of geo-magnetic and radiometric data and the making of detailed maps. Technical assistance and the training of four technicians in geology and geophysics in Canada were also included.

Significant progress was made in several projects being implemented under the Africa 2000 program. CIDA's programming in Sahelian countries is worthy

of note. More than \$20 million has been allocated to village development projects in Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso which are aimed at establishing a new socio-ecological balance between the people and their environment. The projects are based on the active participation of local communities in the implementation of measures which respond to their needs, such as those involving tree nurseries, hydro-agricultural development, forestry conservation, crop protection and food processing.

A Centre of Excellence on the Sahel was established by Laval University, with CIDA's financial assistance, to develop Canadian expertise with respect to Canada's activities in the region and to strengthen ties between Sahelian countries and Canada.

Social Development Indicators

Core Countries in Francophone
Africa Receiving Canadian
Development Assistance

(ranked from lowest to highest in income)

	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Infant mortality rate (aged 0-1) per 1,000 live births		Adult literacy rate (%) men/women		Number of females enrolled in primary school as percentage of age group	
	1960	1985	1965	1985	1970	1980-85	1965	1984
Mali	37	46	200	174	11/4	39/8	16	..
Burkina Faso	37	45	193	144	13/3	21/6	8	22
Zaire	40	51	135	102	61/22	79/45	45	84
Niger	37	44	180	140	6/2	19/9	7	19
Rwanda	37	48	141	127	43/21	61/33	43	60
Guinea	..	40	196	153	21/7	40/17	19	20
Senegal	37	47	171	137	18/5	37/19	29	44
Côte-d'Ivoire	37	53	174	105	26/10	53/21	41	63
Cameroon	37	55	143	89	47/19	68/55	75	97

.. Information not available

Sources: *World Development Report 1987*, published by the World Bank.
State of the World's Children 1987, published by UNICEF.

Canada has also placed emphasis on efforts to improve its aid coordination. Representatives from donor countries and the Sahel met in a forum, held in Hull, to identify development priorities and discuss avenues of intervention.

Projects under way

In Burkina Faso, CIDA is funding a micro-project program consisting of small projects designed to increase the capability of rural, generally poor, populations to attain self-sufficiency. Each micro-project depends on the active participation of the communities involved. During the first two phases of the program, some 15 projects were financed, benefitting more than 240 villages. Projects included the creation of teams to repair and service water pumps, the development of irrigated areas and water holding systems, and the construction of maternity hospitals, pharmacies and schools.

In Zaire, Canada is providing equipment and technical assistance for the construction of a modern slaughterhouse adapted to local conditions. The project is supporting the efforts of the Cooperative Association of Stock Breeders of Nord-Kivu, one of the most populated provinces in the country, to generate more income for the local population and to increase their participation in the region's economic development.

In Mali, CIDA is supporting the efforts of local communities to identify their particular needs, and then to plan, implement and manage their own development activities. Projects, costing between \$50,000 and \$300,000 each, provide funds for technical assistance and cover the cost of equipment and maintenance. There are 11 projects under way in the south and east-central areas of the country, mainly focused on improving agricultural production and water management.

In Côte-d'Ivoire, Canada is providing support to the *Régie des chemins de fer Abidjan-Niger*. In the project's first phase, 23 locomotives were supplied. The second phase has two components — the provision of spare parts and a technical training program to ensure a smooth transfer of technology at project-end.

Projects approved or in the planning stage

In Guinea, CIDA's co-operation program will place more emphasis on infrastructure development, particularly in the energy sector, during the coming years. Priority will also be given to rural development, environmental conservation and community involvement, with the objective of helping Guinea in its efforts to overcome a serious ecological crisis.

In Mali, a project to stabilize the vegetation cover includes the development of rural areas for agricultural purposes, animal husbandry and the rehabilitation of forests in an effort to combat the advancing desert. Canadian activities will focus primarily on the region's human resources, and will include water control and management, reforestation, and the analysis of domestic energy needs. A second project promotes food production by increasing the private sector's capacity to produce basic consumer goods and to create productive employment at modest cost.

In Senegal, CIDA is financing a major rural electrification project which involves the construction of transmission sub-stations to supply electricity to 24 coastal villages. The sub-stations will be connected to a main electrical power line which was constructed during a previous CIDA project. Canada is also supporting a forest development and conservation project aimed at forests threatened by desertification.

One of the project's major thrusts is to increase public awareness and stimulate community participation. It also supports a similar project initiated last year in the southern part of the country.

A program has been implemented in Cameroon involving the provision of a \$55 million multi-sector line of credit. It has two main components:

- approximately \$40 million will be used to fund water supply projects in rural and urban areas, to finance dairy farms, to carry out photomapping of forestry resources, to fund rural electrification projects, and to finance the retrofitting of Canadian-made locomotives. Some of these projects will be financed jointly by CIDA and the Export Development Corporation (EDC). This program should help to stimulate the overall development of Cameroon.
- a \$10 million credit will result in the sale of Canadian equipment and basic commodities.

In Zaire, a multi-sector line of credit will help reduce the country's balance of payments, support structural adjustment programs undertaken by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, assist in the industrial sector's recovery, and build up a counterpart fund to finance community development projects.

A micro-project program in Rwanda was initiated this year to help local communities define, finance and manage their own development projects. This initiative is in keeping with the Government of Rwanda's decentralization and rural development policies. The program will finance community projects such as the construction of small rural infrastructures, water supply systems, desert agricultural tracts, community buildings and small- and medium-sized businesses.

Burkina Faso is also the recipient of a \$15 million multi-purpose line of credit and a \$10 million land management program. The line of credit will enable public and private sector enterprises to procure Canadian goods and services. The revenues thus generated will be used to build up a counterpart fund to finance community activities. A project to develop a "rural commons" is being implemented in the province of Nahouri, in the southern part of the country bordering Ghana. The project is the first phase of a long-term program and is aimed at the better use of local resources. Based on community participation, the project will coordinate activities relating to market gardening, the production of fodder crops, irrigation and animal husbandry with a view to combatting desertification. An important aspect of the project is to promote the processing and marketing of local products.

Examples of achievements

The following description provides an indication of some of the progress achieved during the year in CIDA's main activity sectors.

Agriculture, fisheries and forestry

Africa is the only region in the world where food production per capita has failed to keep up with the rate of population growth over the past 20 years. In fact, the African population has been expanding by 3.2 per cent a year, while total food production was rising by only 1.8 per cent. Africa's incapacity to feed itself is one of the biggest paradoxes in the Third World and helps to explain why almost one in every four Africans suffers from malnutrition.

While responding to immediate food aid needs, Canada continues to support the search for long-term solutions that will increase the productivity of African economies and reduce their dependence on outside aid. The Agency programs therefore focus on establishing food strategies, promoting agro-industry activities, supporting agricultural research and extension programs, crop protection and environmental conservation.

A total of \$20.7 million was allocated to hundreds of agricultural projects during the year. In the Kaarta region of Mali, for example, a rural integrated development project saw food production increase to 95,000 tonnes of cereals. Not only were the needs of the villagers met, but there was a marketable surplus of 25,000 tonnes.

In Niger, CIDA is financing the construction of a 2,100 metre canal at Mamouri as part of an agricultural development program in the region of Diffa. The project will enable 7,000 hectares of land to be irrigated. As part of a vegetation protection project, 5,000 rural dwellers belonging to village teams and nearly 100 agricultural extension workers were trained in the use of chemical processing equipment. Some 1,900 villagers and 70 extension workers also received training in mechanics.

In Algeria, CIDA is supporting a government initiative to improve techniques in seed potato production. The project includes the provision of specialized equipment, a technical training program, the creation of a seedling production unit, and the production of potato varieties suited to local conditions.

CIDA is also financing several projects which focus on finding better production methods, improving crop yields and diffusing new agricultural techniques. CIDA is supporting extension projects in Zaire and in the Sahel, and farmer associations and cooperatives in Rwanda and Zaire. Micro-projects designed to improve the quality of life of rural populations are under way in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Rwanda and Zaire.

Crop protection projects are being undertaken in Cameroon and in three Sahelian countries — Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso.

CIDA contributed \$14.5 million in 1986-87 to projects designed to improve forestry resource management and conservation in Francophone Africa as the continent is facing a serious deforestation crisis. Almost 1.3 million hectares of dense forests have been destroyed over the last five years and 2.3 million hectares of open forests are cleared each year. More than 60 per cent of all forests destroyed throughout the world in recent years were in Africa, which clearly indicates the need for immediate action to halt desertification.

In Cameroon, a project to provide institutional support involves a forestry inventory and development program, the training of more than 300 workers, and the financing of harvesting equipment.

In Rwanda, a forestry project includes both the training of senior forestry managers and the provision of Canadian technical assistance in forestry development and resource management.

In an attempt to halt the process of desertification in Senegal, CIDA is supporting a rural forestry project in Kolda. The objective of the project is to make rural populations more aware of the need to protect and manage the region's resources. A dune stabilization project in the region of Gandioulais also involves the participation of the local people. By planting a strip of trees 200 metres wide along the coast, inhabitants of the region have been able to protect their vegetable garden basins against wind erosion which continually threatened to bury the farmers' harvests.

CIDA is also contributing funds to a number of reforestation and public awareness projects. These include silviculture development projects in Rwanda, Senegal and Zaire; forestry rehabilitation projects in Burkina Faso; agro-forestry projects in Mali; and crop protection projects in Niger, Cameroon and Burkina Faso.

The traditional fisheries is another area receiving CIDA support. In Senegal, fishing is an important sector of the economy and supplies an expanding consumer market. In recent years, CIDA has financed major marketing and distribution projects for small-scale fishing, fisheries protection and coastal surveillance programs and the implementation of a master plan for the development of this sector. During his trip to Senegal, Prime Minister Mulroney announced an additional \$15 million program to improve traditional fishing methods and fish processing and marketing techniques. Particular emphasis will be placed on women, who play a crucial role in this sector.

Energy

Projects in this sector have mainly focused on the generation and transmission of electricity to rural areas and the development of renewable energy. In total, more than \$20 million has been allocated to energy projects in Burkina Faso, Guinea, Cameroon, Côte-d'Ivoire, Mali and Senegal.

In Côte-d'Ivoire, Canada is assisting in the preparation and adoption of a national energy plan to ensure the development of rational energy policies based on the optimum use of the country's water, forestry and gas resources. The project also includes the training of qualified staff.

In addition, CIDA is funding a solar energy development program in countries of the Sahel. Ten telecommunication towers have already been converted to this source of energy.

Transportation and communications

CIDA provided approximately \$45 million to the development of the transportation sector in Francophone Africa in 1986-87. Projects include: road

systems in Burkina Faso, Cameroon and Niger; railway systems in Mali, Senegal and Côte-d'Ivoire; and air transport systems in Rwanda. In Niger, a landlocked country, CIDA has supported the Djariri-Diffa road development project for several years. The construction of this 147-km-long road is progressing rapidly. More than 90 km have been widened, reinforced and asphalted. Only the last section remains to be completed and work is progressing according to schedule.

A \$16 million CIDA contribution will enable the *Régie des chemins de fer du Sénégal* to modernize the company's rolling stock by procuring four Canadian-made locomotives and 100 railway cars. Eight other locomotives have been supplied to the *Régie des chemins de fer du Mali*.

CIDA contributed more than \$13 million to support communications development in Francophone Africa during the 1986-87 fiscal year. Canadian assistance to national telecommunications services, particularly in the area of training, has enabled the PANAFTTEL system to exceed the standards established by the International Telecommunications Union for this region. Canadian financial assistance has also enabled 20 secondary regions to have access to telephone service, and has ensured a telex service between the capitals of Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Senegal.

Environment and public health

CIDA contributed \$15.4 million in 1986-87 to projects designed to improve the quality of life of the people of Francophone Africa. Most of these projects provided rural communities with access to potable water and with instruction on better sanitation practices. Water management is a prerequisite for agricultural development, the halt of desertification and the improvement of living conditions in Africa.

In Niger, CIDA and a Canadian NGO undertook a project to drill 250 water holes in the rural areas of Maradi and Zinder and to dig five cement wells in the district of Diffa. In Mali, CIDA financed the digging of 36 boreholes and 11 wells as part of a rural integrated development project in the Kaarta region. In the Dogon area of Mali, Canada assisted in the drilling of approximately 40 water holes. Other potable water supply projects in rural areas are under way in Morocco, Rwanda and Zaire.

In Togo, a village water supply program was completed during the year, improving the well-being of some 65,000 rural people. It involved the digging of 200 wells and the development of four alternative sources of water catchment. The project budget was divided equally between two major activities — water resources and a social and hygienic program that involved helping local people become aware of the problems and training them in basic public health practices. The latter program has greatly increased local participation in the project and has improved hygienic conditions and practices. CIDA is also funding nutrition and public health programs in Tunisia, Côte-d'Ivoire and Zaire.

Human resource development

Human resource development is one of CIDA's main priorities in Francophone Africa.

Despite significant progress made in the field of education, the situation remains unsatisfactory in a number of countries. The illiteracy rate remains very high, human resources are not well developed and the necessary educational material is lacking. Budgetary constraints and a lack of infrastructure are major obstacles to Africa's drive to equip itself with the tools needed to achieve sustained socio-economic development.

CIDA supports human resource development by funding post-secondary, professional and technical fellowships and by supporting basic education projects. The Agency has allocated \$20.9 million to various educational, literacy and training projects.

In Senegal, 119 trainees benefitted from training programs in Canada or in another country as part of a multi-year scholarship program. The second phase of this project places greater emphasis on technical training. As well, a larger number of scholarships will be made available to women and to the private sector. Other multi-year scholarship programs are under way in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Guinea, Mali and Niger. CIDA is also supporting primary and secondary education in Burkina Faso, and university education in Cameroon, Rwanda, Mali and Senegal. Other types of training, such as that given in cooperative and professional development programs, are being carried out in Côte-d'Ivoire, Guinea, Zaire, Senegal and in countries of the Sahel region.

Some 1,246 students and trainees benefitted from scholarships and professional development courses in their own countries, in Canada or in another country. At the same time, some 657 Canadian specialists and teachers were assigned to projects in a number of Francophone African countries.

Finally, CIDA has continued to focus its efforts on integrating women in the development process. The needs of African women are often ignored, even though women in this continent perform two-thirds of all traditional agricultural tasks. Their responsibilities include the gathering of fuelwood and water, the well-being of their families and the education of their children. Often, they also work at the market, buying and selling produce. Despite their tremendous workload, African women are often the victims of prejudices and ancestral traditions which prevent their full participation in the planning and implementation of development projects.

One of CIDA's priorities is the increased participation of women in all its cooperation projects. In 1984, the Agency adopted a series of measures designed to ensure that women are both the agents and beneficiaries of Canada's assistance program. A general plan of action was first developed, then, during the current fiscal year, a five-year action plan was presented to Parliament. One of the plan's objectives is to provide greater support for initiatives undertaken by women. In addition, each project proposal must now include an analysis of the impact it will have on improving the conditions of women.

CIDA's commitment to women and their concerns has resulted in the financing of a number of activities. For example, Canada is involved in a program which provides leadership training centres for rural women in Mali. This program is designed to increase the ability of rural women to organize and to make more efficient use of their resources. Areas of training include agricultural production and small animal husbandry, appropriate techniques, health and nutrition, maternal and infant health care, family planning and functional literacy.

CIDA is also continuing to provide support to a number of training projects for women in all African countries, either through micro-project programs, rural integrated development projects or through mission-administered funds. With respect to food aid, CIDA supplied more than 156,000 tonnes of wheat, 1,400 tonnes of milk powder, 828 tonnes of fish, and 713 tonnes of rapeseed oil to five Francophone African countries. In total, CIDA contributed \$18 million to food security in the following countries: Tunisia (\$5 M), Senegal (\$4.9 M), Zaire (\$4.2 M), Mali (\$2.4 M) and Rwanda (\$1.9 M).

Disbursements by sector	\$M
Agriculture	20.7
Fisheries	1.6
Forestry	14.5
Energy	21.0
Transport	45.2
Communications	13.1
Social (including health and nutrition, population and human settlements, water and sanitation)	15.4
Education and human resource development	20.9
Economic and financial support	22.5
Industrial and institutional support	12.4
Food aid	18.9

Statistical outputs: A sampling

Number of projects completed (including mission-administered funds)	over 110
Number of projects under way	over 330
Number of contracts for more than \$5 million concluded with Canadian organizations	23 worth \$58.2 million
Number of hectares developed	over 7,000
Number of boreholes or wells dug	over 500
Number of locomotives supplied	12
Number of railway cars supplied	over 100
Number of tonnes of food supplied	approximately 160,000 tonnes
Trainees supported	355
Students supported	891
Technical cooperation personnel supported	657



A project to reestablish and expand cocoa plantations in Dominica. (CIDA photo: Dilip Mehta)



In the Commonwealth Caribbean, CIDA has a project under way to modernize 22 airports and improve security conditions. (CIDA photo: David Barbour, Jamaica)



Agricultural research laboratory in St. Lucia. (CIDA photo: Dilip Mehta)



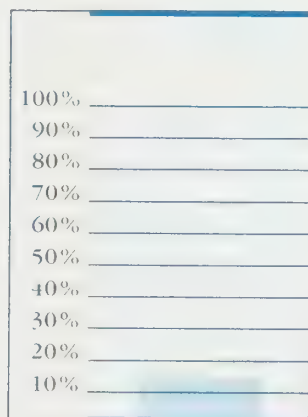
For communities surrounding large cities, the supply of potable water is often a serious problem. (CIDA photo: Ellen Tolmie, Colombia)



Hydro power plant in Costa Rica. (CIDA photo: Patricio Baeza)



38 Many CIDA projects are designed to obtain incomes for women. (CIDA photo: Patricio Baeza, Honduras)



Total net
government-to-
government
assistance to the
Americas
\$153.03 million
15.8%



Total net
government-to-
government
assistance
\$967.02 million

Americas

The geographic region of the Americas comprises some 40 countries in Central America, South America and the Caribbean, all in varying stages of economic and social development. In addition to solving their developmental problems, these countries must also cope with severe structural constraints at the regional and sub-regional level: slow and uneven economic growth, increasing indebtedness, growing population needs, environmental deterioration and the world's fastest rate of urbanization. A limited human resource base in all areas further hinders progress.

The Americas is, above all, a region of sharp contrasts and profound differences. Countries differ according to size, level of economic and social development, language and culture. Brazil, for instance, covers 41 per cent of the region's land mass, accounts for 35 per cent of the population and more than 33 per cent of the entire GDP. At the other end of the spectrum are the small islands of the Caribbean, with populations of less than 100,000 inhabitants. These

highly vulnerable micro-economies must overcome infrastructural constraints common to small islands, and must also deal with a narrow resource base, limited domestic earnings and the absence of the infrastructure crucial for development.

Canada's development assistance program in the region takes into account the diversity of individual country needs, regional interests and Canadian capacity and resources. Canada provides assistance to 34 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. In six core countries, CIDA has a multi-year cooperation program; in the others, the Agency provides varied financial, institutional and technical support for local development projects.

In 1986-87, the net disbursements of the Americas totalled \$153 million, including government-to-government food aid. Sectoral priorities during the year focused on support for the

development of a national economic infrastructure; on new initiatives designed to increase agricultural production and to protect and manage in a sustainable way the forest and fishery resources; and on social and human resource development.

Contributions to core countries during the year were as follows: Jamaica — \$28.29 M, Leeward and Windward Islands — \$24.76 M, Peru — \$22.46 M, Haiti — \$10.41 M, Colombia — \$8.71 M, Guyana — \$3.43 M, Honduras — \$1.78 M. Other countries that received substantial bilateral assistance include: El Salvador — \$6.46 M, Bolivia — \$6.17 M, Costa Rica — \$4.81 M and Brazil — \$3.69 M. CIDA also funded regional programs in various sectors. During the last fiscal year, more than 65 projects worth \$80 million were completed, 250 were under way and 53 new projects totalling \$111 million were approved. The following are but a few examples of these initiatives:

Projects completed in 1986-87

In Honduras, with CARE Canada acting as the executing agency, CIDA financed the construction of 180 potable water systems, supported watershed conservation and reforestation practices and provided training in health and education to rural communities. Over 90,000 people benefited from this project.

In Colombia, through the Rio Lebrija Project, CIDA provided technical expertise to a regional corporation with a mandate to conserve the region's natural resources. The objective was to reclaim and preserve critical environmental areas, thus contributing to the improvement of the standard of living of more than 650,000 inhabitants.

Economic Development Indicators

Core Countries in the Americas*
Receiving Canadian
Development Assistance

(ranked from lowest to highest in income)

	GNP per capita \$U.S.		GNP per capita, Average annual growth (%)	Average index of food production per capita (1979-81 = 100)	External public debt services as percentage of exports	
	1983	1985	1965-1985	1983-85	1970	1985
Haiti	300	310	.7	104	7.7	5.8
Guyana	520	500	-.2	..	..	3.6
Honduras	670	720	.4	104	3.1	17.6
Jamaica	1,300	940	-.7	109	2.8	36.5
Peru	1,040	1,010	.2	111	11.6	7.9
Colombia	1,430	1,320	2.9	103	12.0	29.2

.. Information not available

* The Leeward and Windward Islands are also classified as a core country. However, because of fragmentary data, they are not included in the table.

Source: *World Development Report 1987*, published by the World Bank.

In the Leeward and Windward Islands, the emphasis was on upgrading the port facilities of Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Kitts. The project involved technical assistance in cargo handling operations, port management and equipment maintenance. It also provided for cargo handling equipment in all the ports. Specialized sugar-handling equipment was designed for St. Kitts. In Jamaica, a CIDA-financed program involved the printing and distribution of textbooks to some 785 schools. More than one tonne of newsprint, supplied by Canada, was used to publish some 8.3 million books and manuals for the benefit of 800 teachers and 35,000 students.

Throughout the Caribbean, a curriculum for five major courses was developed for 73 schools in 15 territories.

Overall, 34 teachers were trained as specialists, while another 300 educators received technical training and expertise in appropriate fields.

Projects under way

In Costa Rica, Canada is involved in a rural housing project. Through the previous sale of Canadian fertilizers, a counterpart fund was established which now finances the construction of rural housing at low interest. As of April 1, 1987, the program had approved funding for nearly 1,300 houses for cooperative members throughout the country. Another 1,000 houses are expected to be approved this year.

Social Development Indicators

Core Countries in the Americas*
Receiving Canadian
Development Assistance

(ranked from lowest to highest in income)

	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Infant mortality rate (aged 0-1) per 1,000 live births		Adult literacy rate (%) men/women		Number of females enrolled in primary school as percentage of age group	
	1960	1985	1965	1985	1970	1980-85	1965	1984
Haiti	44	54	158	123	26/17	40/35	44	72
Guyana	61	65	70	43	94/89	97/95	106**	99
Honduras	46	62	128	76	55/50	61/58	79	101**
Jamaica	64	73	49	20	96/97	..	106**	107**
Peru	47	59	131	94	81/60	91/78	90	112**
Colombia	53	65	96	48	79/76	89/87	86	119**

.. Information not available

* The Leeward and Windward Islands are also classified as a core country. However, because of fragmentary data, they are not included in the table.

** Figures can exceed 100% because pupils above or below the official primary school age, generally 6 to 11 years, are included in the calculation.

Sources: *World Development Report 1987*, published by the World Bank.
State of the World's Children 1987, published by UNICEF.

In Colombia, with the assistance of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, CIDA is providing support to the self-help housing movement "Construyamos" (We build). This social organization also sells materials at wholesale prices to over 200 low-income communities in the Andean region. In the Leeward and Windward Islands, CIDA provides assistance to both the private and public sectors in improving professional, administrative and technical capacities in the key areas of agriculture, industry and tourism. Some 360 long-term training awards are being offered to students of nine recipient countries, while another 5,000 participants will receive short-term training courses.

In El Salvador, since April 1986, CIDA has provided \$8 million worth of fertilizer which has been sold to small farmers at local market prices. The local funds generated have been deposited in a special fund, which is being used to finance local NGO projects to assist the poorest and the displaced in such areas as health, education, shelter, micro-businesses, fisheries and agriculture.

Peru suffers from a widening food gap as agricultural production steadily falls behind domestic consumption. The country must import 90 per cent of its wheat, 55 per cent of its edible oil and 40 per cent of its maize requirements. Over the last decade, Canada has provided Peru with \$17.3 million in emergency and non-emergency food aid. During the last three years, the revenues generated through the sale of food aid commodities have been used to finance rural development projects aimed at improving the living standards of low-income groups. Over 300 projects have been launched in all 21 departments and some 13,000 farmers and associations have benefited from this initiative.

In Haiti, CIDA finances two major rural development projects: one at Saint-Michel de l'Attalaye, the other in the Carice and Mont Organisé region. Both support community development projects that increase local self-reliance.

Projects approved or in the planning stage

Some 53 new projects worth over \$110 million were approved this fiscal year. Here is a brief list of some of them:

In Antigua, a CIDA project will provide institutional and technical assistance to the Fisheries Department, as well as upgrading the processing facilities and expanding the catch in a sustainable way. In Montserrat, a Canadian contribution aims at expanding agricultural production while protecting the resource base. Components include fruit tree production, pasture development, marketing and training. In St. Lucia, CIDA is assisting the government in its efforts to implement a forest management and conservation strategy. CIDA will assist local authorities with the water treatment plan and sewage system in Belize and Antigua, and help improve the operations of the Dominican Water Authority. Extensive training is an important component of all these projects. In the Leeward and Windward Islands, CIDA will supply newsprint and technical assistance for the production of low-cost primary school textbooks, while in Costa Rica, Canada is funding a scholarship program for technical and vocational training in agriculture.

Examples of achievements

The following is a description of some of the progress made during the year in CIDA's main sectors of activity:

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

Overall, CIDA spent some \$38 million on these activities in 1986-87. In Jamaica, a CIDA contribution is providing fertilizers to local farmers, with proceeds from the sale of the fertilizer being used to finance community activities. In Haiti, Canada funds a maize and seed project designed to improve agricultural production and the incomes of small farmers. In Dominica, the second phase of an integrated project to rehabilitate and expand coconut areas and to provide small farmers with fertilizers and modern training is under way. In Grenada, a Canadian contribution is enlarging and rehabilitating cocoa-growing areas, thus helping small farmers to increase their income.

In Peru, with IDRC acting as the executing agency, CIDA is funding an integrated project designed to develop and expand crop and animal production in seven rural communities in the Andes. In the Cajamarca area, the emphasis is on technical and financial assistance in water supply and irrigation systems, aquaculture, reforestation, community health and literacy programs. In Brazil, CIDA has been supporting a zero tillage project involving collaborative research and experiments, as well as technical transfer and training in related areas. Funding is also provided for training in dairy cattle nutrition and genetics in poultry processing and in meat inspection and grading.

Fishing accounts for a substantial portion of employment and export revenues throughout the region, especially in the Commonwealth Caribbean islands. Fish is also a staple of the local diet, constituting the principal and most economical source of animal protein. However, major infrastructural and technical problems plague the development of this sector. CIDA's fisheries program has been responsive to the requirements and needs of the countries, focusing on

the underprivileged groups within. In Guyana, CIDA is providing the equipment, procurement services and technical advice and training required to upgrade local fish facilities.

In St. Lucia, CIDA has financed the construction of a modern fish processing plant which now enables 1,700 fishermen to freeze up to 2,250 kg of fish each day and to store up to 50,000 kg of frozen fish. The project's second phase includes improved facilities at fish landing sites. In Brazil, CIDA is supporting the development of aquaculture technology, with a view to increasing fish production and the consumption of protein. CIDA has invested over \$9 million in forest management or rehabilitation projects. In St. Vincent and the Grenadines, a major forest development project includes the development of policy, legislation and programs to protect and manage the island's forestry resources. In Haiti, assistance is being provided to the Marmelade Cooperative for a reforestation program to rehabilitate 180 hectares of land, thereby helping to ensure soil conservation and increase small-scale farmers' incomes. In St. Lucia, CIDA is working with the government to implement a forest management and conservation strategy. In Guyana, a sawmill improvement project enables local Guyanese sawmillers to buy Canadian equipment; technical and professional training is also provided. In Honduras, CIDA is supporting the management of hardwood forests and the protection of fragile ecosystems.

Transportation and communications

CIDA provided \$18.19 million during 1986-87 to the development and improvement of the transportation sector in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Regional problems were the focus of four major initiatives. Three of them focused on upgrading airport facilities, tightening security measures and improving air traffic controller skills in more than

13 Caribbean countries. A modern and efficient transportation system is considered vital to the future economic growth of these islands. Canada is also supporting a marine training program for Caribbean students.

At the national level, CIDA funded several initiatives aimed at improving basic infrastructural facilities. For example, in Antigua and Barbuda, and in Grenada, cargo handling equipment and technical assistance is being provided.

In Dominica, CIDA is supporting a two-year maintenance project on the island's major northern road which will help move agricultural produce to rural remote areas. In Jamaica, some 15 bridges on key highways are being rebuilt.

In Peru, phase two of a teledetection project will improve local technological capabilities in the natural resources inventory, monitoring and evaluation. In Brazil, the emphasis is on an extensive training course and the provision of equipment for the development of telecommunications technology. In Grenada, CIDA is assisting in the design and installation of a modern telephone system.

Energy

CIDA spent \$13.5 million on the energy sector in 1986-87 to help reduce the region's dependency on oil imports. In St. Vincent and the Grenadines, CIDA is contributing to the Cumberland hydro project, a multilateral initiative to build three mini-hydro plants. CIDA's contribution includes transmission equipment and material as well as institutional and professional services. In Jamaica, CIDA is involved in a similar hydro project, though smaller, on the Morant River.

In Haiti, Canada supports four major initiatives: an electrification project designed to meet the growing needs of Port-au-Prince and the surrounding areas; another project to provide the country with an emergency back-up system; a national

master plan for rural and village electrification; and assistance to *Electricité d'Haiti* to operate and maintain its most important power station.

In Barbados, a CIDA project provides for the construction of a natural gas pipeline; gas compressors and associated technical assistance are also being provided. In Nicaragua, Canada is supplying electrical and mechanical equipment for a geo-thermal power station.

Environment, population and human health

In addition to the \$9 million invested in forest management and conservation programs, disbursements of \$19 million were made to projects that improve the quality of life in rural and urban areas. More than two-thirds of the initiatives approved during the fiscal year included provision for safe water and sanitation services. In Nicaragua, Canada is supplying water systems to rural communities; while in Peru, financial and technical assistance is being provided to shanty town dwellers in Lima and to seven villages in the Andes. In Belize, 10,000 inhabitants now enjoy safe access to potable water and to a sewage system. In Grenada, a CIDA project is restoring a 350-metre outfall sewer and related facilities at St. Georges, which will help reduce the impact of untreated sewage at the shore line. In St. Kitts and Nevis, the emphasis is on the construction of two water treatment plants that will benefit 16,000 people as well as the tourist industry.

Over \$5 million was allocated to health, nutrition, population and human settlements projects during the year. In Colombia, CIDA provides for better health conditions for the underprivileged by funding several initiatives in family and rural development. Financial, technical and professional assistance to the nursing profession is also being provided.

Most of CIDA's rural development projects throughout the region include training in community health and nutrition.

Education and human resource development

Human resource development is an essential element of most CIDA projects, in keeping with Canada's policy that people should be emphasized as being both the means and the end of development. Greater emphasis was given to the full participation of women, through community-sponsored projects in health, nutrition, rural water supply, and education and training.

CIDA allocated \$16.9 million in 1986-87 for various educational, professional and technical activities. Some 496 students and 1,973 trainees were awarded fellowships and over 385 experts were assigned to work on cooperation projects in the region.

In the Leeward and Windward Islands, Canada provides a training award program for local students who wish to specialize in subjects related to priority development sectors. In Haiti, CIDA supports the Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine in its efforts to increase the productivity of small-scale farmers. Canada also provides assistance to the Vocational Training Centre of Haiti and assists the government and UNICEF in their literacy program.

In Peru, CIDA provides technical and professional assistance to the Technological Institute of Tarapoto, an important vocational college in the high jungle. In Brazil, Canadians are assisting local scientists in agroclimatology, in space technology and in computerized fiscal audit. In Colombia, CIDA supports a program which aims at improving traditional farm systems and providing crop experimentation.

In Central America, CIDA funds the initiatives of CELADE, a UN organization specializing in demography and serving all of Latin America and the Caribbean. The Agency also supports the Central American Institute of Public Administration in its efforts to upgrade its activities and to increase its professional skills.

Disbursements by sector	\$M
Agriculture	26.5
Fisheries	2.5
Forestry	9.3
Energy	13.5
Transport	18.2
Communications	5.4
Social (including health and nutrition, population and human settlements, water and sanitation)	18.7
Education and human resource development	16.9
Economic and financial support	13.2
Industrial and institutional support	6.3
Food aid	26.8
Other	1.6

Statistical outputs: A sampling

Natural gas pipeline installed	19 km
People benefitting from the construction of sewage and potable water systems	31,270
Fertilizer provided	52,000 tonnes
Food aid provided	20,000 tonnes
Oil drilling equipment provided	\$6 million
Trainees supported	1,973
Students supported	496
Technical cooperation personnel supported	385



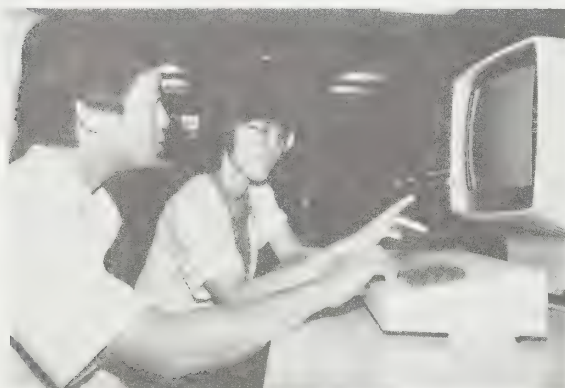
In Indonesia, CIDA is assisting the government to manage and assess the impact of national and regional development on the environment, which has suffered serious degradation from rapid growth and resource exploitation. (CIDA photo: Pat Morrow, Indonesia)



CIDA is helping Pakistan address shortages in the energy sector that are a severe constraint to agricultural and industrial development. (CIDA photo: Dilip Mehta, Pakistan)



A major importer of foodgrains in the '60s and '70s, India is now virtually self-sufficient. Canadian assistance has helped India increase production in the agriculture sector. (CIDA photo: Dilip Mehta)



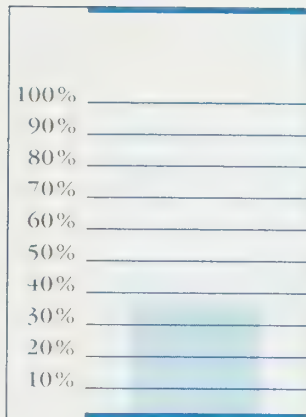
Human and institutional development is an area of concentration for CIDA's Thailand program. (CIDA photo: David Barbour)



Spreading potash fertilizer. Canada provided \$10 million of potash fertilizer as balance-of-payments support to the Philippines in 1986-87. (Photo: Philippine Development Assistance Programme, Barry Brooks)



In Bangladesh, raising rural incomes and improving the living standards of women are a focus of CIDA activities. (CIDA photo: David Barbour)



Total net
government-to-
government
assistance to
Asia
\$378.42 million
39.1%



Total net
government-to-
government
assistance
\$967.02 million

Asia

Rice paddies...micro-

chips...refugees...the Bombay and Hong Kong Stock Exchanges...images of Asia today. The world's largest continent displays every extreme. It boasts many cultures, religions and political systems. Economically, the poorest of the poor still live beside the highest levels of technological advancement of industrialized nations.

Asia's countries cannot be viewed as a single unit. Reflecting different environments and challenges, they are at various stages of economic and social development. Per capita income ranges from U.S. \$193 in Bangladesh to U.S. \$6,900 in Singapore and U.S. \$13,965 in Japan. And although 90 per cent of the world's absolute poor live within Asia, the members of ASEAN* have had the world's highest regional growth rate in recent years.

Such contrasts, along with staggering population totals, make Asia the foremost global development challenge. It is home to more than half the human race. Development responses not only must meet basic human needs, they must also be tailored to the sophisticated demands of the more prosperous nations.

Mass poverty is the overwhelming obstacle to development in Asia. In 20 developing countries, 600 million people die too young — because of preventable diseases (such as dysentery, measles, malaria), inadequate shelter, contaminated water, abysmally low incomes, poor nutrition and infant mortality rates as high as 25 per cent. Population pressures, environmental degradation, food shortages and unfavorable climate are interrelated factors that further compound the problem.

Despite the overwhelming poverty in much of Asia, many nations have made astounding economic and social advances. For example...self-sufficiency in

* Association of Southeast Asian Nations: Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

food production — which seemed impossible a dozen years ago — has been achieved or is being approached in Bangladesh, Brunei, China, India, Malaysia, Pakistan and Thailand. The six ASEAN member nations are in varying stages of advanced industrial and technological development. India has become one of the world's top ten industrial nations. The Philippines now graduates twice as many people from university as does Canada. By the year 2000, it is estimated that four billion Asians (or two-thirds of the world's population) will produce half of the world's goods and services from an industrial base more diversified than that of Europe and North America combined. So Asia, home to most of the world's people, is a contrast of poverty and progress.

The fact that Asia is both weak and strong, in economic terms, requires a dualistic approach to development cooperation. While the traditional pattern is still appropriate for development assistance to the poor in Asian countries, a broader trade and investment partnership is being developed

between Canada and most of the emerging industrial Asian nations. Investment, trade, joint ventures and the transfer of technology are all part of this dual approach to the economies of Asia. The benefits are clearly mutual — in other words, if a Canadian firm develops strong trading relationships in the developing world, both sides benefit.

Canada's relationship with Asia is longstanding and involves many aspects of developmental, political and economic interests: over three decades of support for Asia's development programs, shared concern for the world's political and economic stability, and a growing appreciation of Asia's new trade opportunities. Canada's trade with Asia in value terms already exceeds that with Europe.

There are some 20 developing countries in Asia, chiefly in the Indian sub-continent and Southeast Asia. Canada provides assistance to 15 of them, although efforts are focused on nine:

Economic Development Indicators

Core Countries in Asia
Receiving Canadian
Development Assistance

(ranked from lowest to highest in income)

	GNP per capita \$U.S.		GNP per capita, Average annual growth (%)	Average index of food production per capita (1979-81 = 100)	External public debt services as percentage of exports	
	1983	1985	1965-1985	1983-85	1970	1985
Bangladesh	130	150	.4	110	11.4	10.9
Nepal	160	160	.1	106	..	4.0
India	260	270	1.7	120	23.7	9.3
China	300	310	4.8	125	..	..
Sri Lanka	330	380	2.9	98	10.8	13.9
Pakistan	390	380	2.6	114	23.4	29.5
Indonesia	560	530	4.8	117	..	19.9
Thailand	820	800	4.0	119	3.4	14.7

.. Information not available

Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

The Asia program is CIDA's largest, amounting to \$410 million in fiscal year 1986-87, concentrated on agriculture and rural development, the generation, transmission and conservation of energy, human resource development, and, in some countries, transportation and telecommunications. During the year, there were 344 projects valued at over \$3 billion under way (excluding food aid and small projects administered by Canadian embassies and High Commissions). A total of 166 projects valued at \$912 million were approved, with another 50 projects worth over \$220 million completed.

One of the poorest and most densely populated countries in the world, Bangladesh has 100 million people in an area less than twice the size of New Brunswick. The country is experiencing growing problems in rural areas, where most of the people live. Impoverishment, unemployment and landlessness are increasing and nutrition levels are dropping. Population pressures are forcing more and more Bangladeshis to migrate to the silt-created islands in the Bay of Bengal, which sit directly in the vulnerable cyclone corridor.

With annual disbursements of over \$100 million (\$124.1 million in 1986-87,*) including \$51.3 million in food aid), the Bangladesh program is CIDA's

*Country program disbursements are for 1986-87 fiscal year throughout.

Social Development Indicators

Core Countries in Asia
Receiving Canadian
Development Assistance

(ranked from lowest to highest in income)

	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Infant mortality rate (aged 0-1) per 1,000 live births		Adult literacy rate (%) men/women		Number of females enrolled in primary school as percentage of age group	
	1960	1985	1965	1985	1970	1980-85	1965	1984
Bangladesh	37	51	153	123	36/12	43/22	31	55
Nepal	38	47	184	133	23/3	39/12	4	27
India	43	56	151	89	47/20	57/29	57	73
China	41	69	90	35	..	82/56	..	107*
Sri Lanka	62	70	63	36	85/69	91/83	86	101*
Pakistan	43	51	149	115	30/11	40/19	20	29
Indonesia	41	55	138	96	66/42	83/65	65	116*
Thailand	52	64	88	43	86/72	94/58	74	97

.. Information not available

* Figures can exceed 100% because pupils above or below the official primary school age, generally 6 to 11 years, are included in the calculation.

Sources: *World Development Report 1987*, published by the World Bank.
State of the World's Children 1987, published by UNICEF.

largest. Bilateral efforts focus on short-term problems such as food gaps and balance-of-payments deficits, while also addressing fundamental long-term concerns such as population control, job creation and the role of women in the development process. The priority sectors are agriculture, including rural development and water supply, energy, transportation (particularly railways) and population. Emphasis is placed on the rural poor and improving living conditions at the village level. For example, of the 23 projects approved during the year one was to increase the production of winter crops (oilseeds, pulses and potatoes) for small farmers. Some \$1 million will be provided over two years to develop infrastructure for agricultural extension services and credit, including a crop education program, a tubewell supply program, and crop field trials. Another \$6 million in potash fertilizer was also provided.

The rural community is also the focus of an ongoing project to help raise rural incomes and improve living standards. CIDA is providing \$5.35 million over five years to the Bangladeshi NGO Comilla Proshika to help the rural poor become more self-sufficient in implementing economically viable projects. The funds are supporting 13 existing area development centres, which are coordinating group formation and training, providing credit to rural groups, recruiting women staff members and organizing up to 1,500 rural women's groups.

Agriculture is the cornerstone of Bangladesh's economy. Canadian food aid is helping meet production shortfalls by building up publicly held grain stocks, supporting the ration system, the vulnerable group feeding program and food-for-work projects. The food aid also provides the flexibility to focus on coherent long-term policies rather than react to short-term crises.

China has made great progress in recent years, achieving food self-sufficiency, establishing an industrial base and satisfying the basic human needs of its people. But a lack of relevant modern technology

and a trained labor force are hindering its modernization program. The demand for competent managers to cope with the rapid industrial and commercial expansion has led to severe personnel shortages. CIDA is helping China overcome its human resource constraints. The program (\$27.1 million) objective is to transfer technology by assisting China to develop its human resources in key development areas — currently agriculture, forestry, energy, transportation and telecommunications, and human resource development, especially by building up human and institutional contacts between Canadians and Chinese. Equipment and material assistance is provided only where it is essential to support other activities: for example, as part of a technical assistance project to improve China's domestic satellite communications system.

Much of CIDA's technical assistance is delivered through linkages between Canadian universities, colleges and professional associations and their Chinese counterparts, although the Canadian private sector is increasingly a partner in the program. Completed during the year was a first-phase \$2.5 million English and French language-training program for Chinese students who will study in Canada so as to maximize the benefits of their Canadian training. Recently approved was a \$14.8 million project to strengthen the capacities of Chinese universities and teaching hospitals by developing cooperative linkages with counterpart Canadian institutions. Other new projects in this area include \$21.6 million to help train over 400 personnel to manage development projects, and \$27.5 million to expand the management training capability of eight universities and help cope with shortages of business management programs.

In the energy sector, work is continuing on the prefeasibility study of the Three Gorges dam on the Yangtze River, a megaproject which would be the world's largest hydroelectrical complex if pursued. An additional \$1.4 million has been provided to expand the study to consider the implications of a higher dam at the site. In

agriculture, CIDA is helping China to increase and diversify its supply of agricultural products by upgrading the technology and genetic potential of the Harbin Cattle Breeding Centre (\$2.5 million).

Although India is often seen as a poor nation, it is now the tenth largest industrial power in the world. It possesses capital-intensive, large-scale industry and is one of only seven countries that has launched its own satellite. From being a major importer of foodgrains in the '60s and '70s, it is now virtually self-sufficient. To India's great credit, despite the severe drought that has struck the western regions of the country this year, the government is meeting most of its requirements from its own emergency food stocks. While India can be viewed as a development success story, it should not be forgotten that nearly half of its 765 million people still live below the poverty line and that the war on poverty in the country is far from won.

CIDA's program (\$74.7 million) takes into account this dual nature of the Indian economy. On the one hand, activities are concentrated on easing infrastructural bottlenecks that are impeding further development. Energy shortages remain a key constraint to progress in both industry and agriculture. CIDA has pumped major resources into the hydroelectric power sector in India, including the \$645 million Chamara hydroelectric project (being co-financed with the Export Development Corporation), the largest development project ever undertaken by Canada. This past year also saw the commissioning of three turbine generators in the second phase of the Idukki hydroelectric project in the south of India.

On the other hand, CIDA is channeling resources into rural areas to address the problems associated with that portion of the population living below the poverty line. Work is continuing on a \$76.7 million project to increase India's oilseeds production and farmer incomes, and to stabilize consumer prices for edible oils. The sale of Canadian canola oil in India

creates counterpart funds that are managed by the National Dairy Development Board to do the necessary agricultural extension work to promote the development of this important crop. CIDA is also involved in several projects in the area of social forestry, including a \$44 million project in Andra Pradesh which is helping to meet the demand for increased forest resources for fuelwood and fodder. In the area of basic health, CIDA is a major contributor to an immunization program within India being implemented on Canada's behalf by UNICEF.

A major area of focus for the program is human resource development. One project focusing specifically on this area is the Professional Development Training Program which will bring selected Indian professionals in a variety of fields to Canada for short-term studies or practical attachments with Canadian colleagues.

Capitalizing on its rich natural resources (particularly oil and natural gas), Indonesia has made great strides in the last 20 years, investing considerably in rural areas, broadening its economic base and spreading development benefits throughout the country. But a variety of factors — including population pressure, substantial poverty, rudimentary health facilities, a lack of human skills and a dependence on primary exports — remain severe constraints to development. CIDA is responding to Indonesia's needs, concentrating its program (\$45.1 million) on environmental and resource management and human resource development in both the public and private sectors.

Completed during the year was a \$772,000 project in the Sulawesi region to provide financial, technical and training services, and support for the construction and maintenance of water supply systems, associated health instruction, and community-based income-generating activities in 42 villages. The project has been well received by the local people, who were involved in constructing and maintaining the system. The fact that the system was installed

and is working well is a tribute both to the commitment of the villagers and of CARE Canada, which organized the transfer of skills. A similar project covering 157 villages and 143,000 people in the region, valued at \$5.69 million and to be implemented by CARE Canada, was approved during the year. Canadian funds will cover part of the material and equipment costs, as well as training, management and administration. In addition, the Indonesian government will pay for most of the material and equipment, CARE will manage both the Canadian and Indonesian government contributions, and the communities will provide the labor to build and maintain the water and sanitation systems.

Since Indonesia has critical requirements for professional, scientific and technical staff for institutions and industry mid-management levels, CIDA has attached particular importance to strengthening the country's institutional base — universities, colleges, and other institutions. For example, a \$3.3 million project is strengthening Indonesia's institutional capacity to carry out an effective program of extension services and distance education. The project, which is promoting access to higher education for people throughout the country, provides specialized assistance from the Open University of British Columbia, including assistance for designing a student registration system, exam resource banks, staff training in course design and other areas, and graduate training for 30 mid-level managers. A \$6.9 million project was also approved to continue a major environmental program administered by Dalhousie University of Halifax. The project, which has evolved into a potential role model for donor assistance to the environment in developing countries, is helping Indonesia manage and assess the impact of national and regional development on the environment, which has suffered serious degradation from rapid growth and resource exploitation.

In other areas, 174,000 tonnes of potash fertilizer (valued at \$23.5 million) was provided to ease Indonesia's balance-of-payments problems and increase the availability of fertilizer to agricultural producers. Another \$40 million in fertilizer will be provided over three years. In addition, 92 kilometres of the Banda Aceh Meulaboh highway were constructed, with the remaining 152 kms at different stages of construction.

With few natural resources, the landlocked, mountainous country of Nepal is one of the poorest and least-developed nations in the world. The country is coming under increasing pressure from population growth, deforestation, soil erosion, and declining agricultural production. CIDA's program (\$8.4 million) is supporting Nepal's efforts to develop sustainable levels of food and energy production, train its people and reduce threats to the fragile environment.

CIDA's largest project in Nepal, Phase II of the \$19.7 million Karnali-Bheri Integrated Rural Development Project, received a boost this year by the fielding of a Canadian executing agency. The five-member team, from a consortium comprised of Kenting Earth Sciences International, Cowater International and the World University Service of Canada, is responsible for advising Nepali ministries on the planning and implementation of the dozens of small projects that make up the "K-Bird" project in the mid-west region of the country.

1987 also saw the approval of a \$4.67 million health project in the same region. There is only one doctor for every 30,000 people in Nepal (compared with one per 510 in Canada), average life expectancy is only 46 years, and the infant mortality rate is high — mainly from preventable afflictions like measles, tuberculosis, diarrhea and whooping cough. Designed to develop a health system for this rural area on the basis of needs as perceived by the communities

themselves, the project is based on the success of a recently completed CIDA project that trained medical generalists for rural health posts.

Water is one of Nepal's few exploitable resources and is an area CIDA has been involved in since 1977 with the Nepal water and energy resources development project. The project, which provides senior Canadian advisors to work with the Government of Nepal in institutionalizing its planning capability in this important sector, is now in Phase III.

The civil aviation project approved in 1979 (and valued at \$5.6 million) is nearing completion this year. To date it has provided three Twin Otter aircraft and spare parts, trained 24 pilots and maintenance instructors and provided overhaul equipment and workshops. A related project in civil aviation maintenance support should see the completion of overhauls this year to all the Twin Otters CIDA has supplied to Nepal in this and previous projects.

The impressive economic growth achieved in Pakistan over the last few years has not been matched by advances in the social sector. Improvements in this area are now a development priority of the government. CIDA's program (\$41.5 million, in addition to \$14 million in food aid for Afghan refugees) is assisting Pakistan in sustaining its long-term economic growth while aiming at a more equitable distribution of its benefits. In this regard, work is continuing on a \$3.2 million project to strengthen the capability of the Pakistan National Institute of Health to plan and implement a nation-wide immunization program. This national campaign will immunize 15 million children under five against childhood diseases. CIDA support will help develop a community-based, integrated approach to immunization promotion by training staff in communications/motivation, training and equipping mobile teams of communication specialists and providing materials.

Among the 11 projects approved during the year was \$22.7 million to provide training to women in areas considered non-traditional by Pakistani standards. The project will improve the quality and expand the capacity of the National Vocational Training System to meet the skill requirements of the industrial, agricultural and rural sectors and to draw women into wage employment. CIDA will provide equipment for five Women's Technical Training Centres and eight Rural Vocational Training Centres, and will support institution-building via expert services, fellowships and equipment for management units at federal and provincial levels.

In the energy sector, where shortages are a severe constraint to Pakistan's industrial and agricultural development, CIDA provided \$10 million worth of Canadian aluminum for the electrification of rural areas in Baluchistan, a particularly poor province. Another energy project initiated during the year will provide \$38.4 million in technical assistance and Canadian manufactured equipment to upgrade and expand the power generation and transmission systems of the Pakistani utilities.

In the agriculture sector, CIDA contributed \$30 million to alleviate the growing problems of waterlogging and salinization of soil in Pakistan through a salinity control and reclamation project at Mardan. CIDA's direct involvement in this project through the installation of a sub-surface drainage system is drawing to a close. On the other hand, CIDA is planning to extend its support for the \$17.2 million Barani agricultural research and development project, with the objective of helping farmers in barani (dryland) areas to increase their productivity.

The Philippines became a priority country for Canadian development assistance during the year, in response to the Aquino government's commitment to constructive economic and social reform. Although the Philippines is well endowed with natural resources, has a large, young and highly skilled population, and possesses soils suitable for a wide range of crops, the country has not reached its economic potential. The economy remains sluggish, over half of the 56 million people live below the poverty line, per capita income has been shrinking and income distribution is highly uneven.

CIDA's assistance program will provide \$100 million over the next five years, focusing on the immediate economic needs of the country as well as more far-reaching development plans. Specific objectives include helping the rural and urban poor to improve their living standards through balanced agricultural and industrial development, and promoting Canadian-Filipino non-governmental and private sector relationships.

During the year, eight projects valued at \$37.6 million were approved. In line with CIDA objectives, a \$4.8 million project encourages linkages between Canadian and Philippine NGOs and promotes community-based projects that will raise the living standards of the poorest groups in Philippine society.

A \$5 million project is helping the Philippines achieve its goal of universal child immunization by 1990, \$11 million is supporting agricultural diversification, agro-forestry, education and training activities directed at the landless poor on the island of Negros, and \$10 million worth of potash fertilizer was provided as balance-of-payments support. Other projects include \$900,000 to extend a small-scale fisheries development project, and \$5 million to UNICEF to provide low-income communities throughout the Philippines with improved access to health, education and income generation.

In Sri Lanka, CIDA's program (\$31.1 million, including \$12.2 million in food aid) is focused on agriculture/rural development and human resources, with special emphasis on reaching the rural poor. Completed during the year was a \$270,000 handpump testing project. Included in a joint UNDP/World Bank effort to help countries provide safe water to their people by 1990, the project was part of a field testing program in four countries on pumps that could improve the dependability and reduce the cost of rural water supply systems. The results are now being analyzed.

In other areas, CIDA provided \$6.5 million in potash fertilizer, \$3.9 million in woodpulp and \$12.2 million in wheat to help ease balance-of-payments problems.

Among ongoing projects is \$5.7 million to increase agricultural production for 115,000 small subsistence farmers, most of whom are Tamils, by rehabilitating seven existing irrigation schemes and providing water management services. In this joint World Bank/Swiss/Sri Lanka/Canada project, CIDA is providing Canadian heavy duty equipment and funding the local civil works component. A \$200,000 technical training component will transfer water management skills to senior Sri Lankan irrigation managers and engineers.

Among 19 approved projects during the year (valued at \$56.6 million) was \$4 million to establish a fund to finance development projects identified and administered by medium-sized Sri Lankan NGOs.

Thailand's development efforts have been largely successful over the past two decades, with sustained economic growth matched by significant improvements in the social sector. The country is expected to continue its transformation from a predominantly agricultural-based economy to a modern, industrial one. CIDA's program (\$22 million) focuses on energy, human and

institutional development and industrial support. Nine projects were approved during the year (valued at \$29.4 million), including \$5 million for graduate and post-graduate scholarships, \$4.7 million for a food-processing technology project, and \$5 million to increase the role of women in the economic, political and social decision-making process in Thailand. This project will support proposals developed by women's groups in Thailand concentrating on income generation and employment opportunities.

Among ongoing projects is \$4.85 million to improve the capacity at the village level to plan and undertake income generating and other development activities through people's organizations, and to improve living standards in poor rural areas of eight provinces in northeast Thailand. Managed for CIDA by the Coady Institute of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, the project is implemented by the Community Development Department of the Ministry of the Interior.

Disbursements by sector \$ M

Agriculture	49.2
Fisheries	.5
Forestry	11.1
Energy	52.3
Transport	27.7
Communications	6.8
Social (including health and nutrition, population and human settlements, water and sanitation)	18.5
Education and human resource development	25.2
Economic and financial support	47.4
Industrial and institutional support	32.9
Food aid	120.4
Other	18.0

Statistical outputs A sampling

Railway cars rehabilitated	42
Roads constructed	92 km
Fertilizer provided	275,309 tonnes (\$37.9 M)
Commodities provided (woodpulp, sulphur, copper rods, aluminum ingots)	46,976 tonnes (\$21.8 M)
Food aid provided (wheat and canola oil)	529,149 tonnes (\$120.3 M)
Feasibility studies	2
Lines of credit	5 (\$2.4 M spent on equipment and spare parts)
Trainees supported	638
Students supported	426
Technical cooperation personnel supported	1,064



A child in the Yemen Arab Republic is immunized as part of a primary health care program in which UNICEF cooperates with the government to achieve universal coverage of children. (Photo: UNICEF, Ruth Massey)



Women harvest rice in Casamance, the rice-growing region of Senegal, where rice production is increasing due to the provision of water control works and improved cultivation techniques made possible through the World Bank's soft-loan affiliate — the International Development Association. (Photo: World Bank, Ray Witlin)



Palestinian refugee families fill numerous camps in war-torn Lebanon. Facing an uncertain future, their relief, health and education needs are the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). (Photo: UNRWA, George Nehmeh)



A new pearl millet variety, developed by one of the research centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), is already in use in India, Zambia, and the Yemen Arab Republic. (Photo: CGIAR)



In Bogota, Colombia, the upgrading of road systems in an urban infrastructure program is financed partly through an Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) loan. (Photo: IDB, Carlos Conde)

Multilateral Programs

In recent years, changes have taken place in the international arena which present an enormous challenge to the global community. The changes are all-encompassing — affecting every nation, man, woman and child — and solutions can only be found through international cooperation. In economic terms, Third World debt reached U.S. \$1 trillion in 1987 and many developing countries cannot even meet their interest obligations. The increase in the number of refugees and displaced persons as a result of conflicts in the Middle East, Asia, Africa and Central America is becoming one of the most pressing social concerns. The rapid deterioration of the environment, particularly in Africa, and the disappearance of the tropical rain-forests is affecting the lives of countless people, especially the very poor. And it is estimated that the AIDS pandemic will claim the lives of tens of millions of people over the next 15 years.

In response to these challenges, two trends are emerging in the multilateral community — an effort to restructure economies and institutions, and a renewed commitment to coordination among all the elements in the development process. For example, Third World governments, in partnership with the World Bank and other multilateral development banks, are changing their domestic economic policies to provide a framework for long-term growth in a process known as “structural adjustment”. To address the short-term social costs of adjustment, the development community world-wide is working together at all program levels to provide for the needs of affected groups, including women, children and the poor. Among institutions, reorganization within the World Bank has led to a more efficient development institution; and regional development banks such as the Asian Development Bank and the Caribbean Development Bank are reviewing their future roles in the light of the changing needs of their borrowers. Efforts are also being made within the United Nations system

for increased cooperation and coordination so as to enhance its contemporary effectiveness and efficiency. And with respect to aid coordination, World Bank Consultative Groups and UNDP Roundtables bring governments, donor countries and multilateral organizations together for regular consultation on the developmental needs, priorities and financial requirements of developing countries.

Multilateral — Why?

....for reasons of....

Development

- the need for a global approach and collective action in tackling development issues in an increasingly interdependent world
- the opportunity to influence and participate actively in the formulation of the policies and programs of international and regional organizations
- the implementation of projects too extensive to be undertaken by one country or requiring the cooperation of many states
- for a Canadian presence in a broad range of developing countries, including those in which there is no significant bilateral assistance program
- to provide vast pools of development capital, far greater than the sum of Canadian contributions

Foreign Policy

- to contribute positively to world peace and security by promoting economic and social progress
- to strengthen the fabric of international cooperation

Commerce

- participation in the international financial institutions and United Nations agencies opens up for competition an annual market of over U.S. \$10 billion for Canadian companies

As a middle power, Canada uses its position as a mediator and consensus-builder in collective efforts for global solutions to these problems. More specifically, ODA funds are channeled through international financial institutions, UN agencies, the Commonwealth and La Francophonie, as well as to various research and humanitarian organizations. Through the work of CIDA's Multilateral Programs Branch and the Canadian representatives on the governing bodies of these institutions, Canadian views are promoted in policy, program and budget decisions. In 1986-87, a Canadian presence in the multilateral development institutions helped lead to concrete action on the environment, women in development (WID), policy reviews and organizational reform. Total Canadian multilateral disbursements in 1986-87 amounted to \$866.8 million, of which \$284.9 million from the Department of Finance went to the World Bank.

International Financial Institutions

In the global financial system, the multilateral development banks (MDBs), including the World Bank and the regional development banks, play an active intermediary role between the commercial banks and Third World countries. Their mutual goal is to strengthen the economies of developing nations so they may meet their financial needs increasingly from conventional sources of capital and less from development bank resources. At the centre of a debt crisis affecting both North and South, the multilateral development banks, along with the private banks, are focusing their efforts on the necessary transfer of billions of dollars to the Third World. While both the World Bank and regional development banks can play an important role in promoting growth-oriented adjustment programs, the specialty of the regional development banks, in particular, remains traditional project lending and economic integration in their respective regions.

As lending institutions, the multilateral development banks are owned by regional and non-regional member governments which provide the capital resources. While the banks lend their non-concessional funds on near-commercial terms, they have also mobilized special funds with which they make highly concessional loans to the poorest countries. Lending rates and conditions vary from 'hard-window' terms of repayment over 20 years with limited grace periods, and near market interest rates, to 'soft-window' terms of repayment over 50 years with only a small annual service fee. In 1986-87, multilateral development bank lending totalled U.S. \$24.2 billion. Of this total, approximately 19 per cent consisted of highly concessional loans to the poorest countries. The major sectoral priorities of development bank lending included agriculture and rural development, energy, transport and social infrastructure.

Canadian influence in the international financial institutions varies according to Canada's level of subscribed capital, contributions and consequent vote share. In general, the Canadian role is to advocate adequate and equitable levels of financial contributions by and among member-countries, especially donors; to support the MDBs in their work and to offer constructive criticism when needed; to ensure the effective management of the MDBs; and to foster policies consistent with the development and humanitarian principles of Canadian aid policy and broader foreign policy interests. In 1986-87, due in part to Canadian initiatives, the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and African Development Bank all adopted policies or initiated strategies on women in development and the environment. In terms of financial support, Canadian funding for the MDBs has generally been in the range of 3 to 5 per cent of their subscribed capital and approximately 10 per cent for their concessional funds. Canada's support for MDBs accounts for 23 per cent of total ODA, or \$589 million in fiscal 1986-87.

World Bank Group

The World Bank Group, consisting of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), and the International Financial Corporation (IFC), is the largest development assistance organization in the world. Its objective is to help raise standards of living in developing countries by channeling financial resources from developed countries to the Third World. The Bank has also evolved into the principal research and resource centre on economic development theory and practice.

In the past year, the Bank gave specific attention to the social effects of structural adjustment efforts undertaken by developing countries. Through its regular lending in sectors such as agriculture, health, population and education, the Bank is focusing more on the problems of poverty. In December 1986, the Bank established a 'poverty task force' to review the poverty focus of the Bank's work. The Bank also gave more assistance to governments in the design of adjustment programs which protect the poor through the improved allocation of social program expenditures. Greater emphasis was accorded to increased partnership with the non-governmental community: at present, NGOs are involved in approximately 100 Bank projects in areas such as urban upgrading, low-cost shelter and primary health care.

In 1986-87, Canada participated with the World Bank in projects in Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras and many other countries. Canada also participated with other donors in the Cumberland hydro project in St. Vincent, Leeward and Windward Islands, coordinated by the IDA. Inter-regional initiatives funded mainly by the World Bank, the UN Development Program and other

bilateral donors, in which Canada participated, included Energy Sector and Management Assessment Programs, and a Special Program for Agricultural Research. Canada also agreed to increase its share of contributions to IDA.

Asian Development Bank

Headquartered in Manila, the Philippines, the Asian Development Bank (AsDB) was established in 1966 and acts as a major catalyst in promoting the development of the most populous and fastest growing region in the world today. Apart from its basic lending function to both public and private sector borrowers, the AsDB provides technical assistance, promotes the investment of public and private capital for development purposes, and responds to the requests for assistance from member-countries in coordinating development policies and plans, and in developing the financial services which are a vital underpinning to sustained private sector growth.

In 1986-87, Canada was influential in a number of Bank initiatives. Partly in response to Canadian statements at the Board of Governors' and Board of Directors' meetings, the Bank's management has agreed to undertake a study on the appropriate role for the Bank in the 1990s and of its resulting future resource requirements. Canada supported the recent change in lending rate methodology, from a fixed to a variable rate system, which has allowed for a general reduction in the interest rate charged to borrowing member-countries. And a Canadian technical assistance contribution of \$100,000 has assisted the Bank in the implementation of a very promising WID strategy.

African Development Bank Group

At the establishment of the African Development Bank (AfDB) in 1963, a pledge was made by the Bank's founders to maintain the AfDB as an African bank in Africa's service. Since then, the Bank has become an important symbol of African development and the premier pan-African financial institution. Comprising the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund and the Nigeria Trust Fund, the Bank Group continues to fulfill its mandate for the social and economic development of a continent whose growth rate, in 1986-87, was the lowest among developing country regions.

Given the scope of Africa's problems, the Bank Group proposed and secured agreement in the past year for a 200 per cent increase in the capital resources of the Bank, and is currently negotiating a major increase in the resources of the Fund. The Bank is also helping in the implementation of the UN Program of Action for Africa by closely relating its goals to those of the UN Program: increased emphasis on the role of women in food production; concentration on agro-based industries such as transport and communications; a focus on drought and desertification; and policy reforms in population, women and the environment. As the Bank and Fund become increasingly involved in policy analysis and dialogue with borrowing countries with a view to adjustment lending, Canada is encouraging the Bank in 'progressive' involvement in non-project loans in coordination with the World Bank.

Inter-American Development Bank

The Inter-American Development Bank, which began operations in 1960, is the largest and oldest regional development bank. It covers South and Central America and the Caribbean. In 1986, as Latin America slowly emerged from the

economic recession of the early 1980s, the Bank was able to concentrate once again on the provision of development funds to improve the region's social services, which had been severely curtailed by the austerity programs of the intervening years. Total lending in 1986 was over U.S. \$3 billion, with the emphasis on energy, rural and urban development.

Through its Executive Director, Canada has played an active role in the management of the Bank lending program. Canada has strongly supported the adoption and implementation of lending policies related to WID, environmental concerns and greater emphasis on channeling resources to the poorest groups of the population.

Caribbean Development Bank

Established in 1969, the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) is the smallest regional development bank, but is a major force in the development and regional integration of the Commonwealth Caribbean. With the exception of Trinidad and Tobago, economic activity picked up in the region throughout 1986, due mainly to record banana production in the Windward Islands and a booming tourist industry. However, debt service obligations are absorbing an increasing proportion of foreign exchange earnings and arrears on debt payments have started to rise.

Given its high voting percentage in the Bank, Canada's influence is substantially larger than in the other Banks. For example, the Bank undertook, at Canada's prompting, a recent review of its financial policy which resulted in new policies enabling the Bank to increase its ability to manage risk relative to its resources. In the last year, the Bank also completed a review of its role and strategy for the 1987-1990 period. One of the primary conclusions was the importance of the CDB's

concessional wing and the need for the Bank to retain its 'competitiveness' vis-à-vis other donors. Through the Canadian Technical Assistance Fund, Canada committed a total of \$916,000 in 1986-87.

International Fund for Agricultural Development

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was established in 1977 following the World Food Conference. A specialized agency of the UN, it is the only development agency which focuses exclusively on the rural poor — small farmers, fishermen, herders and landless laborers — with a view to increasing food production, decreasing rural poverty and improving nutritional levels. IFAD projects are built around people and foster individual initiative and entrepreneurship through small-scale, labor-intensive projects.

IFAD is also unique in its structure and administration. It is the only multilateral institution in which industrialized OECD and OPEC* countries are both significant contributors. Responsibility for decision-making is vested equally in the three categories of members — OECD, OPEC and developing member-countries; and with limited funds and staff, IFAD relies on the skills and resources of other organizations to implement and monitor its projects.

*Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

Canada in the Multilateral Development Banks

	Canada's percentage of share*	Rank
World Bank Group		
IBRD capital increase	2.92	9
IDA replenishment	4.75	7
IFC capital increase	3.8	6
Inter-American Development Bank		
Ordinary Capital		
Resources increase	4.38	5
Fund for Special Operations (repl.)	5.5	4
Asian Development Bank		
Ordinary Capital		
Resources increase	6.4	7
Asian Development Fund (repl.)	8.32	4
African Development Bank Group		
Ordinary Capital		
Resources increase	3.11	7
African Development Fund (repl.)	9.5	3
Caribbean Development Bank		
Ordinary Capital		
Resources	10.4	3
Unified Special Development Fund (repl.)	20.0	1
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (repl.)	3.2	10

*For Ordinary Capital Resources (i.e. non-concessional funds), 'percentage of share' refers to share of subscribed capital by all member countries in the most recent capital increase.

For Special Development Funds and equivalent (i.e. concessional funds), 'percentage of share' refers to share of total contributions among all contributing member countries in the most recent replenishment.

Multilateral Technical Cooperation

Technical cooperation augments the human resource capacity of a developing country through the increase in knowledge, intellectual ability and technical capability of its people. Canada has long been an active supporter of the major grant-funded multilateral technical cooperation institutions such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), as well as Commonwealth and Francophone organizations and agricultural research centres. In so doing, Canada participates in the global efforts towards solutions to major problems in health, population, agricultural research and other development issues. In terms of structural adjustment, both the UNDP and UNICEF complement the role of the international financial institutions: the UNDP in providing technical assistance for management of the economy; and UNICEF, by using its distinctive record in the social sector to draw attention to the needs of vulnerable groups — the poor, women and children. In 1986-87, Canada contributed a total of \$140.5 million to these organizations, another \$3.7 million through the Africa 2000 program, and was particularly instrumental in the promotion of women in development strategies in the UNDP, UNICEF and the UNFPA.

General Funds UNDP

The United Nations Development Program is the central fund for United Nations technical cooperation activities. UNDP's aim is the promotion of human resource development across a wide range of sectors, particularly agriculture, development planning and management, and industry. A flexible program responding to the needs of developing countries, UNDP encourages cooperation within the Third World and contributes approximately 80 per cent of its resources to the low-income countries. In

1986, voluntary contributions from member-governments reached the record level of U.S. \$1 billion. Two new divisions were created within UNDP — one for Women in Development, to ensure that women are fully integrated into UNDP's projects and programs as beneficiaries and agents of development; and another, a Division for NGOs, to give impetus to increased partnership with the NGO community.

UNDP also focused in 1986 on the issues of African development and the environment. Consistent with the UN Program of Action for Africa which called for improved assessments of the needs in human resource development and technical cooperation, UNDP initiated National Technical Cooperation Assessments and Programs (NatCAPs). NatCAPs help a developing country to evaluate its technical cooperation needs and to prepare a report facilitating aid coordination. They are unique among technical assistance program activities in that they aim for a 'government-driven' plan in which governments are fully involved in program formulation. So far, first phases of NatCAPs have been completed in Zambia, Swaziland, Central African Republic, Burundi, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau. Conducting a review of its past involvement in the environment, UNDP issued revised guidelines to reinforce the importance of the environment in project formulation, and will provide training in this area for its own staff and developing country officials. In 1986, projects with a focus on the environment represented almost 20 per cent of its program, with a value of over U.S. \$120 million. Canada is the ninth-largest donor to UNDP, contributing \$64 million in 1986-87.

UNICEF

The United Nations Children's Fund is the main UN channel for the delivery of grassroots development programs to the most vulnerable group in developing countries — mothers and children. The program focuses on providing basic services in health, nutrition, water supply, education and other social services with emphasis on community involvement,

development of local institutions and use of appropriate technology. UNICEF gives its full support to the World Health Organization's objective of 'universal immunization by 1990' which, if achieved, would save as many as five million children a year from death caused by preventable diseases. UNICEF has also encouraged the application of the 'self-health' principle in many developing countries: a low-cost method involving oral rehydration therapy, immunization, breast-feeding and growth-checking which has had a significant impact on the health of children and the reduction of mortality rates in the Third World.

In 1986-87, UNICEF continued still further in its mandate as an advocate for the disadvantaged. UNICEF was active in drawing the attention of governments and multilateral financial institutions to the increased hardships some adjustment programs were causing to the poorest sections of the population in developing countries. The *State of the World's Children 1987*, launched in Canada, gave a comprehensive review of the dramatic progress of child survival

strategies. And the publication in 1987 of *Children on the Front Line* drew attention to the social and economic cost on children of destabilization and warfare from 1980 to 1986 in southern and South Africa. Canada's total contribution to UNICEF was \$51.82 million in 1986-87, of which \$14.5 million was directed to its general resources. Canada ranks fourth-largest among government donors, while private Canadian donations through UNICEF-Canada make Canadians the world's largest donors to UNICEF's programs.

Health and population

UNFPA

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities is the largest internationally funded source of assistance to population programs in developing countries. In 1986, its priority program areas covered a range of population activities: communication

Children's lives saved by year 2000 if child survival targets are met

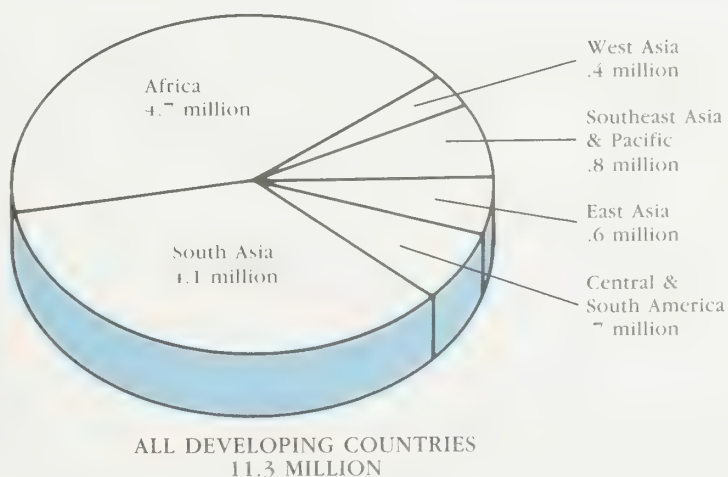
By promoting today's knowledge of low-cost child health, UNICEF believes it is possible to achieve, by the end of this century, the following targets in child survival:

A reduction in under-five mortality rates (U5MR*) to 70 or less in all countries.

A 50% reduction in all countries where the U5MR is currently between 70 and 140.

A reduction of U5MR to 35 or less in all countries where U5MR is currently 70 or less.

The pie chart shows the number of children's lives which will be saved – every year – if these child survival targets are achieved.



NOTE : *Under five mortality rate (U5MR) is the number of deaths before the age of five, per 1,000 live births.

and education; basic demographic data collection; utilization of population data and research for policy formulation and development planning; as well as integrated maternal and child health care, with assistance in birth-spacing. Together with some other donors, Canada has encouraged UNFPA to shift its resources to concentrate more on the population problems of the African continent. As a result, UNFPA has prepared a new Strategy for Assistance for sub-Saharan Africa. Canada was also instrumental in having UNFPA outline a plan of action to ensure that women in development are considered in all aspects of its program. As the sixth-largest donor to UNFPA, Canada made a core contribution of \$11.25 million, together with a supplementary contribution of \$3 million.

Who-Special Program on Aids

The World Health Organization (WHO), in its mandate to further international cooperation to improve health conditions, is the global coordinator in the fight against the AIDS pandemic. WHO's Special Program on AIDS (SPA) will aim at reducing the transmission of the virus by strengthening national AIDS programs in the developing countries, by providing leadership and by promoting international collaboration. Canada was one of the first donors to announce a contribution to this new WHO program.

OCP and TDR

The Onchocerciasis (river blindness) Control Program (OCP), begun in 1974 by three UN agencies and the World Bank, is a successful effort to improve and preserve the health of millions of poor people in West Africa afflicted by blindness-causing parasites carried by black flies. Nearly 90 per cent of the original project area is now free from retransmission of the disease. In addition, the resettlement of areas abandoned to

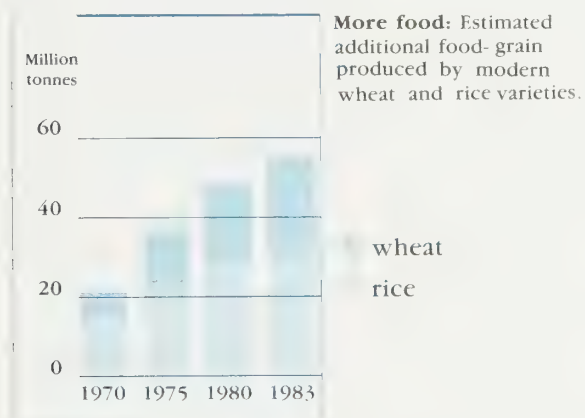
the black flies will vastly increase the amount of habitable arable land in the participating countries. Canada, which has played an active role in this program from the beginning, contributed \$1.7 million in 1986-87 as the fifth-largest donor. The Tropical Disease Research Program (TDR), established by the World Health Organization, the UNDP and the World Bank, carries out research and training for the development of new and improved tools for the control of six major tropical diseases. It also helps increase the self-sufficiency of affected countries in fighting these diseases through the strengthening of national institutions. In 1986-87, ranking ninth among donors, Canada contributed \$1.8 million.

Renewable Natural Resources

CGIAR

The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research is an informal network of government, regional and international organizations which supports 13 independent agricultural research centres and their programs throughout the world. The centres concentrate on those farming and livestock systems that yield three-quarters of the developing countries' food supply, and were largely responsible for the dramatic increases in world wheat and rice production in the 1970s known as the Green Revolution. In 1986, Canada hosted CGIAR's mid-year meeting in which discussion of the major Impact Study on the work of the CGIAR centres clarified long-term priorities for the entire system of international agricultural research. These priorities included the need to focus on resource-poor farmers in the Third World and the importance of the sustainability of technological change. In 1986-87, Canadian contributions to CGIAR totalled approximately \$14.8 million, placing Canada third among national donors. Canada also contributed \$865,000 to the International

Council for Research in Agro-forestry (ICRAF), and became a new donor to the International Board for Soil Research and Management (IBSRAM), contributing \$150,000. Canada's support for both ICRAF and IBSRAM is based on the importance of agro-forestry and soil management to both the environment and sustained agricultural growth.



Source: *Summary of International Agricultural Research Centers : A Study of Achievements and Potential*, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

Commonwealth and Francophone Programs

Canada is preparing to host the two major summits of Francophone and Commonwealth Heads of Government. Two key organizations in the system of functional cooperation within these 'families of nations' are the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation and the Programme spécial de développement.

CFTC

The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation is the primary multilateral mechanism for technical cooperation between Commonwealth countries. Established in 1971 with a budget of just over \$1 million, the Fund has grown to approximately \$53 million. At the request of member governments, the CFTC provides experts and short-term consultancy services in such areas as economic planning, transport,

agriculture and port development. The majority of these experts come from other developing countries and can therefore offer relevant grass-roots experience while promoting South-South cooperation. In the education sector, CFTC Fellowships and Training Awards are largely for government officials in key developmental sectors and involve on-the-job training attachments and study visits by staff to countries which have the necessary expertise. The CFTC also conducts economic feasibility studies in industrial and export market development, with the aim of increasing foreign exchange earnings for developing Commonwealth countries through expansion of their exports. The program offers assistance in promotion, marketing, training for trade negotiations and export regulations. Canada is the single largest donor to the CFTC, providing \$16.7 million in 1986-87.

PSD

Formed on Canada's initiative, the Programme spécial de développement of the Agence de coopération culturelle et technique (ACCT) provides flexible assistance to meet the technical co-operation needs of Francophone developing countries. The PSD, which has already implemented about 100 projects, carries out technical studies at the regional level, such as tourism possibilities for the countries of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaïre; and facilitates the sharing of experience and knowledge, as with a Togolese expert who inventoried the diseases and parasites of food crops in the Central African Republic and proposed suitable remedies. Constant exchanges go on, particularly between developing countries. The PSD also awards scholarships for practical training programs to be carried out as much as possible in developing countries, such as a program that enabled Haitian technicians to train in a forestry centre in Gabon. Canada is the PSD's largest donor, contributing \$1.6 million in 1986-87. Canada also participates in the Conference of Education Ministers (CONFEMEN), and is the largest donor to the Conference of Youth and Sports Ministers (CONFESJES), which promotes sports and socio-educational activities for young

people in the Francophone community. Canada's contributions to these organizations and the PSD brings total Canadian contributions to La Francophonie for 1986-87 to approximately \$3 million.

International Humanitarian Assistance

Mass refugee movements and natural disasters can either hamper or halt the entire development process: in both cases, local economies are drained of much-needed resources. The Canadian response to such events is formulated by the IHA division, in consultation with other branches of the Canadian government. The IHA program responds to international appeals to alleviate the suffering of victims of natural and human-made disasters, supports institutions fostering effective and efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance, and promotes disaster-preparedness activities in these institutions. A further aim is to help the affected populations in their efforts to return to self-sufficiency and conditions conducive to further development. Total IHA contributions in 1986-87 amounted to \$53.3 million. Of this total, \$15.6 million were regular program funds; \$15 million for ongoing relief; and \$20.7 million in direct response to emergency appeals.

Refugees

Two basic needs of refugees are international protection and a durable solution to their predicament. Established in 1951, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provides for these needs all over the world. Today, its largest program, estimated at U.S. \$80 million a year, assists the Afghan refugees situated along the Pakistani-Afghan frontier. After the provision of emergency relief, UNHCR quickly shifted to income-generating projects. Numbering approximately 50, these projects vary from the building of new roads to inaccessible areas, quilt-making and handicrafts marketing, to reforestation in the North Western Frontier Province. These projects

serve many purposes: benefiting the local economy, sustaining the well-being of the refugees through self-sufficiency, and providing a durable solution in local integration. According to UNHCR, income-generation projects also contribute positively to the refugees' will to return to their country of origin (if only because working and earning some means of subsistence helps to keep the spirits high) which is the ultimate durable solution. Canada contributed core funding to UNHCR of \$6 million. Of the \$12.3 million for ongoing relief contributed by CIDA to UNHCR, \$4 million went to the Afghan refugees.

In Africa, UNHCR is also supporting the local integration of women refugees through income generation. In Port Sudan, for example, a poultry cooperative provides 200 refugees each with a 100-bird poultry farm. The cooperative undertakes the collection and transport of poultry products from production areas to the marketplace. In response to a UNHCR request to help these refugees, Canada is contributing \$2 million over three years for projects in such areas as functional literacy, vocational training, and food production and processing. Also in Africa, UNHCR is involved in many 'returnee' movements. The highlight of the year was a vast repatriation of Ugandans who had hitherto been unable to return to their homeland. Other returnee movements took place in Somalia, Mozambique, Chad, Mali and Ethiopia. Canada contributed a total of \$1.4 million.

The plight of over two million Palestinian refugees — in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the Occupied Territories of the West Bank and Gaza — is the concern of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA). UNRWA's mandate is to provide relief, health services, education and training. At the request of the refugees themselves, who favor self-reliance, UNRWA has made education its main priority, accounting for approximately 70 per cent of its annual budget in 1986-87. Canada's contributions to UNRWA have been significant: during 1986-87, a core contribution of \$8.5 million, \$400,000 in ongoing

relief for special projects in health and education for the Occupied Territories, and \$1 million in emergency funds for Lebanon. To other organizations serving the Palestinian refugees, Canada contributed \$400,000 in ongoing relief via the Canadian Council of Churches, and \$300,000 in emergency funds to UNICEF for refugees in Syria. And when the conflict in Lebanon escalated, destroying many of the refugee camps, Canada responded to emergency appeals by giving:

- \$75,000 to the Canadian Council of Churches
- \$125,000 to the International Committee of the Red Cross
- \$400,000 to the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO)
- \$100,000 to the United Nations Children's Fund.

International Refugee Numbers by Region

World Total 12 million (approximately)

Africa 3.4 million

Sudan — 1.2 million

Somalia — 700,000

Asia 3.5 million

Pakistan — 2.8 million

Latin America 339,000

Mexico — 175,000

Honduras—68,000

Middle East 4.4 million

Iran — 2.2 million

Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Occupied Territories of West Bank and Gaza — 2.2 million

Other refugees dispersed in Europe and North America.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 1986.

Further Canadian contributions to refugee-related concerns included \$1 million to the UN Border Relief Operation (UNBRO) which assists 240,000 displaced Khmers who left Cambodia following the Vietnamese invasion in 1979, and \$75,000 to UNHCR's anti-piracy program to help combat acts of piracy against Vietnamese refugees in the Gulf of Thailand. For Indo-Chinese refugees in Thailand, CIDA contributed \$700,000 and \$1 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross and UNHCR respectively.

Apart from Canadian government contributions to refugee concerns, the Canadian people have been particularly generous in their attitude toward refugees. Many individuals and organizations have spent time and money in welcoming refugees to Canada and supporting them overseas. In recognition of this, UNHCR awarded the Nansen Medal for 1986 to the Canadian people. It was the first time the medal had been presented to the people of a country.

Emergency relief

In the area of disaster preparedness, CIDA supports the Pan-American Health Organization's Emergency Preparedness Program (EPP). Recognized as one of the foremost disaster-preparedness programs in the world, the organization specializes in disaster-relief management and predisaster planning. When the El Salvador earthquake hit San Salvador in October of 1986, causing 1,000 deaths and affecting approximately 200,000 people, PAHO stepped in and assessed the most urgent needs in the health sector; made a preliminary evaluation of the damages to the health system; provided assistance for immediate repairs to hospitals; advised the international community and produced an audio-visual document on the emergency situation for further training needs. Canada's total contribution to PAHO in 1986-87 amounted to \$1.5 million.

In other areas of emergency relief, CIDA responded to various international appeals for assistance. Most notable among them were a \$100,000 contribution to UNDRO for the transport of food into Angola; another grant to UNDRO of \$1 million for emergency relief in Mozambique; and \$1 million in response to an emergency in Sudan which resulted in Operation Rainbow — an airlift of food rations to refugees isolated by civil strife.

CIDA's IHA program also supports various Canadian non-governmental organizations involved in activities to provide effective emergency relief. They include the Canadian Council of Churches, World Vision, Oxfam Canada, the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace, and Canadian Lutheran World Relief, to name a few. These NGOs responded in 1986-87 to events as diverse as the El Salvador earthquake, the Lebanon conflict, floods in Peru, drought in Ethiopia and social unrest in southern Africa, and received a total of approximately \$1.7 million in CIDA contributions.

By far the oldest humanitarian organization to which CIDA contributes is the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Unlike the National Red Cross societies in any country which act as auxiliaries to government in the event of war, or the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies which coordinates the National Societies the world over, the ICRC has a unique mandate to give legal protection and material assistance to both military and civilian victims of war. A private institution, the ICRC has the right—granted by the international community through the Geneva Conventions — to visit prisoners of war and civilian internees during international armed conflicts, and to propose its services for other humanitarian tasks in both international and

non-international armed conflicts. In 1986, ICRC was particularly active in Central America, and in El Salvador alone delegates carried out protection activities in 255 places of detention and seven hospitals, and saw 1,770 new detainees held by the security forces. Canada contributed a total of approximately \$8 million to ICRC in 1986-87, of which \$1 million was allocated for ICRC's work in Central America.



Canadian food aid being loaded for shipment to Africa. (CIDA photo: David Barbour, Montreal)

Food Aid

Food aid has been a major component of Canadian aid to developing countries for several years. It is the second-largest Canadian program of direct assistance, responding to both world food shortages and the availability of Canadian grains and other food items. Within CIDA, the Food Aid Centre is responsible for developing Canadian food aid policy and overseeing the implementation of the Canadian food aid program.

Food aid consists primarily of Canadian food commodities, supported as necessary by cash grants for transportation and monitoring. It is provided both for emergency needs, and as a development resource for low-income, food-deficit countries. Commodities, including mostly cereals, vegetable oil, pulses, skim milk powder and fish, are bought from the Canadian Wheat Board, the Canadian Dairy Commission, and other suppliers in agriculture and fishing industries. Farmers also contribute voluntarily through the Canadian Foodgrains Bank. Directed to developing countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean, food aid serves a variety of purposes:

- meets emergency needs
- provides supplementary food for vulnerable groups
- offers employment and spurs development through food-for-work projects
- provides balance-of-payments support by reducing the need for imports
- offers a degree of food security in support of long-term policy change
- generates funds for agricultural development through recipient governments selling food on the local market and investing in the agricultural industry

Food aid is channeled through multilateral organizations, bilateral arrangements with specific countries and Canadian non-governmental organizations. In 1986-87, total food aid contributions, through all channels, amounted to \$402.8 million. On the multilateral level, Canada is the second-largest donor to the United Nations World Food Program (WFP). In 1986, the WFP provided for a number of development needs. In Ethiopia, as part of a food-for-work project in which workers receive payment for their labor in food rations, WFP is halting soil erosion in the Ethiopian highlands. Through reforestation, and soil and water conservation, the rural population is playing an active role in making their land more productive. As a result of the project, the economic status and food security of farmers are expected to increase significantly. In 1986-87, Canadian contributions to WFP amounted to \$150 million.

The WFP also administers the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR) which serves as a vehicle for emergency food assistance. In 1986-87, Canada contributed \$15 million, and supplied 27,555 tonnes of food to many countries in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Central America. Food was also supplied to emergency feeding centres in Ethiopia, reaching well over one million malnourished children, and to three million refugees in Cameroon and Sudan.

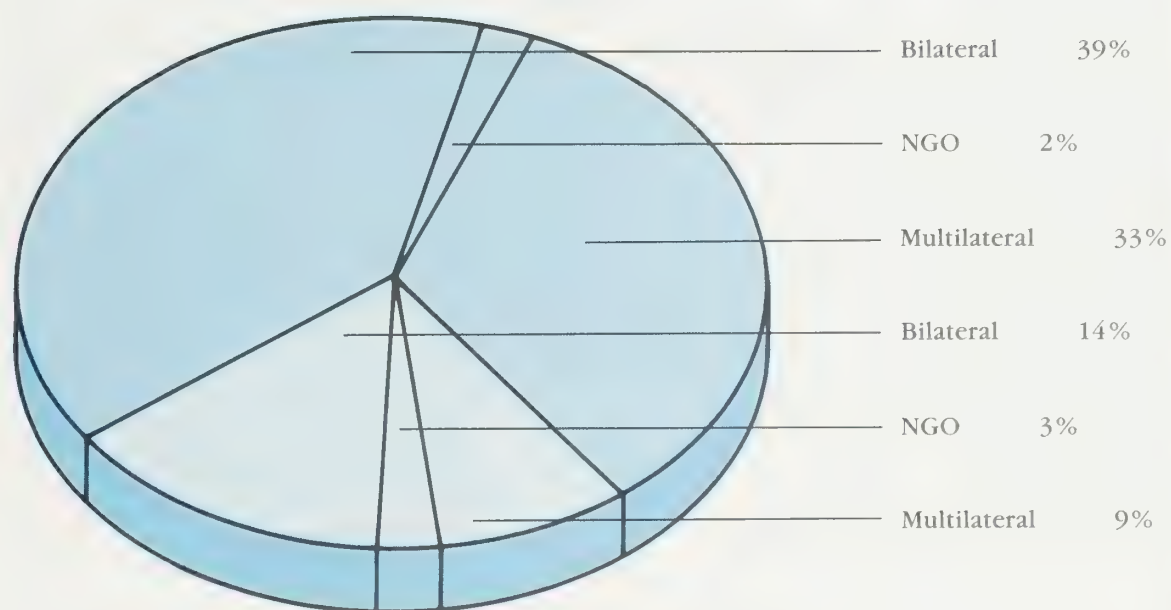
Government-to-government food aid is supplied directly to a recipient government, often on the understanding that it can be sold on the local market to generate funds for agricultural development. In Senegal, for example, CIDA supplied 21,135 tonnes of bulk wheat and 900 tonnes of skim milk powder, which

entered commercial channels. CIDA's provision of these foods allows Senegal to save foreign exchange for other development imports. Such food aid also supports important agricultural policy reforms. Part of the funds generated by domestic sale of the food aid goes to a common counterpart fund established in 1985 and supported by several countries. This fund, jointly administered by representatives of the Government of Senegal and of donors, is used to support activities and reforms included in a new cereal policy adopted in 1984. The net effect of CIDA's contribution goes a long way to ensure greater food self-sufficiency in Senegal. In 1986-87, CIDA's total government-to-government food aid contributions amounted to \$211 million.

CIDA also contributed a total of \$22.9 million to help Canadian NGOs utilize food aid in their overseas activities. In a joint program with NGOs, CIDA pays for

skim milk powder used in their feeding programs. In 1986-87, 16 NGOs provided 5,020 tonnes of skim milk powder valued at \$5.4 million to people in such countries as Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, to name a few. CIDA provided \$16 million to supplement the funds donated by Canadian farmers to the Canadian Foodgrains Bank, a consortium of NGOs which encourages Canadian agricultural producers to become directly involved in development by contributing a portion of their crops as food aid. In 1986-87, it spent \$13.6 million in providing 37,315 tonnes of grain and pulses to seven countries in Africa and Central America. Also in 1986-87, CIDA reimbursed transport costs for food aid shipments, totalling \$1.4 million, destined for specific ongoing NGO projects in various countries.

Average Development and Emergency Food Aid 1983-84 — 1986-87



 Emergency

 Developmental



Children are the focus of many non-governmental projects. (CIDA photo: Ellen Tolmie, Colombia)



Fresh catch being examined in St. Lucia. NGOs support the self-help efforts of local community groups in the Third World to gain food security. (CIDA photo: Dilip Mehta)



CIDA's ICDS Program focuses on human resource and institutional development through the direct contribution of Canadians. (CIDA photo: Bruce Paton, Zimbabwe)



Many NGO projects focus on providing a supply of potable water. (CIDA photo: David Barbour, Thailand)



Special Programs Branch

The Special Programs Branch brings a unique contribution to Canada's development assistance program, by encouraging and providing financial support for the initiatives of the non-governmental community in their development education and international development activities.

Through this community, Canadians from all walks of life participate in international cooperation. Millions of Canadians donate money to non-governmental organizations; 83,000 Canadians have "adopted" children in developing countries through the Foster Parents Plan; thousands of Canadians work as volunteers (50,000 for UNICEF alone); and 3,600 Canadians are employed by NGOs and institutions. Fourteen hundred of these Canadians work in developing countries as volunteers.

CIDA's collaboration began in 1968 with a few NGOs, mostly church groups, and has since expanded to include universities, colleges, unions, cooperatives, co-operant-sending groups and professional associations.

The Branch is organized along the following lines:

- the NGO Program, which supports the overseas development work of fund-raising NGOs such as the churches, service clubs and agencies such as CANSAVE and CARE Canada;
- The Institutional Cooperation and Development Services (ICDS) Program, which works with universities, colleges, cooperatives, unions, professional associations and co-operant-sending groups, the largest being CUSO;
- The Management for Change Program, which is designed to assist developing countries to manage their resources productively and efficiently;
- The Public Participation Program, which supports the development education activities of Canadian organizations working to increase the level of awareness among Canadians of development issues;
- The International NGO Program, which assists the development of international voluntary organizations.

The primary role of the Special Programs Branch is to encourage and support the initiatives of Canadian non-profit organizations and institutions and international NGOs in international cooperation and to foster partnerships with their developing country counterparts. The Branch provides funds which match or enhance contributions in cash or in kind by the participants in Canada and in developing countries, so that the value of a given project is often much greater than the CIDA funding suggests. During 1986-87, Special Programs Branch allocated \$208 million for some 3,500 projects and programs. An additional \$32 million came from the Food Aid Allocation. The Branch has also managed 92 country focus projects funded from the government-to-government channel with disbursements of \$22 million.

Highlights

A number of accomplishments have dominated this year's events:

- The long-term Africa 2000 Program has been launched. The Africa 2000 Coordinating Unit was established, Partnership Africa-Canada was organized and funds were made available to begin this \$75 million program of support to African NGOs through their Canadian counterparts. The first meeting of the Africa 2000 Consultative Group to the Minister was held in early 1987.

- The Child Immunization Program, "A Miracle in the Making", initiated by Prime Minister Mulroney, began operating in 1986-87. The program is managed by the Canadian Public Health Association in partnership with a number of Canadian organizations. The impact of this partnership exceeds the sum of its parts, with UNICEF contributing its expertise in immunization and its fund-raising capability, Rotary its world-wide network of volunteers, the Canadian Organization for Development through Education its expertise in developing learning materials, CUSO and the Canadian Centre for International Studies and Cooperation their capability in mounting field programs and Laval University its resources in training health care workers.
- Well aware that the developing countries are facing an urbanization explosion that has no parallel in the experience of humankind, CIDA has encouraged Canadian municipalities to become involved in international development activities. The Management for Change Program has accordingly assisted both the Federation of Canadian Municipalities and the Canadian Association of Municipal Administrators in their efforts to increase their involvement. Activities for which CIDA approved support during 1986-87 include the establishment of an international office for the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, the setting-up of an exchange program between the professional and technical staff of Canadian and Third World municipalities, the initial planning phases of a \$7.8 million project to assist the economic development of 14 Chinese coastal trading cities and the funding of an international symposium in Vancouver on municipal aid and trade. It is anticipated that practical assistance provided on a municipal twinning basis will also become a significant component of the Africa 2000 Program.
- A program fund was established under the umbrella of the *Association québécoise des organismes de coopération internationale (AQOCI)* to support the initiatives of a number of newly formed Haitian/Canadian NGOs in Quebec. The program will provide in 1987-88 matching funds for community development projects in Haiti.

• Another important focus was the expanding role of women in development. Effective integration of women in the development process is one of CIDA's top priorities. A survey of the projects funded by the Special Programs Branch shows that approximately two-thirds have women as the beneficiaries. Organizations supported by the ICDS and the NGO programs have focused increasingly on improving the living conditions and the skills of women. Through the INGO Program, Canada facilitated access to credit by African women to launch new business ventures. The Management for Change Program funded training sessions for women in business organizations given by the Asian Institute of Management and executive development courses offered by the Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute.

Promoting Self-Reliance — The NGO Program

One of the primary goals of the Non-Governmental Organizations Program is working with Canadian NGOs in their efforts to meet the most fundamental needs of people in developing countries. During the fiscal year, the NGO division allocated \$80.8 million for 2,400 projects.

Canadian NGOs have established a reputation for effective low-cost development projects which respond quickly to community needs and promote self-reliance. They support the self-help efforts of local community groups in the Third World, many of which are sophisticated development organizations in their own right, to gain food security, clean water, health facilities and job skills.

In the Philippines, CIDA provided financial assistance to the Canadian UNICEF Committee in meeting the basic needs of street children. The project, under way in eight cities, has already reached 6,000 children. Training has been given to social workers, project managers, community volunteers, child-care workers, police and

park workers who work with the street children. Community-based Filipino organizations are expected to take over the funding of this initiative.

In a Central American country, the Canadian Friends Service Committee (Quakers), with the NGO Division's assistance, supported the efforts of the group "Peace Brigades International". This group provides a non-violent escort service for people demanding that the government account for their missing family members. They feel that their own security is in jeopardy. Since the program was launched in 1985, no member of the group escorted by the Peace Brigades has been kidnapped or harmed. Several Canadian volunteers have shared the lives and risks of these people.

In Guyana, CIDA is supporting a project by the Planned Parenthood Federation of Canada to upgrade a fruit and nut processing centre with a multi-year contribution of \$830,651. The centre is located in an isolated mountain area populated by Amerindians who earn their living by cattle ranching, fishing, hunting and agriculture. The project is focused on women who have no opportunity to improve their incomes. The processing centre will produce jams, jellies, preserved fruits, roasted cashews and other products for which there is a ready market. Technical training in food processing and marketing is provided as well as classes in post-natal care and nutrition. Local enthusiasm is strong.

The Canadian Foodgrains Bank, which consists of seven major religious groups, has sent some 37,315 tonnes of food to six countries in Africa and one in Central America. Shipments included wheat, corn, peas, lentils, beans, flour and canola oil. Two-thirds of the total tonnage shipped was used in food-for-work development projects. CIDA generally assumes part of the shipping costs as its contribution.

In India an NGO project sponsored by CIDA and SOPAR-Limbour improves the lives of the people of 80 villages by providing wells. Technical assistance and

educational activities represent a vital component of this venture. Club 2/3 provides funds to train local craftsmen in Mali and Senegal in blacksmithing so that they will be able to manufacture water pumps locally. These will be used by market gardeners to increase food production and to grow trees to control soil erosion.

In Haiti, the NGO Program has funded over 175 projects in cooperation with 36 organizations. Most of these initiatives focus on community health, education, water, and rural development. In Zaire, CIDA has co-financed over 90 projects in cooperation with some 36 organizations. Major sectors of intervention include primary health care and nutrition, food production, education and rural community development.

International Partnerships — The International NGO Program

Frequently, the most appropriate solution to a particular problem crosses national boundaries and requires regional or global cooperation. Major issues such as population, environment, human settlements, literacy, human rights and training, call for the pooling of resources on an international scale. In 1974, CIDA established the International NGO Program which enabled Canada to tap the experience of a wide range of international voluntary organizations. Its major objective is to assist developing countries by strengthening international voluntary organizations that support development activities. Assistance from the INGO Program is intended to supplement contributions from other sources, including the developing countries. Each dollar invested by the INGO Division helps attract more than five dollars from other donors. The INGO Program supports the efforts of over 100 international voluntary organizations. In many cases, CIDA, through its timely support, has been instrumental in helping to create or sustain key organizations. Activities that have been co-funded include training programs, workshops and exchanges

between developing countries, special initiatives to promote the participation of women and young people in the decision-making process, innovative programs in communications, rural development and primary health care.

The following are a few examples of activities promoting international networks and partnerships for development through the International NGO Program:

- The Women's World Banking organization, created in 1975, now operates on six continents, with 30 registered affiliates and 30 groups in formation. The objective of Women's World Banking is to improve women's access to credit;
- From the early days, CIDA has supported the activities of the Third World Academy of Sciences and the African Academy of Science by awarding some 150 fellowships to young scientists from developing countries;
- With CIDA's assistance, the African Council of Parliamentarians on Population and Development was established in 1986 to assist governments in defining their own population and related development issues and proposing local solutions;
- INADES (*Institut africain pour le développement économique et social*), funded by the Special Programs Branch, provided training to some 33,000 village men and women in nine African countries last year;
- The Pan African Institute for Development, an important African International NGO, manages, with CIDA's support, four training centres delivering programs in management and administration training;
- Canada has also provided assistance to the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). This support dates back to the early days of this organization. IPPF has now evolved into one of the largest international NGOs, working through 117 member-state family planning organizations.

In large part because of CIDA's assistance, 10 international NGOs have been established in Canada. These organizations work in such fields as literacy, disabled people and human resource development.

Building Relationships — The Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Program

The primary objective of the Agency's Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Division (ICDS) focuses on human resource and institutional development through the direct contribution of Canadians. Through this channel, which was created in 1980, CIDA supports linkages between Canadian institutions such as universities, colleges, unions, cooperatives, and professional associations and their counterparts in developing countries. In addition, the program provides funds for co-operant-sending agencies, the largest being CUSO. The emphasis is on achieving a multiplier effect by developing the potential of people and by developing institutions. In 1986-87, CIDA provided \$93.5 million for 830 projects and a number of varied programs through the ICDS Program.

In Burkina Faso, ICDS is funding, through the *Université du Québec à Montréal*, an innovative program: fish-breeding in irrigated rice paddies. The technique is well known in Asia, but few experiments have been tried in Africa. An earlier project in Rwanda established the enormous potential for such a venture. The objective is twofold: supplying villagers with fish and raising the income of the rice farmers.

Queen's University has been working with the School of Physical Therapy in Jamaica to update the curriculum and the program for continuing education. This has involved practical training in Canada for post-graduate clinical teaching. In addition, the project has carried out in-service workshops for practising therapists in other Commonwealth Caribbean territories.

Memorial University has been providing teaching assistance to undergraduate and graduate medical students at Makerere University in Uganda. The emphasis has been on social pediatrics and child survival, making the trainees more aware of, and better able to respond to, the socio-environmental factors that contribute to ill-health in children. Despite social upheavals caused by the civil war in this country, the initiative has been successful and UNICEF is considering funding a project to expand social pediatrics and primary health care.

Development services organizations annually send well over 1,400 Canadians to developing countries as cooperants. In the region of Gargouna in Mali, World University Service of Canada (WUSC) works with local community groups on an integrated rural development program designed to improve living conditions and to improve the capacities of the groups to sustain progress. Major activities include water catchments, irrigation and the construction of water wells. Some 20 WUSC volunteers, experts in engineering, agronomy, management, mechanics and social animation, provide vocational and technical training to secure a better future through self-reliance.

Cooperatives, unions and professional associations also cooperate with their counterparts in the developing world. In Colombia, the Cooperative Union of Canada provided facilities and training to boost the self-reliance of the Rooscarlos Barker fishermen's cooperative, with CIDA's assistance, the Canadian Labour Congress has provided training to South African Unions and delivered projects in health and occupational safety. In Zaire, ICDS supports the *Société de développement international Desjardins* in its work to provide financial and technical assistance to local cooperatives and credit unions. In the Leeward and Windward Islands, the Canadian Nurses Association has implemented a four-year program to assist CARICOM and the regional nursing body in upgrading skills and resources.

Developing Managerial Skills — The Management for Change Program

The Management for Change Program stimulates and supports innovative ways to help senior executives in developing countries to manage the process of social and economic change. It does so by bringing together key executives from Canada and counterparts in the public, private and non-profit sectors from developing countries to explore new approaches to management problems. Acting as a catalyst for short-term initiatives, the program concentrates on practical problem-solving, and gives preference to regional rather than national activities. It also seeks to improve the management capacity of key development groups, such as women and NGO managers, who often do not benefit from established programs.

During 1986-87, Management for Change provided \$4.28 million to support 85 projects in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America and the South Pacific. The following are but a few examples of some of the initiatives funded by this program:

- The Canadian Federation of Deans of Management and Administrative Studies (CFDMAS), representing 50 management institutes across Canada with over 2,000 full-time faculty, established collaborative linkages with similar management networks in Southeast Asia, Francophone Africa and Latin America. CIDA's assistance was instrumental in CFDMAS helping the first two of these regions to set up their own management networks;
- Management for Change also continued its support for regional cooperation between 14 South Pacific island states in the management of their ocean resources spanning 26 million square kilometres;

- In a program coordinated by the Manitoba Institute of Management, the Manitoba public service provided practical attachments for senior government officials from Eastern Caribbean island states to help solve priority management problems. Funding was also provided to set up a regional management network among senior officials of Caribbean countries;
- The Eastern and Southern African Management Institute brought together senior representatives from the public and private sectors for a series of problem-solving seminars to improve procedures for trade between countries in the region.

Promoting Development Education — The Public Participation Program

CIDA is well aware that an informed public is essential in order to promote genuine cooperation. Its Public Participation Program focuses precisely on building an increased understanding among Canadians of development issues in an interdependent world. This objective is achieved by co-financing the development education activities of Canadian NGOs, institutions and community-based groups.

Over 150 national and regional non-governmental organizations, churches, universities, schools, unions, cooperatives, professional associations and resource learning centres are involved in heightening public awareness among Canadians through such education programs. Their activities include community events, audio-visual presentations to specific audiences or printed materials. One such organization, World Food Day Association, has developed an education package for the general public on food issues. The kit, entitled "FOOD FOR ALL", helps people to understand food issues in a creative and positive way and to relate to the realities of developing countries.

The Public Participation Program, together with the Canadian School Trustees Association (CSTA), sponsored a meeting which, for the first time, involved representatives of all Canadian Professional Education Associations to discuss the importance of global awareness within the education system. As a result of this initiative, a series of programs has been launched, including pilot projects with the New Brunswick and Ontario Teachers' Associations, a directory of development education materials for teachers which will be distributed to all school districts in Canada, and a series of discussions with Faculties of Education to design programs which address the teaching of global education.

The Public Participation Program contributed over \$10 million for 350 projects in 1986-87.

A Few Success Stories

The following letters give some idea of the tangible effects of CIDA support through the Special Programs Branch:

"The milk is very much appreciated. According to the clinic director, many children have parasites, and they respond to treatment more effectively when they are on the milk programme. Otherwise, due to low nutritional levels, the drugs they take do not have any effect."

Hope International Development Agency

"I am writing to acknowledge receipt of a cheque for \$11,700 for the literacy project of the Dioceses of Cayes and Jérémie. I cannot tell you how much this assistance means to us. It will enable us to become involved in one of Haiti's priority objectives."

Fondation Crudem Canada-Haïti

"Every day we cook meals for almost 200 persons, besides giving the family weekly rations to as many more. The food really reaches the hungry and most miserable."

Sister Francis, Sisters of
Good Shepherd for Canadian
Food for Children.

"The question of how women will benefit from this project is almost limitless. We are very happy and excited about the hospital's potential as a supplement to all our various other development programs for the poor people. They will receive at no cost all the help that is required from a hospital which is dedicated to serving these people who often are unable to get caring, effective, medical attention.

We are indebted to you for your part in changing these people's lives and in giving us volunteers the opportunity to serve. If you could see with your own eyes, I am sure the work here would make a deep impression."

Mrs. Seethama Levine, the Sri
Sadguru Sai Shankar Trust

"In Mozambique, two pastors are responding to physical and spiritual needs by coordinating a feeding program in the Maputo area. An estimated 19,000 children through 46 distribution centres are being provided with meals three times a week."

Don Raymer, Pentecostal
Assemblies of Canada

"We continue to thank you for helping to save lives and providing hope in the most desperate hours. The relief effort was truly dramatic and the Canadian Foodgrains Bank with its unique structure continues to be remembered widely here as one of the most flexible yet responsible donor groups."

Al Kehler, Food for the Hungry
International, Ethiopia.

"Based on the assessments of participants and resource persons, the executive training seminar for 27 women managers from 12 countries in Eastern and Southern Africa was a tremendous success and I am certain that it will have far-reaching impact on the participants' activities. We are grateful to the CIDA Management for Change Program for making it happen."

Ms. Misrak Elias, Coordinator,
Women in Development
Program, Eastern and Southern
Management Institute.

"The INGO Division was willing to support the program even though it did not neatly fit into the guidelines. This flexibility has resulted in considerable affirmation from large numbers of DPI members and contributed significantly towards a genuinely positive perception of Canadian involvement. It has also allowed Canadians with disabilities to make a major contribution to the international movement and to share our expertise with many developing countries."

Henry Enns, Chairperson
Disabled Peoples' International



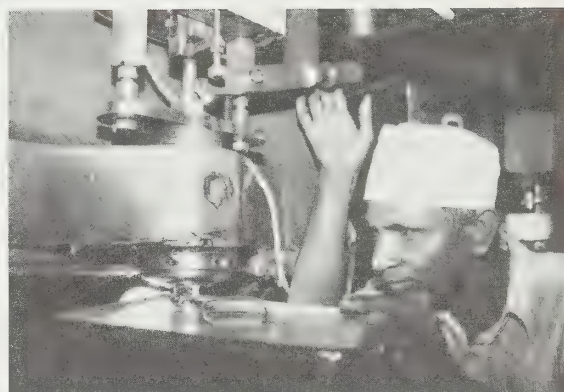
(CIDA photo: David Barbour, Jamaica)



(CIDA photo: David Barbour, Egypt)



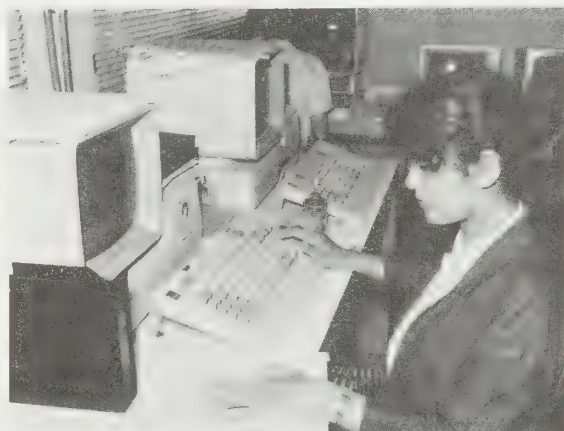
(CIDA photo: Bruce Paton, Zimbabwe)



(CIDA photo: Dilip Mehta, India)



(CIDA photo: Pat Morrow, Peru)



(CIDA photo: David Barbour, Thailand)

Business Cooperation Program

The Business

Cooperation Branch was established in September 1984 to add a new dimension to CIDA's social and economic development programs in the Third World.

Together with existing bilateral programs, the Branch supports the efforts of Canadian business to penetrate new markets in developing countries and assists them in seeking opportunities for investment, joint ventures and transfers of technology. By funding these initiatives, CIDA stimulates Canadian firms to make the most of industrial opportunities in the expanding markets of Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa, while making a valuable contribution to Third World development.

The Business Cooperation Branch comprises three divisions: the Industrial Cooperation Division, the Consultant and Industrial Relations Division, and the Policy and Systems Division.

Industrial Cooperation Division

Established in 1978 to assist the Canadian private sector in its efforts to become involved in the industrial development of Third World countries, the Industrial Cooperation Program (INC) has expanded to become the operating arm of the Business Cooperation Branch.

INC supports private sector initiatives aimed at establishing joint ventures or other business arrangements in order to transfer technology to developing countries. Canadian firms receive funding for starter and viability studies and for studies of capital projects. Support is also provided for investment missions and technology transfer seminars in pursuit of such business.

Since its establishment, this program has helped more than 1,500 firms from all parts of Canada to gain access to new markets and resources in some 90 developing countries.

During the 1986-87 fiscal year, the Industrial Cooperation Branch supported the organization of missions in Africa, Asia and South America to promote the transfer of Canadian technology. The Division also organized visits to Canada for the benefit of Canadian business people and their partners in the Third World.

Industrial Cooperation disbursed \$32.3 million in 1986-87, which was used, among other things, to finance more than 727 projects in progress by 450 firms. The following is an outline of the activities of the different bureaux as well as a few examples of projects.

The Asia Bureau funded 255 projects during the fiscal year 1986-87. These included 47 starter studies, 45 pre-feasibility studies, 59 viability studies, 23 project support activities, 11 industrial development services projects and seven projects for testing and adapting Canadian technology. In addition, the Bureau financed 14 missions, seminars and exhibitions and six project definition studies. Seven other projects consisting of technical or administrative assistance and renewable energy testing were also carried out.

The Americas Bureau provided assistance to 210 projects to help in the industrialization of some 35 countries of the region. This involved sharing the cost of enhanced investment and technology transfer mechanisms with Canadians and their partners in joint ventures, in which 70 firms received contributions amounting to \$8 million. These sums were used to conduct 38 investment studies, prepare 45 pre-feasibility studies, carry out 26 tests and adaptations of Canadian technology and provide technical assistance and investment expertise to over 20 other projects.

Recognizing the growing need for mutually beneficial investments, Canada sponsored the Business Associations Mission to major industrial centres in Brazil. This initiative, funded jointly by CIDA and INDI, the industrial development agency of Minas Gerais, was organized by the Brazil-Canada Chamber of Commerce. Similarly, the application of Canadian technology to communications, fisheries, forestry, renewable energy and environmental control was demonstrated at seminars and workshops. Emphasis was placed on the development of human resources throughout the region.

The Africa and Middle East Bureau helped more than 225 Canadian projects by firms wishing to explore the possibilities of joint ventures or investment projects. Thirty-four studies with projects were undertaken in the fields of energy, agro-industry, communications, pollution control, equipment maintenance and vocational training in Canada.

A Burnaby firm, for instance, was asked to supply 156 telephone lines to six villages in North Cameroon. A \$2.7 million World Bank contract was awarded to a Canadian firm for the establishment of a management unit within Ghana's Department of Transport. Another company has signed a ten-year licensing agreement for manufacturing graphite mould-casting technology in Kenya.

Finally, as a result of the visit of about 250 business executives from developing countries during Expo 86, contracts valued at \$11 million have been signed to date and many other negotiations are under way.

Consultant and Industrial Relations Division

The Consultant and Industrial Relations Division is responsible for establishing and maintaining contacts with Canadian firms in various industrial sectors that may be called on to cooperate with CIDA. It also maintains excellent relations with the regional offices of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion and with economically oriented departments of provincial governments.

The Division serves as the contact point for any person or firm wishing to make services, experience and expertise available to CIDA. It received some 2,000 visitors and answered over 4,000 requests for information during the year. Its directory of consultants contains more than 5,000 names of persons, firms and business concerns.

The Division is also quite active in establishing close ties with provincial governments. During the fiscal year, a delegation of CIDA's officials toured Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta, meeting with official representatives and business people. In Saint John's, Newfoundland, over 100 business people were involved in such a seminar. In Halifax, more than 140 representatives of the private sector met with CIDA's officials. In Winnipeg and Edmonton, a very significant portion of the business community attended these meetings. Lastly, the Division issues a quarterly publication on active service contracts and lines of credit and a list of executing agencies, twice a year to some 8,000 subscribers.

Policy and Liaison Division

The Policy and Liaison Division was created at the time the Branch was established three years ago. Its basic role is to develop policies and programs for involving the participation of the Canadian private sector in the implementation of development projects in Third World countries. New major policy approaches have been developed in close collaboration and consultation with other branches in the Agency, with other departments and agencies of the federal government and the Canadian private sector. These new approaches include programs to further assist in the financing of projects, training support through specialized training institutes, enhancement of the Industrial Cooperation Program and effective dissemination of information to the business sector.

A Few Success Stories

"In 1984, our firm won a contract to carry out a two-year pre-feasibility study to establish a salmon ranching industry in Chile. While carrying out this study, the Hatfield group entered into three joint-venture arrangements related to salmon farming activities. A fourth joint venture salmon farm is under negotiation."

Hatfield Consultants Ltd.,
Vancouver

"As you know, our firm is one of the largest manufacturers of manually operated, semi-automatic and fully automatic water treatment and waste water treatment systems in North America....

We have just received an order from Coromandal Beverages in India worth \$125,000. We are also in the process of supplying a water treatment plant to Tata Electric Power in Bombay worth over \$1,000,000."

Gaco Systems Ltd., Brantford,
Ontario.

"We have trained people and assembled approximately 2,000 radios and 1,000 control heads. Your help, to date, has established over 60 jobs in Mexico while at the same time providing at least eight on-going jobs in Canada.... Some new products are just being introduced.... If this new order goes through we could be looking at 100 jobs in less than 12 months."

Glenayre Electronics, Vancouver

"In 1982, ACRES prepared a Power Planning Study for the Ethiopian Light and Power Authority, funded by the World Bank, which identified several potential hydro developments. Three of the most promising alternatives were found to be the Aleltu, Chemoga-Yeda and Upper Beles hydroelectric developments in the Blue Nile Basin.

In 1983, ACRES received a contribution from CIDA to undertake a pre-feasibility study for the Aleltu project, a staged hydroelectric power development of 800 MW.

In 1986, the African Development Bank approved a loan to cover the cost of pre-feasibility studies of the Chemoga-Yeda project..... Largely as a result of our involvement in the Aleltu project, we have now been awarded the contract for Chemoga-Yeda against formidable competition from Finland, Sweden, Japan, U.K. and West Germany.

While the downstream benefits of further studies in Chemoga-Yeda total some \$1.5 million at present, we believe that ACRES' ongoing involvement on Aleltu and now on Chemoga-Yeda will place us in a very strong position to provide engineering services for the implementation of the most promising and economical power generation alternative in the region. Fees for subsequent phases could reach a total of \$20 million.

This letter therefore is an opportunity to express our appreciation for the support of CIDA's Industrial Cooperation Branch."

Acres International Ltd., Toronto

"After participating in a commission which revised Mali's mining legislation and learning that Guinea had no mining code, I applied to the Industrial Cooperation Program for funds to enable me to prepare draft mining legislation together with Guinea's Department of Mines.

Recently, the Government of Guinea adopted a mining bill which was based on large part on my proposed text....

As part of a World Bank project, I was asked by Burkina Faso to carry out a similar project. Later, as part of a program funded by the United Nations, the Government of Guyana asked me to help revise its legislative and fiscal documents in the field of mining. Finally, the Government of Cameroon has asked me to adapt its oil industry legislation to reflect recent market developments.

In other words, because of the assistance received from the Industrial Cooperation Program, a Canadian cooperant has been able to demonstrate an expertise that is now very much in demand in Third World countries."

Paul Fortin,
Bureau d'avocats Boisvert,
Fortin, Surprenant, Montreal

Statistical Annex

The 1986-87 Statistical Annex provides a breakdown of the disbursements for official development assistance (ODA) made by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the official government agency responsible for administering about 75 per cent of Canada's development efforts in the world. The major assistance contributions of federal departments as well as provincial government contributions to non-governmental organizations and institutions are also included.

The tables show disbursements of assistance by *geographic* region and *do not* reflect the groupings of countries used by CIDA for *administrative* purposes.

Official development assistance is measured at the time when promissory notes to international financial institutions are deposited with the Bank of Canada (commitment basis) and not at the time of the encashment of the notes (cash basis).

All disbursements of assistance are shown net, i.e. minus capital repayments on earlier loans. In other words, they represent actual Canadian assistance. Terms used in the tables are defined in Part 2.

The addition of the figures may differ slightly from the totals provided due to rounding and because the numbers are calculated by computer, which carries figures to several decimal places.

Part 1

Tables

Disbursements by Source and Delivery Channel

A. Assistance Disbursements by Source of Finance	91
B. Assistance Disbursements by Delivery Channel	92

Disbursements by Program

C. Total Assistance Disbursements by Program	94
D. Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements	95
E. Multilateral Assistance Disbursements	110
F. Assistance Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Institutions (NGIs)	116
G. Assistance Disbursements by Crown Corporations	120
H. Humanitarian Assistance	121
I. Assistance Disbursements for Scholarships and Miscellaneous Programs	124
J. Administrative Costs	125

Disbursements by Special Categories

K. Food Aid Recipients*	126
L. Assistance Disbursements to Least-Developed Countries (LLDCs)*	131
M. Total Disbursements by Country for 1986-87*	133
N. Country-to-Country Disbursements by Sector for 1986-87	142

Technical Assistance

O. Canadian Experts on Assignment Abroad during 1986, by Sector	144
P. Canadian Experts on Assignment Abroad during 1986, by Region of Assignment	145
Q. Students and Trainees Supported by CIDA during 1986, by Region of Origin and Location of Study	146
R. Students and Trainees Supported by CIDA during 1986, by Field of Study	147

Other Donors

S. Selected Data on Assistance to Developing Countries by Major Donor Countries, 1985	148
T. Assistance Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries by Source of Funds, 1985	149
U. Assistance Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries Ranked by Major Bilateral Donor, 1985	150

Part 2

Definitions

* These tables are special groupings of assistance recipients and certain recipients may be part of more than one grouping.

Notes

1. Over the years, a number of countries have had part of their outstanding debts rescheduled. The deferred interest payments are included in net official development assistance.
2. In addition to the contributions made by CIDA, the Department of External Affairs makes contributions to the regular budgets of certain international organizations. For some of these organizations only a percentage of each contribution is considered related to development (and therefore assistance). The percentage (or coefficient) for each organization is calculated by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).
3. In addition to these contributions to NGOs, some provincial and municipal governments also contribute directly to developing countries, but these figures are not readily available and are not included here.
4. When Canada joined the Inter-American Development Bank on May 3, 1972, it agreed to return to the Bank the repayments (including interest) of the loans made to Latin America under the Canadian Trust Fund. These repayments are made directly from Latin American countries to the Bank and are not disbursed from the CIDA loan vote. However, they are a Canadian contribution to the Bank's Special Fund and are added to Canadian official development assistance. See also Table E-2.
5. In 1982, DAC members, including Canada, agreed that official development assistance (ODA) figures should include the administrative costs of extending assistance. This inclusion of administrative cost data was made to improve the comparability of total ODA figures among donor countries, since previously some countries were including some administrative costs while others were not. The administrative costs include the expenses incurred by CIDA, IDRC, ICOD and PCIAC, as well as External Affairs' representatives working on official development assistance.
6. In 1981, CIDA decided to reinforce the geographic orientation of the organization in order to strengthen the Agency's focus on the requirements of recipient countries. In other words, country-to-country mechanisms would be used in a coherent, coordinated fashion to attain the Agency's overall objectives in specific countries. This is also known as the "country focus" approach. Country focus projects administered by the Special Programs Branch in 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87, amounting to \$35 million, \$50.7 million, and \$64.3 million respectively, were charged to Government-to-Government (Bilateral), while in previous fiscal years they were charged against Special Programs Branch.

Table A

Assistance Disbursements by Source of Finance
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	1984-85			1985-86			1986-87		
	Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts	Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts	Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts
External Affairs and Other Departments									
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) ^{1,6}	1,718.27	27.14	1,691.14	1,671.26	34.09	1,637.18	2,059.71	59.05	2,000.66
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	84.55		84.55	90.98		90.98	100.04		100.04
Contributions from External Affairs and Other Departments ²	48.85		48.85	54.31		54.31	61.46		61.46
Sub-total: External Affairs and Other Departments	1,851.68	27.14	1,824.54	1,816.56	34.09	1,782.47	2,221.21	59.05	2,162.16
Department of Finance	207.66		207.66	351.43		351.43	283.89		283.89
Sub-total: Department of Finance	207.66		207.66	351.43		351.43	283.89		283.89
Other Sources									
Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation (PCIAC)	53.21		53.21	22.60		22.60	58.11		58.11
International Centre for Ocean Development (ICOD)				.09		.09	3.99		3.99
Contributions by Provincial Governments to Non-Governmental Organizations ³	9.74		9.74	14.45		14.45	10.97		10.97
Latin American Loan Repayments to Inter-American Development Bank ⁴	1.83		1.83	2.95		2.95	2.13		2.13
Sub-total: Other Sources	64.77		64.77	40.09		40.09	75.19		75.19
Total Official Development Assistance (ODA)⁵	2,124.11	27.14	2,096.97	2,208.08	34.09	2,173.99	2,580.29	59.05	2,521.25
Percentage of ODA to GNP			.49%			.46%			.50%
Canadian GNP (\$ billion)			428.40			468.82			502.29

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, see corresponding Notes on page 90.

Table B

Official Development Assistance by Delivery Channel
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	1985-86	1986-87
Budgeted Official Development Assistance (ODA) — Disbursements		
Group A:		
Government Initiatives:		
Geographic Program	659.57	815.10
of which:		
Anglophone Africa	126.16	183.50
Francophone Africa	153.92	187.70
Americas	103.30	132.20
Asia ¹	261.60	290.30
General (Miscellaneous)	14.59	21.40
Scholarships	5.96	8.55
Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation (PCIAC) ²	53.90	58.11
— Grants	30.50*	58.11*
— CIDA Loan	23.40	
International Humanitarian Assistance ³	40.85	53.30
Bilateral Food Aid ⁴	197.51	233.82
Sub-total: Group A	957.79	1,168.89
Group B: Partners		
National:		
Voluntary Sector ⁵	155.43	190.91
Industrial Cooperation	27.83	32.38
International Development Research Centre (IDRC) ²	86.00*	100.04*
International Centre for Ocean Development (ICOD) ²	.33	3.99*
Sub-total: National	269.59	327.33
International:		
International Non-Governmental Organizations	15.55	20.65
Multilateral Technical Cooperation	125.10	144.18
International Financial Institutions ⁶	542.53	595.06
of which:		
CIDA	191.10	311.17
Finance	351.43*	283.89*
Multilateral Food Aid ⁷	150.30	168.95
External Affairs	29.21*	30.50*
Sub-total: International	862.69	959.34
Sub-total: Group B	1,132.28	1,286.67

Table B (cont'd)

Official Development Assistance by Delivery Channel
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	1985-86	1986-87
Group C: Other ODA		
Administrative Costs		
of which:	98.49	111.05
CIDA	73.81	80.55
External Affairs	24.68*	30.50*
Sub-total: Group C	98.49	111.05
CIDA Total, Gross	1,666.74	2,059.57
Less Loan Repayments	- 34.09	- 59.05
CIDA Total, Net	1,632.65	2,000.51
Non-CIDA Total	521.82*	507.03*
Total Budgeted ODA	2,154.47	2,507.55
Disbursements Against Unbudgeted ODA		
Inter-American Development Bank		
Trust Fund Repayments	2.95	2.13
Other Departments	.42*	.46*
Provincial Governments	14.45*	10.97*
IDRC ²	4.99*	
PCIAC ²	- 7.90*	
ICOD ²	.09*	
Loan Reschedulings	1.53	15
Total Unbudgeted ODA	19.54	13.69
Total ODA⁸	2,174.01	2,521.24

* Non-CIDA

¹ Oceania and Europe are grouped with Asia, which also includes the Asia-Pacific Foundation. The Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen Democratic Republic and the Middle East are included in Anglophone Africa.

² PCIAC and IDRC had non-lapsing votes prior to 1986-87. That is, amounts received under budgetary items were not necessarily spent during the same budget year. Crown Corporations can also raise supplementary revenues, such as interest on bank deposits. Therefore, their annual statements may not necessarily match their parliamentary grants.

³ The IHA Program includes disbursements through the following channels:

	1985-86	1986-87
Multilateral	\$ 14.25M	\$ 14.75M
Bilateral	\$ 25.85M	\$ 37.73M
INGO	\$.75M	\$.83M

⁴ Bilateral Food Aid includes disbursements through the following channels:

	1985-86	1986-87
NGO	\$ 34.37M	\$ 22.84M
Bilateral	\$163.13M	\$210.99M

⁵ The voluntary sector includes Canadian Non-Governmental Organizations, Institutional Cooperation and Development Services, Management for Change, and Public Participation Programs.

⁶ The IFIs represent ODA to International Financial Institutions such as the World Bank and regional development banks. The International Fund for Agricultural Development is also included because the same type of transfers are used, i.e. non-interest-bearing, non-negotiable demand notes. In 1986-87, this represented \$7.075 million.

⁷ Multilateral Food Aid includes disbursements through the following channels:

	1985-86	1986-87
Multilateral	\$144.08M	\$166.38M
INGO	\$ 6.22M	\$ 2.57M

⁸ Included in the amounts shown are the following paid under the Africa 2000 initiative:

Multilateral Technical Cooperation	\$3.68M
International Non-Governmental Organizations	\$1.25M
Voluntary Sector	\$1.01M
International Humanitarian Assistance	\$.50M

Table C

Total Assistance Disbursements by Program¹
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	For details see Table
Country-to-Country				M
Government-to-Government (including bilateral food aid)				D,K
Anglophone Africa	195.06	159.62	218.12	D,K
Francophone Africa	195.82	176.09	198.99	D,K
Americas	127.92	116.38	153.03	D,K
Asia (including Europe and Oceania)	338.33	354.70	376.58	D,K
Miscellaneous	17.50 ²	9.44	20.30	D,K
Sub-total: Government-to-Government	874.64	816.22	967.02	
Other Country-to-Country				
Canadian Non-Governmental Organizations	168.65	196.84	224.72	F,K
International Non-Governmental Organizations	21.44	22.52	24.04	F
International Development Research Centre	76.25	82.28	90.69	G
Humanitarian Assistance	75.15 ³	25.85	37.73	H
Industrial Cooperation	38.50	27.83	32.38	I
Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation	51.54	20.92	55.32	G
International Centre for Ocean Development	.80	.42	2.33	G
Scholarship Programs	4.40	5.96	8.55	I
Miscellaneous Programs	1.82	1.69	.50	I
Administrative Costs	99.32	108.88	124.85	J
Sub-total: Other Country-to-Country	537.87	493.19	601.12	
Sub-total: Country-to-Country Assistance	1,412.51	1,309.41	1,568.13	
Multilateral Assistance				
General Funds	72.25	72.25	78.50	E-1
Renewable Natural Resources	13.90	14.00	22.57	E-1
Population and Health	12.85	13.75	17.75	E-1
Commonwealth and Francophone Programs	17.41	19.10	19.97	E-1
Other Programs	6.42	6.00	12.45	E-1
International Humanitarian Assistance	12.25	14.25	14.75	E-1
World Food Program	146.03	150.30	166.38	E-1, K
Contributions to Regular Budgets and Voluntary Funds by External Affairs and Other Departments	27.32	29.63	30.96	E-1
International Financial Institutions	376.03	545.34	589.77	E-2
Sub-total: Multilateral Assistance	684.47	864.61	953.11	E-3
Total Assistance (ODA)⁴	2,096.97	2,174.02	2,521.25	
ODA/GNP Ratio	.489%	.464%	.502%	

¹ All programs exclude administrative costs, which are reported separately in Table J and under the country-to-country section of this table. See Note 5, page 90. Bilateral food aid is included in each program. See Table M for programs excluding food aid, and Table K for details of food aid. For ICOD, see Note 2, Table G.

² Includes the Special Administrative Funds of the Special Fund for Africa.

³ Includes disbursements from the Special Fund for Africa in the amount of \$47.3 million.

⁴ See Notes on page 90.

Table D¹

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Anglophone Africa³			
Angola Contributions	10	08	10
Total	10	08	.10
Botswana Contributions	6.55	4.21	10.62
Total	6.55	4.21	10.62
Djibouti Contributions	09	05	10
Total	09	05	.10
Egypt Contributions Loans Loan repayments	2.71 4.45	3.09 3.34	6.01 1.58 - 2.17
Total	7.16	6.43	5.42
Ethiopia Contributions	13.83	14.22	18.48
Total	13.83	14.22	18.48
Ghana Contributions Loans Loan repayments	16.79 28 - .54	15.30 31 - 1.23	21.46 21 2.44
Total	16.53	14.37	19.23
Kenya Contributions Loans Loan repayments	25.88 4.39 - .58	22.71 39 - .68	24.99 40 66
Total	29.69	22.42	24.73
Lesotho Contributions	2.90	2.19	2.71
Total	2.90	2.19	2.71
Liberia Contributions	.02	.01	.04
Total	.02	.01	.04
Malawi Contributions	3.46	2.03	6.05
Total	3.46	2.03	6.05

Table D¹ (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Mauritius			
Contributions	.19	.38	.28
Total	.19	.38	.28
Mozambique			
Contributions	10.14	.18	5.19
Total	10.14	.18	5.19
Namibia			
Contributions	.06	.05	.05
Total	.06	.05	.05
Nigeria			
Contributions	.40	.25	.35
Loan repayments	-.59	-.02	-4.06
Total	-.18	.23	-3.71
Seychelles			
Contributions	.15	.12	.15
Total	.15	.12	.15
Sierra Leone			
Contributions	.11	.11	.13
Total	.11	.11	.13
Somalia			
Contributions	.20	.06	.26
Total	.20	.06	.26
South Africa			
Contributions	.30	.43	.70
Total	.30	.43	.70
Sudan			
Contributions	10.68	19.00	15.08
Total	10.68	19.00	15.08
Swaziland			
Contributions	3.08	3.05	2.12
Loan repayments			-.05
Total	3.08	3.05	2.06
Tanzania			
Contributions	40.75	24.29	43.98
Total	40.75	24.29	43.98

Table D' (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Uganda			
Contributions	2.49	.76	2.20
Total	2.49	.76	2.20
Zambia			
Contributions	13.80	15.85	17.01
Loans	7.72	2.17	.86
Loan reschedulings	.46		
Total	21.99	18.02	17.87
Zimbabwe			
Contributions	11.17	7.24	7.69
Loans	3.07	8.48	3.92
Total	14.24	15.72	11.61
Regional Programs			
East African Community			
Contributions	.03	x	
Total	.03	x	
Southern African Development Coordination Conference			
Contributions	9.85	9.11	32.11
Total	9.85	9.11	32.11
University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland			
Contributions	15	x	x
Total	15	x	x
Anglophone Africa Programs			
Contributions	.52	2.10	2.68
Total	.52	2.10	2.68
Total Anglophone Africa			
Contributions	176.39	146.86	220.55
Loans	19.91	14.69	6.96
Loan repayments	-1.71	-1.93	-9.39
Loan reschedulings	.46		
Total	195.06	159.62	218.12
Francophone Africa³			
Algeria			
Contributions	.60	.64	2.07
Loans	5.15	5.50	
Loan repayments	.15	.37	-2.45
Total	5.60	5.77	-.39
Benin			
Contributions	1.50	.41	.20
Total	1.50	.41	.20

Table D¹ (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Burkina Faso			
Contributions	8.22	14.48	13.48
Total	8.22	14.48	13.48
Burundi			
Contributions	1.02	1.15	.73
Total	1.02	1.15	.73
Cameroon			
Contributions	5.46	3.52	12.18
Loans	24.76	10.35	4.55
Loan repayments	-.26	-.67	-2.00
Total	29.96	13.20	14.73
Cape Verde			
Contributions	.39	.25	.35
Total	.39	.25	.35
Central African Republic			
Contributions	.13	.15	.19
Total	.13	.15	.19
Chad			
Contributions	.13	.18	.34
Total	.13	.18	.34
Comoros			
Contributions	.08	x	.06
Total	.08	x	.06
Congo			
Contributions	.36	.11	.38
Loans	.59	.63	
Total	.95	.74	.38
Côte-d'Ivoire			
Contributions	3.49	2.47	3.43
Loans	11.73	10.49	9.07
Loan repayments		-.18	-.09
Loan reschedulings		.18	
Total	15.23	12.96	12.41
Equatorial Guinea			
Contributions	.09	.05	.14
Total	.09	.05	.14

Table D' (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Gabon			
Contributions	.32	.34	1.64
Loans	.38	2.67	2.95
Total	.69	3.01	4.59
Gambia			
Contributions	.33	.15	.26
Total	.33	.15	.26
Guinea			
Contributions	15.15	7.41	4.86
Total	15.15	7.41	4.86
Guinea-Bissau			
Contributions	.39	.21	.34
Total	.39	.21	.34
Madagascar			
Contributions	.26	.14	.35
Loans	.29	.07	
Total	.54	.21	.35
Mali			
Contributions	11.58	16.40	25.03
Total	11.58	16.40	25.03
Mauritania			
Contributions	4.39	5.04	.38
Loan repayments			.05
Total	4.39	5.04	.33
Morocco			
Contributions	7.59	1.96	2.69
Loans	.53	.01	
Loan repayments	-.06	-.02	-.13
Total	8.07	1.94	2.56
Niger			
Contributions	20.92	26.37	27.69
Total	20.92	26.37	27.69
Rwanda			
Contributions	14.45	11.81	6.52
Total	14.45	11.81	6.52
Sao Tome and Principe			
Contributions	.04	x	x
Total	.04	x	x

Table D¹ (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Senegal			
Contributions	16.83	20.57	29.62
Loans	.33	.01	
Loan repayments	-.10		
Total	17.06	20.58	29.62
Togo			
Contributions	3.09	10.54	6.33
Total	3.09	10.54	6.33
Tunisia			
Contributions	6.34	1.60	6.92
Loans	1.00	.53	1.30
Loan repayments	-1.59	-4.56	-3.04
Total	5.74	-2.43	5.18
Zaire			
Contributions	21.57	14.67	22.00
Loans	.24	.83	1.79
Loan repayments	-.01	-.52	-.02
Loan reschedulings		.51	
Total	21.80	15.49	23.78
Regional Programs			
Sahel			
Contributions	5.84	7.80	15.62
Total	5.84	7.80	15.62
Francophone Africa Programs			
Contributions	2.42	2.21	3.32
Total	2.42	2.21	3.32
Total Francophone Africa			
Contributions	152.99	150.63	187.11
Loans	45.00	31.09	19.66
Loan repayments	-2.17	-6.32	-7.78
Loan reschedulings		.69	
Total	195.82	176.09	198.99

Table D¹ (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Total Africa			
Contributions	329.39	297.50	407.66
Loans	64.91	45.78	26.63
Loan repayments	- 3.87	- 8.25	- 17.17
Loan reschedulings	.46	.69	
Total	390.89	335.71	417.12
Americas			
Anguilla			
Contributions	0 ⁻	.08	.5 ⁻
Total	0⁻	.08	.5⁻
Antigua			
Contributions	1.22	.49	.69
Loan repayments	- .08	.15	.15
Total	1.15	.64	.84
Argentina			
Contributions	.04	.04	.10
Loan repayments	- .02	- .02	.02
Total	.02	.03	.08
Barbados			
Contributions	.41	.21	.53
Loans	5.08	1.33	.5 ⁻
Loan repayments	- 3 ⁻	- 1.12	.74
Total	5.12	.42	.36
Belize			
Contributions	3.85	4.83	7.85
Loan repayments		.5 ⁻	.2 ⁻
Total	3.85	4.46	7.58
Bolivia			
Contributions	.8 ⁻	1.4 ⁻	6.1 ⁻
Loan repayments	.02	- .04	- .06
Total	.85	1.43	6.11
Brazil			
Contributions	4.82	4.29	3.69
Loans	1.24	.49	
Loan repayments	- 1.04	.59	.60
Loan reschedulings	.29		
Total	5.32	4.49	3.09

Table D' (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Chile			
Contributions	.10	.15	.15
Loan repayments	-.28	-.28	-.28
Total	-.18	-.13	-.13
Colombia			
Contributions	4.17	4.31	8.64
Loans	.87		
Loan repayments	-1.22	-1.30	-1.83
Total	3.82	3.01	6.81
Costa Rica			
Contributions	.63	.39	2.91
Loans	6.01	6.49	1.91
Total	6.64	6.89	4.82
Cuba			
Loan repayments	-.01	-.66	
Loan reschedulings		.65	
Total	-.01	-.01	
Dominica			
Contributions	9.26	7.43	1.98
Loan repayments		-.02	-.03
Total	9.26	7.42	1.94
Dominican Republic			
Contributions	1.22	.60	.32
Loans	.55		
Loan repayments	-.18	-.18	-.18
Total	1.59	.41	.14
Ecuador			
Contributions	.21	.23	.29
Loan repayments	-.30	-.30	-.30
Total	-.09	-.08	-.01
El Salvador			
Contributions	.39	.37	6.46
Loans	.29		
Loan repayments	-.17	-.17	-.17
Total	.51	.20	6.29
Grenada			
Contributions	3.51	6.80	5.71
Loan repayments		-.03	-.02
Total	3.51	6.76	5.69

Table D¹ (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Guatemala			
Contributions	.54	.44	.42
Loans	.28	.02	
Loan repayments			– .01
Total	.82	.46	.41
Guyana			
Contributions	.80	.57	2.43
Loans	.74	.12	1.00
Total	1.54	.70	3.44
Haiti			
Contributions	4.44	3.58	10.51
Total	4.44	3.58	10.51
Honduras			
Contributions	2.64	1.67	1.66
Loans	16.71	1.27	.12
Loan repayments			– x
Total	19.36	2.94	1.78
Jamaica			
Contributions	18.09	22.78	28.30
Loans	8.02	4.72	
Loan repayments		– 1.91	– .08
Loan reschedulings		3.19	
Total	26.11	28.78	28.22
Mexico			
Contributions		1.25	2.44
Loan repayments	– x	– x	– x
Total	– x	1.25	2.44
Montserrat			
Contributions	.14	.09	.53
Loan repayments			– .01
Total	.14	.09	.53
Nicaragua			
Contributions	1.57	1.02	1.01
Loans	5.04	5.06	2.89
Loan repayments		– .07	– .07
Total	6.61	6.01	3.83
Panama			
Contributions	.18	.08	.15
Total	.18	.08	.15

Table D¹ (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Paraguay			
Contributions	.03	.04	.07
Loan repayments	-.02	-.02	-.02
Total	.01	.02	.05
Peru			
Contributions	11.68	6.91	11.57
Loans	.10	6.77	10.90
Loan repayments	-.01	-.02	-.25
Total	11.77	13.67	22.21
St. Kitts-Nevis			
Contributions	1.13	.63	.74
Total	1.13	.63	.74
St. Lucia			
Contributions	2.20	.67	2.27
Loans	x		
Loan repayments		-.02	-.01
Total	2.20	.65	2.26
St. Vincent			
Contributions	.35	2.47	6.13
Loan repayments		-.03	-.06
Total	.35	2.45	6.07
Trinidad and Tobago			
Contributions	.15	.08	.25
Loans	.42	.30	.29
Loan repayments	.87	-1.26	-.85
Total	-.29	-.88	-.31
Turks and Caicos Is.			
Contributions	.10	.07	.10
Total	.10	.07	.10
Uruguay			
Contributions	.05	.05	.10
Total	.05	.05	.10
Virgin Is.			
Contributions		.01	.18
Total		.01	.18

Table D¹ (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Regional Programs			
Central America and Caribbean Contributions	5.11	12.30	18.40
Total	5.11	12.30	18.40
Leeward and Windward Is. Contributions	4.15	5.59	6.14
Total	4.15	5.59	6.14
South America Contributions	2.60	2.51	1.90
Total	2.60	2.51	1.90
University of West Indies Contributions	1.3	0.2	
Total	1.3	0.2	
Total Americas			
Contributions	86.86	94.53	141.39
Loans	45.36	26.58	17.67
Loan repayments	-4.59	-8.56	-6.04
Loan reschedulings	.29	3.84	
Total	127.92	116.38	153.03
Asia			
Bangladesh Contributions	103.28	100.11	124.58
Total	103.28	100.11	124.58
Bhutan Contributions		0.9	.10
Total		0.9	.10
Burma Contributions Loans	7.4 .8	2.24	.89
Total	7.4	2.24	.89
China Contributions	8.37	15.46	27.04
Total	8.37	15.46	27.04
India Contributions Loans Loan repayments	20.83 64.37 -10.40	17.04 33.75 -5.30	43.97 30.82 16.41
Total	74.80	45.49	58.38

Table D¹ (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Indonesia			
Contributions	14.60	12.54	31.11
Loans	21.13	64.73	13.99
Loan repayments	- 1.90	- 2.34	- 3.11
Total	33.83	74.94	42.00
Jordan			
Contributions	.30	.25	.40
Total	.30	.25	.40
Korea, Republic of			
Loan repayments	- .02	- .07	- .04
Total	- .02	- .07	- .04
Lebanon			
Contributions	.96	.67	.25
Total	.96	.67	.25
Malaysia			
Contributions	1.51	.84	1.32
Loans	.81	.81	1.31
Loan repayments	- .72	- .64	- .80
Total	.78	1.00	1.83
Maldives			
Contributions		.02	.03
Total		.02	.03
Nepal			
Contributions	8.17	7.28	8.32
Total	8.17	7.28	8.32
Pakistan			
Contributions	36.04	35.98	44.90
Loans	28.24	36.32 ⁴	10.32
Loan repayments	- 4.72	- 5.62	- 10.51
Total	59.56	66.67	44.71
Philippines			
Contributions	.70	.51	9.76
Loan repayments			- .19
Loan reschedulings			.15
Total	.70	.51	9.71
Singapore			
Contributions	.02	.02	.02
Total	.02	.02	.02

Table D' (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Sri Lanka			
Contributions	32.25	26.90	31.20
Loans	2.90	.36	.05
Loan repayments	-.72	-.75	-1.17
Total	34.43	26.52	30.08
Thailand			
Contributions	7.26	8.61	22.04
Loan repayments	-.02	-.05	.03
Total	7.24	8.56	22.00
Yemen Arab Republic			
Contributions	.24	.11	.23
Total	.24	.11	.23
Yemen, Democratic People's Republic of			
Contributions	.12		.04
Total	.12		.04
Regional Programs			
Contributions	3.52	5.56	7.85
Total	3.52	5.56	7.85
Total Asia			
Contributions	238.92	234.25	354.05
Loans	116.64	135.97	56.49
Loan repayments	-18.51	14.77	-32.27
Loan reschedulings			.15
Total	337.04	355.46	378.42
Europe			
Malta			
Loan repayments	-.01	-.03	-.04
Total	-.01	-.03	-.04
Turkey			
Contributions		.05	.10
Loan repayments		-2.32	-3.19
Total		-2.27	-3.09
Total Europe			
Contributions		.05	.10
Loan repayments	-.01	-2.35	3.23
Total	-.01	-2.30	-3.13

Table D' (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Oceania			
Cook Is. Contributions	.08	.08	.11
Total	.08	.08	.11
Fiji Contributions	.15	.25	.09
Total	.15	.25	.09
Kiribati Contributions	.15	.15	.16
Total	.15	.15	.16
Papua New Guinea Contributions	.28	.24	.28
Total	.28	.24	.28
Solomon Is. Contributions	.13	.13	.13
Total	.13	.13	.13
Tonga Contributions	.15	.15	.15
Total	.15	.15	.15
Tuvalu Contributions	.08	.15	.07
Total	.08	.15	.07
Vanuatu Contributions	.15	.25	.18
Total	.15	.25	.18
Western Samoa Contributions	.15	.15	.13
Total	.15	.15	.13
Total Oceania			
Contributions	1.30	1.54	1.28
Total	1.30	1.54	1.28

Table D¹ (cont'd)

Government-to-Government Assistance Disbursements²
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Miscellaneous Government-to-Government, Special Administration, Briefing Centre Programs, etc.			
Contributions	17.50	9.18	18.80
Advances to Universities		26	1.50
Total	17.50	9.44	20.30
Total Government-to-Government			
Contributions	673.96	637.30	924.79
Loans	226.90	208.33	100.80
Loan repayments	- 26.98	- 33.94	- 58.71
Loan reschedulings	76	4.53	.15
Total	874.64	816.22	967.02

¹ See Introductory Note, p. 87; see also Note 6, p. 90
on Country Focus transfers.

² Including bilateral food aid.

³ For administrative purposes within CIDA, Africa
has been divided into Anglophone Africa and Fran-
cophone Africa.

⁴ This amount includes \$23.4 million for a PCIAC
project.

x Less than \$5,000.

Table E

**Multilateral Assistance Disbursements
(\$ million)**
**E-1:
Assistance Disbursements to United Nations Agencies
and International Organizations
(CIDA funds plus others)**

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
CIDA Funds			
General UN Funds			
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	59.00	59.00	64.00
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	13.25	13.25	14.50
Sub-total: General UN Funds	72.25	72.25	78.50
Renewable Natural Resources			
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)			7.07
International Centre of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)	1.60	1.65	1.70
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT)	1.55	1.65	1.70
International Potato Centre (CIP)	1.05	1.10	1.20
International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR)	.35	.40	.45
International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)	1.60	1.65	1.85
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)	1.60	1.65	1.85
International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD)	.80	.90	1.00
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)	1.60	1.65	1.70
Burma Project	1.10		
West African Rice Development Association (WARDA)	.50	.55	.55
International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA)	.75	.90	1.00
International Council for Research in Agro-Forestry (ICRAF)	.43	.50	.70
International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA)	.50	.75	1.00
International Assistance for Strengthening National Agricultural Research (ISNAR)	.23	.30	.38
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	.25	.35	.43
Sub-total: Renewable Natural Resources	13.90	14.00	22.57
Population and Health			
Population			
UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)	10.25	10.25	14.25
Health			
UNDP/World Health Organization/World Bank			
Tropical Diseases Research Program	1.25	1.80	1.80
Onchocerciasis Control Program	1.35	1.70	1.70
Sub-total: Population and Health	12.85	13.75	17.75
Commonwealth and Francophone Programs			
Commonwealth			
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC)	14.60	15.90	16.70

Table E (cont'd)

**E-1:
Assistance Disbursements to United Nations Agencies
and International Organizations
(CIDA funds plus others)**

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Francophone			
Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency (ACCT)			
Special Program for Development	1.40	1.50	1.65
Association of Partially or Wholly			
French-Language Universities (AUPELF)			
International Fund for University Cooperation (FICU)	.75	.75	.75
Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	.11	.10	.16
Permanent Technical Secretariat			
Technical Assistance Volunteers		.15	.13
Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sport of			
French-Speaking Countries (Confejes)			
Physical Education Bursaries Program	.30	.30	.30
Day of Confejes		.15	
Projects	.14	.14	.15
Conference of Ministers of Education (Confemen)	.11	.11	.15
Sub-total: Commonwealth and Francophone Programs	17.41	19.10	19.97
Other Programs			
International Institute for Education Planning (IIEP)		.10	.22
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	.89	1.10	1.28
International Trade Centre	.88	1.00	1.10
Junior Professional Officers			
UNDP	.92		1.66
UNICEF	.39		.64
UNFPA	.17	1.59	
Associate Experts			
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	.13		
UNESCO/International Program for the			
Development of Communications		.08	.14
World Health Organization (WHO) Essential Drug Program	.25		
WHO/Mid-Wifery Program			.10
WHO Diarrheal Disease Research Program	.30	.30	.30
UNDP/World Bank Water Project	.17	.33	
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research			
Impact Study	.05		
UN Education and Training Program			
for Southern Africans (UNETPSA)	.35	.35	.35
UN Fund for Namibia (UNFN)	.20	.20	.20
UNICEF Special Appeal			2.00
UN Fund for Women (UNIFEM)		.15	1.00
UNIFEM/Women and Food			
Technology			.50
UNFPA/Demographic Activities			.60
ICRAF Building Fund		.14	.17
UN Emergency Operations for Africa		.25	.25
International Board for Soil Research and Management —			
Acid Soils Network			.28
West African Rice Development Association			.22
World Commission on Environment and Development		.40	.40
Miscellaneous Contributions	1.72	.02	1.06
Sub-total: Other Programs	6.42	6.00	12.45

Table E (cont'd)

**E-1:
Assistance Disbursements to United Nations Agencies
and International Organizations
(CIDA funds plus others)**

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
International Humanitarian Assistance¹			
UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	5.50	5.50	6.00
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA)	6.50	8.50	8.50
UN Disaster Relief Coordinator's Office (UNDRO)	.25	.25	.25
Sub-total: International Humanitarian Assistance	12.25	14.25	14.75
World Food Program			
Cash	29.72	26.48	25.52
Food Aid	116.31	123.82	110.85
Sub-total: World Food Program	146.03	150.30	166.38
Total CIDA Funds	281.11	289.65	332.38
External Affairs' and Other Departments' Funds²			
Organizations Partly Active in Development³			
World Health Organization (WHO) (75.4%)	7.08	7.84	7.86
International Labour Organization (ILO) (19.6%)	1.01	1.06	1.09
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (29.9%)	2.91	3.11	3.21
United Nations Organization (UN) (11.5%)	3.12	3.46	3.51
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (5.6%)	.45	.43	.48
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) (12.0%)	.03	.04	.04
Universal Postal Union ⁴ (UPU) (9.3%)	.05	.06	.09
Sub-total: Organizations Partly Active in Development	14.65	16.01	16.28
Organizations Fully Active in Development			
Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACCT)	3.77	4.35	4.20
UN Voluntary Fund for the Environment (UNVFE)	1.17	1.17	1.24
Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO)	4.19	4.12	4.82
Pan-American Institute of Geography and History			.01
United Nations Trust for South Africa (UN TSA)	.03	.04	.04
Commonwealth Foundation	.65	.63	.65
Commonwealth Scientific Council			.14
Commonwealth Youth Program	.66	.75	.89
African and Malagasy Council for Higher Education (CAMES)	.02	.04	.02
Inter-American Institute for Agriculture Science	1.82	1.84	2.06
Intergovernmental Commission on European Migration	.01	.01	.01

Table E (cont'd)

**E-1:
Assistance Disbursements to United Nations Agencies
and International Organizations
(CIDA funds plus others)**

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control ⁵	.33	.37	.37
UN Institute for Training and Research			.08
Voluntary Fund for the UN Decade for Women	.02	.02	
Others			.16
Sub-total: Organizations Fully Active in Development	12.67	13.62	14.68
Total External Affairs' and Other Departments' Funds	27.32	29.63	30.96
Total Disbursements to UN Agencies and International Organizations (CIDA funds plus Dep't. of External Affairs and Others' funds)	308.43	319.28	363.34

Table E (cont'd)

**E-2:
Assistance Disbursements to International Financial Institutions⁶
(CIDA funds plus others)**

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Department of Finance Funds			
International Development Association (IDA) contributions to special funds (advances)	167.70	333.40	266.30
International Finance Corporation (IFC) capital subscriptions (investments)			6.90
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) capital subscriptions (investments)	39.96	18.03	10.69
Total Department of Finance Funds	207.66	351.43	283.89
CIDA Funds			
African Development Bank (AfDB)			
grants	1.32	.44	1.46
capital subscriptions (investments)	11.71	11.71	11.71
contributions to special funds (advances)	33.17	58.57	117.15
minus repayments	- .13	- .13	- .13
Sub-total	46.08	70.60	130.19
Andean Development Corporation			
minus repayments			- .19
Sub-total			- .19
Asian Development Bank (AsDB)			
grants	.16	.03	.05
capital subscriptions (investments)	6.28	6.28	6.28
contributions to special funds (advances)	85.56	85.56	133.26
Sub-total	92.00	91.87	139.59
Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)			
grants	.80	.51	.25
contributions to special funds (advances)	6.07	5.54	11.08
Sub-total	6.87	6.05	11.33
Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)			
minus repayments	- .03	- .03	- .03
Sub-total	- .03	- .03	- .03
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)			
capital subscriptions (investments)	9.66	9.99	10.16
contributions to special funds (advances)	11.97	11.97	11.97
repayments by Latin American countries ⁷	1.83	2.95	2.13
Sub-total	23.46	24.92	24.26
Miscellaneous grants		.49	.72
Total CIDA Funds (including repayments by Latin American countries)	168.37	193.91	305.89
Total International Financial Institutions (combined funds from CIDA and Department of Finance)			
grants	2.28	1.47	2.48
minus loan repayments	- .15	- .15	- .34
capital subscriptions (investments)	67.61	46.02	45.75
contributions to special funds (advances)	306.30	498.00	541.88
Total Assistance to International Financial Institutions	376.03	545.34	589.77

Table E (cont'd)

**E-3:
Multilateral Assistance (Summary by Source)
(CIDA funds plus others)**

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
CIDA	447.66	480.60	636.14
Department of External Affairs and Others	27.32	29.63	30.96
Department of Finance	207.66	351.43	283.89
Latin American Loan Repayments to Inter-American Development Bank ⁷	1.83	2.95	2.13
Total Multilateral Assistance (E-1 plus E-2)	684.47	864.61	953.11

¹ See also Table H, Humanitarian Assistance.

² These contributions to international organizations are in addition to contributions made through CIDA's Multilateral Programs Branch.

³ See Note 2, p. 90.

⁴ Canada Post.

⁵ Health and Welfare.

⁶ Capital subscriptions to international banks are committed in U.S. dollars and these amounts represent the actual payments in equivalent Canadian dollars. These payments in Canadian dollars are different from the amounts appearing in the public accounts of Canada, in which the Government's financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are reevaluated on a current valuation basis on March 31 each year.

⁷ See Note 4, p. 90.

Table F

**Assistance Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
and Institutions (NGIs)¹
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)**

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
CIDA Contributions to Canadian NGOs and NGIs			
A. Food Aid (NGO)²	21.49	28.15	22.84
B. NGIs	62.50	60.33	93.50
of which:			
Association of Canadian Community Colleges	1.52	3.35	3.60
Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada	.27	.39	.66
Canada World Youth	9.22	7.00	8.68
Canadian Bureau for International Education	.15	.34	.39
Canadian Comprehensive Auditing Foundation	.46	.20	.45
Canadian Crossroads International	1.20	1.06	1.25
Canadian Executive Service Organization	.73	2.11	4.02
Canadian Labour Congress	.37	.71	.61
Canadian Nurses Association	.29	.18	.39
Canadian Public Health Association	.62	.78	10.52
Canadian Society for Non-Destructive Testing Foundation	.34	.40	.68
Canadian Teachers' Federation	.70	1.26	1.10
Carleton University	.02	.25	.53
CEGEP de Rivière-du-Loup		.25	.89
Centre canadien d'études et de coopération internationale	4.02	6.35	8.32
Coady International Institute	.67	.95	.93
Conseil de la coopération du Québec	.91	.05	.34
Cooperative Union of Canada (formerly Cooperative Development Foundation)	4.19	2.33	
CUSO	17.14	12.29	18.00
Dalhousie University	.35	.22	.14
École des hautes études commerciales	.43		.25
Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes		.23	.55
Laval University	.35	.41	.38
Lester B. Pearson College	.29	.44	.38
Manitoba Institute of Management		.42	.54
McGill University	.39	.68	.77
Memorial University of Newfoundland	.18	.37	.18
North-South Institute	.65	.72	.77
Organisation canadienne pour la solidarité et le développement	1.97	3.68	4.70
Organization for Cooperation in Overseas Development	.71	.49	.82
Société de coopération et de développement international	.08	.66	1.00
Société de développement international Desjardins Inc. (formerly Confédération des caisses populaires Desjardins)	2.92	4.15	3.50
University of Alberta	.11	.25	.38

Table F (cont'd)

**Assistance Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
and Institutions (NGIs)¹
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)**

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
University of Calgary	.34	.35	.48
University of Guelph	.60	.34	1.11
University of Ottawa	.36	.11	.18
University of Saskatchewan	.54	.57	.27
University of Toronto	.27	.05	.36
University of Waterloo	.44	.31	.23
World University Service of Canada	3.94	3.72	5.60
York University	.13	.45	.50
C. NGOs³	74.92	93.91	97.41
of which:			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency			
Canada (formerly Seventh Day Adventist Church)	.53	.54	.79
Africa Inland Mission	.47	.30	.44
African Wildlife Husbandry Development Association	.20	.30	
Aga Khan Foundation of Canada	1.00	1.00	1.50
Anglican Church of Canada	.80	1.08	1.02
Assistance médicale internationale	.61	.52	.73
Association pour le développement participé	.27	.28	.37
Association québécoise des organismes de coopération internationale	.13	.42	.34
Baptist Federation of Canada	.41	.03	
Camrose One World Institute	.34	.30	.40
Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace	6.84	7.36	8.20
Canadian Council for International Cooperation	.73	.94	3.20
Canadian Council of Churches	.32	.42	.29
Canadian Hunger Foundation	.12	.43	.35
Canadian Lutheran World Relief	2.08	2.26	2.34
Canadian Organization for Development through Education	2.67	2.80	3.30
Canadian Organization for Rehabilitation through Training	.59	.79	.80
Canadian Red Cross Society	.26	.70	.52
Canadian Rotary Committee on International Development (formerly Rotary Club of Guelph)	1.00	.83	.80
Canadian Save the Children Fund	1.36	1.36	1.80
Canadian UNICEF Committee	4.32	4.18	5.10
Cardinal Léger and His Endeavors	1.17	1.36	2.00
CARE Canada	3.01	2.71	2.00
Centre missionnaire Oblat	.37	.45	.63
Christian Reformed World Relief Committee	.60	.59	1.00
Club 2/3 Inc.	1.19	1.36	1.60
Collaboration Santé Internationale	.31	.40	.53
Development Education Co-ordinating Council of Alberta		.50	.55
Fondation internationale Roncalli	.41	.34	.40
Foster Parents Plan of Canada	4.41	4.90	5.70
Gurkha Welfare Appeal	.15	.35	.35

Table F (cont'd)

**Assistance Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
and Institutions (NGIs)¹
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)**

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Hope International Development Agency (formerly Food for the Hungry/Canada)	.87	.64	.70
Horizons of Friendship	.57	.60	.84
Institut Fame Pereo	.31	.50	.63
Inter-Church Fund for International Development	2.03	1.65	2.10
Inter Pares	.69	1.14	1.00
International Child Care/Canada	.31	.42	.43
International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa		.49	.74
Jeunesse du Monde	.14	.23	.32
Manitoba Council for International Co-operation	.04	.29	.32
MATCH International Centre	.26	.38	.42
Mennonite Brethren Missions/Services	.14	.20	.42
Mennonite Central Committee of Canada	1.80	2.49	2.70
Mennonite Economic Development Association	.76	.83	.86
Operation Eyesight Universal	1.04	1.31	1.50
OXFAM-Canada	1.26	1.18	1.30
OXFAM-Québec	.51	.44	.86
Plenty Canada	.43	.57	.61
Presbyterian Church in Canada	.39	.29	.56
Prodeva F.I.C. Inc.	.20	.27	.72
Salvation Army	.54	.62	.68
Saskatchewan Council for International Co-operation	.13	.38	.42
Save the Children Fund of British Columbia	.20	.27	.35
Secours aux lépreux	.23	.17	.34
SOPAR-Limbour	.29	.27	.35
South Asia Partnership	1.53	1.78	2.20
Unitarian Service Committee of Canada	1.79	2.00	.92
United Church of Canada	1.32	1.33	2.00
World Concern (Canada) Association	.71	.33	.37
World Relief Committee of Canada	.29	.22	.33
World Vision of Canada	1.24	1.08	1.20
Wycliffe Bible Translators of Canada, Inc.	.42	.39	.44
YMCA	.71	1.24	1.80
YWCA	.23	.33	.31
Sub-total: CIDA Funds	158.91	182.39	213.75
D. Provincial Governments' Contributions to NGOs and NGIs	9.74	14.45	10.97
Sub-total: Assistance to Canadian NGOs and NGIs	168.65	196.84	224.72
Assistance to International NGOs (International Private Organizations)			
A. Food Aid (International Committee of the Red Cross)⁴	2.69	6.22	2.57
B. International NGOs	18.75	16.30	21.47
of which:			
Commission on Humanitarian Issues	.45		
Consejo de Educacion de Adultos de America Latina	.10	.25	.36
Disabled Peoples' International	.23	.26	.30
Euro Action Acord	.73	.41	

Table F (cont'd)

**Assistance Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
and Institutions (NGIs)¹
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)**

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Foundation for International Training	.40	.69	.36
Institute for African Economic and Social Development	.43	.30	.45
International Committee of the Red Cross ²	.75	.75	.83
International Council for Adult Education	.72	.45	.51
International Planned Parenthood Federation	7.82	7.20	8.90
International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources		.37	.11
Liaison Committee for Food Corps Programs	.42	.34	
Pan-African Institute for Development	.77	.33	.57
Sarvodaya Shramadana International	.63	.03	
World Council of Indigenous Peoples	.69	.39	.11
Sub-total: Assistance to International NGOs	21.44	22.52	24.04
Total Assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations and Institutions	190.09	219.36	248.76

¹ Only those NGOs and NGIs receiving more than \$300,000 in any given year are listed. The figures primarily represent contributions through the NGO, ICDS, INGO, Public Participation and Management for Change programs. (See notes below on other CIDA funding sources.)

² Includes the contributions to the Canadian Foodgrains Bank (formerly the Mennonite Central Committee Food Bank) and the NGO skim milk powder program (see Table K).

³ The total for 1985-86 includes \$19.5 million disbursed through the Special Fund for Africa. (These contributions are not included in the totals for the listed organizations.)

⁴ These contributions were made through the International Humanitarian Assistance Program and the Food Aid Coordination and Evaluation Centre.

Table G

Assistance Disbursements by Crown Corporations¹
(Non-CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)			
Programs			
Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences	20.61	23.40	26.18
Social Sciences	15.45	14.45	14.44
Information Sciences	9.41	9.61	11.35
Health Sciences	8.98	10.03	10.92
Special Program Activities	2.05	2.24	2.68
Cooperative Programs	3.81	5.46	6.45
Fellowships and Awards	4.67	5.86	6.78
Program Related Activities	11.27	11.23	11.89
Total Assistance from IDRC	76.25	82.28	90.69
Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation (PCIAC)	51.54	20.92	55.32
International Centre for Ocean Development (ICOD)²	.80	.42	2.33
Total	128.59	103.62	148.34

¹ Excluding Administration Costs (See Table J).

² Actual disbursements by ICOD in 1985-86 amounted to \$1,220,900. Of that amount, \$789,500 were spent for administration, and \$431,400 for project expenditures. These funds were provided to ICOD from the ODA budget (\$800,000 in 1984-85 and \$330,000 in 1985-86) and other revenues (interest, etc.)

Table H

Humanitarian Assistance¹
(CIDA funds)
(\$ thousand)

		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Country	Purpose			
Algeria	Displaced Persons			40
Angola	Drought	1,524	1,000	
	Famine	222		
	Seconded Specialists			32
	Food Transportation			100
	Conflict			5,000
	Disaster Preparedness			30
Antigua	Drought	100		
Bangladesh	Floods	290		
	Cyclone		225	
	Tornadoes			50
	Disaster Preparedness			150
Benin	Returnees		10	
Bolivia	Floods			75
Botswana	Drought	50		
Brazil	Floods		20	
Burkina Faso	Drought	260		250
	Famine	658		
Burma	Fire	25		
Burundi	Famine	100		
Cameroon	Gas Leak			64
Cape Verde	Drought	110		
Central African Republic	Famine	50		
	Drought	250		
Chad	Drought	670	540	420
	Displaced Persons			20
	Famine	826		
	Storage	760		
	Floods		-	
	Returnees			600
	Seconded Specialists			47
Chile	Earthquake	40	50	
Colombia	Floods	30		
	Volcano		316	21
Djibouti	Drought	150		
Ecuador	Earthquake			121
El Salvador	Earthquake			505
	Refugees			33
	Displaced Persons		33	
Ethiopia	Returnees	750	200	
	Drought Relief	3,625		700
	Drought/Conflict		300	
	Refugees from Sudan	360	200	40
	Refugees from Somalia			300
	Famine	15,553		
	Transport	1,731	500	
	Health	100		
	Food for Work	460		
	Water Supply	262		
	Food	1,061		
	Bridge Construction	38		
	Seconded Specialists		70	19
	Twin Otter Spares		275	
Fiji	Cyclone	30		20
Gambia	Drought	100		
Ghana	Famine	128		
Greece	Earthquake			140

Table H (cont'd)

Humanitarian Assistance¹
(CIDA funds)
(\$ thousand)

		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Country	Purpose			
Guatemala	Orphans and Widows		150	236
	Displaced Persons			175
	Repatriates			30
Guinea-Bissau	Famine	15		
Haiti	Floods			54
India	Floods		10	
	Gas Leak	50		
Iran/Iraq	Conflict	400	400	350
Jamaica	Floods			124
Kenya	Civil Disturbance	50		
	Drought	70		
	Famine	358		
Lebanon	Conflict		490	2,200
	Seconded Specialists		26	
Lesotho	Famine	22		
Madagascar	Cyclones/Floods	100		
	Cyclones			70
Malawi	Refugees			380
Mali	Cholera	25		
	Drought	820	40	400
	Famine	1,028	143	
	Displaced Persons			25
Mauritania	Drought	200		
	Famine	214		
Mexico	Earthquake-1985		577	146
Morocco	Drought	250		
Mozambique	Drought	785	1,000	630
	Conflict/Drought			250
	Conflict			1,030
	Famine	1,445		
	Emergency Assistance		1,220	
	Returnees			250
Namibia	Drought	10		
Nicaragua	Displaced Persons		76	
Niger	Drought	120		200
	Transport	25		
	Famine	451		
Pakistan	Afghan Refugees	5,174	4,460	4,600
	Seconded Specialists		26	
Papua New Guinea	Displaced Persons			25
	Refugees			100
Peru	Floods			60
Philippines	Typhoon	150	10	
	Conflict	350	250	200
	Emergency Feeding Program		300	
Rwanda	Drought	10		
Senegal	Drought	160		
	Famine	150		
Solomon Islands	Cyclone			30
Somalia	Medicine		50	

Table H (cont'd)

Humanitarian Assistance¹
(CIDA funds)
(\$ thousand)

		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Country	Purpose			
Somalia (cont'd)	Refugees/Drought			429
South Africa	Social Unrest			45
Sri Lanka	Dam			30
Sudan	Refugees	1,750	500	1,660
	Drought	500	1,500	700
	1987 Program			80
	Famine	6,961		
	Refugees/Drought		500	
	Repatriates			165
	Seconded Specialists		229	111
	Scurvy Epidemic		55	
	Logistic Support		275	80
	Special Appeal/Refugees		1,000	
	Transport		500	
Syria	Palestinian Refugees			300
Tanzania	Drought	110		
	Famine	1,272		
Thailand	Refugees	2,200	2,000	2,000
	Anti-Piracy Program	260	100	75
Thailand/ Kampuchea	Refugees	900	700	700
Timor	Conflict			75
Uganda	Displaced Persons			100
	Famine	200		
	Seconded Specialists		50	61
	Repatriates			200
Vanuatu	Cyclone	50		25
Viet Nam	Typhoons		50	
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	Conflict			25
Zambia	Drought	80		
	Refugees		23	23
	Seconded Specialists			23
Zimbabwe	Drought	320		100
	Refugees from Mozambique	200		
	Famine	577		
Sub-total: Allocation by Country		58,126	20,453	27,345
Not Allocable by Country				
Africa	All Africa Program	2,000		2,000
	Drought Relief	325		
	Refugee Program		385	375
	Famine	1,521		
	Administrative Expenses	250		
	Food Aid Coordination & Operational Support	500		
	Coordination	100		
	Food Aid	6,010		
	Medicine		441	
	Women Refugees			500

Table H (cont'd)

Humanitarian Assistance¹
(CIDA funds)
(\$ thousand)

		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Country	Purpose			
Sahel	Famine Seconded Specialists	274	54	27
Caribbean & Latin America	Emergency Preparedness Evaluation Consultant	1,370	71	1,090 9
Caribbean	Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness Project	578	556	570
Central America	Hurricane Study	35		
	Refugees	2,500	2,500	3,000
	Conflict	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Displaced Persons			500
Middle East	Palestinian Refugees	360	375	800
Asia Regional	Refugees			75
Multinational	Disaster Preparedness	200		200
	Seconded Specialists Training		10	210
	Monitoring Evaluation Consultants		4	24
Sub-total: Not Allocable by Country		17,023	5,397	10,380
Total Humanitarian Assistance		75,149	25,850	37,725

¹ See also International Humanitarian Assistance, through multilateral organizations, in Table E-1 and International Committee of the Red Cross, Table F.

Table I

Assistance Disbursements for Scholarships and Miscellaneous Programs
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Scholarship Programs			
Commonwealth Scholarships	3.95	5.46	8.05
CIDA Scholarships	.45	.50	.51
Total Scholarship Programs	4.40	5.96	8.55
Miscellaneous Programs			
Asia-Pacific Foundation	.50	.50	.50
Industrial Cooperation	38.50	27.83	32.38
Voluntary Agricultural Development Assistance	1.32	1.19	
Total Miscellaneous Programs	40.32	29.52	32.88

Table J

Administrative Costs¹
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
CIDA's Administrative Costs			
Salaries, Wages and Other Personnel Costs	42.17	52.06	55.49
Transportation and Communications	6.12	6.81	8.01
Consultants, Professional and Special Services	8.86	7.42	8.48
Rentals	5.29	3.98	3.02
Information	1.17	.90	1.63
Purchases, Repairs and Upkeep	2.56	.57	.53
Utilities, Materials and Supplies	1.26	.96	1.10
All Other Expenditures	.39	1.10	2.29
Total: CIDA's Administrative Costs	67.82	73.81	80.55
IDRC's Administrative Costs			
Salaries and Benefits	5.45	6.06	6.07
Rent and Accommodation	.62	.62	1.00
Office and Sundry Expenses	.47	.50	.64
Professional and Special Services	.20	.20	.19
Travel and Relocation	.46	.46	.49
Governors' Meetings	.25	.28	.24
Depreciation and Amortization	.69	.39	.54
Telecommunications	.11	.16	.16
Insurance	.01	.01	.03
Interest	.05	.03	
Total: IDRC's Administrative Costs	8.30	8.71	9.35
Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation	1.67	1.68	2.79
International Centre for Ocean Development			1.66
External Affairs: Field Staff (Estimated)	21.53	24.68	30.50
Total Administrative Costs	99.32	108.88	124.85

¹ See Note 5, p. 90.

Table K

**Food Aid Recipients
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)**

	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
Country-to-Country Food Aid	Government- to- Government	NGO	Government- to- Government	NGO	Government- to- Government	NGO
Anglophone Africa						
Angola				.18		
Botswana	4.00	.10	1.99		2.30	.12
Egypt		.01		.02		.03
Ethiopia ¹	12.41	8.46	12.45	23.44	15.01	2.48
Ghana	4.90	.53	5.05	.04	6.46	.03
Kenya	8.00	.34		.45		.30
Mozambique	9.97	.05		.16	4.80	.34
Nigeria		.02				
Sierre Leone						.02
Somalia						.02
Sudan	5.03	.56	11.95	2.53	9.04	.05
Swaziland						.05
Tanzania	3.01		.01	.06	2.99	x
Uganda		.02				
Zambia	7.94	.02	3.92	.04	3.95	.02
Zimbabwe	5.77	.02	.01	.05		.02
Sub-total: Anglophone Africa	61.03	10.13	35.39	26.96	44.55	3.46
Francophone Africa						
Benin				x		
Burkina Faso			3.49	.56	.02	.02
Burundi				x		
Cameroon				x		
Chad	.01					
Congo		.02				
Côte-d'Ivoire				.01		
Guinea	1.00		.01			
Madagascar				.01		
Mali	4.07		2.41	.67	3.28	.03
Mauritania	3.79		4.78			
Morocco	4.96					
Niger		.10	4.39		.10	
Rwanda	2.99	.02	3.50	.01	1.48	
Senegal	3.47		3.88	.01	4.86	
Togo	1.95					
Tunisia	4.99				4.98	
Zaire	7.07	.04	3.81	.03	4.21	.03
Sub-total: Francophone Africa	34.30	.18	26.28	1.30	18.93	.08
Americas						
Antigua		.02		.02		
Argentina		.02		.02		.07
Barbados		.02		.02		.02
Belize		.02		.02		.03
Bolivia	.05	.02		.01	4.45	.02
Brazil		.05		.06		.07
Chile		.02		.07		.03
Colombia				x		
Costa Rica				.02		
Dominican Republic		.28		.48		.35

Table K (cont'd)

**Food Aid Recipients
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)**

	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
Country-to-Country Food Aid	Government- to- Government	NGO	Government- to- Government	NGO	Government- to- Government	NGO
El Salvador		.26		1.25		.81
Guatemala		.07		.24		.15
Guyana		.02		.04		.02
Haiti		.30		.56	2.63	.76
Honduras		.07		.14		.23
Jamaica	13.00	.04	16.78	.03	14.76	.03
Mexico		.02		.04		
Nicaragua		.31		.80		.11
Panama		.02		.02		
Paraguay				.01		
Peru	3.95	.04	.02	.07	4.96	.03
St. Lucia						.02
St. Vincent				.02		
Uruguay		.02		.42		
Sub-total: Americas	17.00	1.62	16.80	4.34	26.79	2.74
Asia						
Bangladesh	61.35	.04	49.67	.80	51.39	.03
India	16.62	.03	13.13	.31	30.07	.07
Indonesia						.03
Lebanon				.02		.10
Pakistan	14.08	.02	13.93	.01	26.70	
Philippines		.13		.08		.08
Sri Lanka	10.00	.01	7.80		12.20	.04
Thailand				.02		
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of				.01		
Sub-total: Asia	102.05	.23	84.53	1.23	120.37	.35
Oceania						
Fiji		.02		.04		.02
Papua New Guinea		.02				
Sub-total: Oceania		.04		.04		.02
Other Food Aid Programs						
Non-Governmental Organizations (not allocable by country)		.48		.29		1.31
Canadian Foodgrains Bank ²		11.50		.21		16.00
Other (Special Administration)	.10		.14		.34	1.46
Sub-total: Other Food Aid Programs	.10	11.98	.14	.50	.34	18.77
Sub-total: Country-to-Country Food Aid	214.48	24.18	163.13	34.37	210.99	25.41

Table K (cont'd)

**Food Aid Recipients
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)**

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Multilateral Food Aid Shipments³			
World Food Program (including International Emergency Food Reserve)			
Anglophone Africa			
Angola	1.49	1.30	.26
Botswana			2.24
Djibouti		.04	x
Egypt	5.06	4.45	.48
Ethiopia	9.47	6.89	2.24
Ghana		.87	1.61
Kenya	3.91	.01	.14
Lesotho	.46	.02	.85
Liberia		.09	
Mozambique	.94	4.20	.15
Sierre Leone			.03
Somalia		1.56	
Sudan	1.63	.01	1.50
Uganda	.40	.08	1.88
Zambia	.51		.06
Zimbabwe	.49		
Sub-total: Anglophone Africa	24.35	19.50	11.45
Francophone Africa			
Algeria	1.73		.13
Benin	.10	.26	.48
Burkina Faso	.05		.84
Cape Verde		.39	
Chad	5.53	1.66	.44
Congo		.04	.06
Equatorial Guinea	.48		
Gambia	.76		
Guinea		.04	
Guinea-Bissau		.03	.03
Mali	3.00	1.08	3.44
Mauritania	.48	.10	.09
Morocco		2.49	.40
Niger	4.97	.01	
Rwanda	2.33	.13	.02
Sao Tome and Principe		.12	.09
Senegal	.13		
Togo		.03	.03
Tunisia		.44	
Sub-total: Francophone Africa	19.56	6.79	6.04
Americas			
Antigua	.07	.09	.03
Barbados	.05	.05	
Bolivia		.58	2.17
Brazil	2.36	1.45	.14

Table K (cont'd)

**Food Aid Recipients
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)**

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Multilateral Food Aid Shipments³			
Colombia	2.31	3.81	.43
Costa Rica	.44	.85	.46
Cuba		3.32	5.53
Dominican Republic			.10
Ecuador	.71	1.15	.87
El Salvador	.42	1.34	.77
Guatemala	1.60	1.65	1.23
Guyana	.07		
Haiti	1.27	.32	.33
Honduras	1.86	3.05	2.26
Jamaica	.04	.09	.16
Mexico		5.31	.12
Nicaragua	2.92	2.19	2.13
Panama		.03	.12
Paraguay	2.91	1.04	1.09
Peru	2.88	.33	.35
St. Kitts	.19	.12	.01
St. Lucia	.20	.34	.03
St. Vincent	.12	.14	.04
Sub-total: Americas	20.42	27.26	18.39
Asia			
Bangladesh		.26	10.09
Bhutan	.02	.04	.37
China	46.26	56.46	75.44
India	.13		
Indonesia	.44	.20	3.56
Jordan			.27
Lebanon		6.73	5.32
Nepal		.05	
Pakistan	.08	.47	.21
Sri Lanka	.10	.64	.10
Syria	1.63	3.18	2.21
Thailand			1.98
Yemen Arab Republic		1.55	1.83
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	3.33	.69	3.37
Sub-total: Asia	51.99	70.27	104.75
Europe			
Cyprus			.23
Sub-total: Europe			.23
Other assistance	29.52	26.48	25.52
Sub-total: World Food Program	145.83	150.30	166.38

Table K (cont'd)

**Food Aid Recipients
(CIDA funds)
(\$ million)**

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Other (Special Administration)	20		
Sub-total: Multilateral Food Aid Shipments	146.03	150.30	166.38
Total Food Aid	384.69	347.81	402.78
Summary			
Government-to-Government	214.48	163.13	210.99
NGO	21.49	28.15	22.84
INGO	2.69	6.22	2.57
Sub-total: Country-to-Country	238.66	197.51	236.40
Multilateral	146.03	150.30	166.38
Total Food Aid	384.69	347.81	402.78

¹ The amount shown for Ethiopia under government-to-government in 1984-85 includes \$6.5 million from the Special Fund for Africa. In 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 under NGO, \$2.69, \$6.2 and \$7.7 million respectively were also disbursed through the International Committee of the Red Cross.

² Formerly called the Mennonite Central Committee Food Bank.

³ See Table M for estimates on total multilateral assistance by country.

x Less than \$5,000.

Table L

Assistance Disbursements to Least-Developed Countries (LLDCs)¹
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	Government-to-Government			Country-to-Country		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Anglophone Africa						
Botswana	6.55	4.21	10.62	7.56	4.65	15.18
Djibouti		.05	.10	.32	.05	.11
Ethiopia	13.83	14.22	18.48	47.00	56.70	25.82
Lesotho	2.90	2.19	2.71	4.67	4.16	5.44
Malawi	3.46	2.03	6.05	4.31	2.78	8.07
Sierra Leone	.11	.11	.13	1.31	.66	1.92
Somalia	.20	.06	.26	.98	1.08	1.15
Sudan	10.68	19.00	15.08	22.19	29.62	19.51
Tanzania	40.75	24.29	43.98	44.93	26.81	54.56
Uganda	2.49	.76	2.20	3.83	1.86	4.17
Sub-total: Anglophone Africa	80.97	66.92	99.60	137.10	128.37	135.93
Francophone Africa						
Benin	1.50	.41	.20	1.81	.59	1.00
Burkina Faso	8.22	14.48	13.48	11.21	16.82	16.60
Burundi	1.02	1.15	.73	1.69	1.50	2.12
Cape Verde	.39	.25	.35	.57	.31	.39
Central African Republic	.13	.15	.19	.49	.17	.46
Chad	.13	.18	.34	2.57	1.45	2.01
Comoros	.08	x	.06	.19	.31	.63
Equatorial Guinea	.09	.05	.14	.13	.14	.42
Gambia	.33	.15	.26	.95	.87	1.67
Guinea	15.15	7.41	4.86	18.06	8.15	5.51
Guinea-Bissau	.39	.21	.34	.49	.52	1.08
Mali	11.58	16.40	25.03	14.43	19.07	28.35
Mauritania	4.39	5.04	.33	4.94	5.62	.60
Niger	20.92	26.37	27.69	21.87	26.74	28.69
Rwanda	14.45	11.81	6.52	15.03	12.19	8.13
Sao Tome and Principe	.04	x	x	.04	x	x
Togo	3.09	10.54	6.33	3.62	10.88	6.99
Sub-total: Francophone Africa	81.91	94.59	86.84	98.09	105.33	104.65
Regional Programs						
East African Community ²	.03	x		.03	x	
University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland ³	.15	x	x	.15	x	x
Sahel ⁴	5.84	7.80	15.62	6.33	7.96	15.84
Sub-total: Africa	168.91	169.32	202.07	241.70	241.66	256.42
Americas						
Haiti	4.44	3.58	10.51	8.77	7.67	17.47

Table L (cont'd)

Assistance Disbursements to Least-Developed Countries (LLDCs)¹
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	Government-to-Government			Country-to-Country		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Asia						
Bangladesh	103.28	100.11	124.58	105.76	103.53	128.27
Bhutan		.09	.10	.40	.22	.69
Maldives		.02	.03		.02	.14
Nepal	8.17	7.28	8.32	10.08	8.87	12.00
Yemen Arab Republic	.24	.11	.23	.42	.51	.65
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	.12		.04	.12	.01	.07
Sub-total: Asia	111.81	107.62	133.30	116.78	113.16	141.81
Oceania						
Kiribati	.15	.15	.16	.15	.15	.18
Tuvalu	.08	.15	.07	.08	.15	.07
Vanuatu	.15	.25	.18	.26	.29	
Western Samoa	.15	.15	.13	.15	.16	.13
Sub-total: Oceania	.52	.70	.54	.64	.75	.39
Total: LLDCs	285.68	281.22	346.43	367.89	363.24	416.09
% of GNP	.07	.06	.07	.09	.08	.08

¹ For definitions of LLDCs see Part 2. Of the 40 developing countries listed by the United Nations as least developed, there are two not aided by Canada: Afghanistan and Laos.

² The East African Community comprised Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, although only Tanzania and Uganda are LLDCs.

³ Swaziland is included in the Regional Program although it is not a LLDC.

⁴ The Sahel comprises Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal, although Mauritania and Senegal are not a LLDCs.

x Less than \$5,000.

Table M

Total Disbursements by Country for 1986-87
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	Country-to-Country											Multilateral				Total Assistance		
	Gov't-to-Gov't ¹	MAF ²	ICDS ³	NGO ⁴	INGO ⁵	INC ⁶	IHA ⁷	Food Aid ⁸	IDRC ⁹	PCIAC ¹⁰	ICOD ¹¹	Prov. Gov't ¹²	Sub-total Cntry-to-Cntry	IFIs ¹³ (est'd)	Other Mult'l. ¹⁴ (est'd)		Mult'l. Food Aid ¹⁵ (est'd)	Sub-total Mult'l. (est'd)
Africa																		
Anglophone Africa																		
Angola	8.25	.10	1.47	.13			5.16	2.42	.39	2.33		.01	5.40	.11	1.02	1.51	2.64	8.04
Botswana		.07		.25								x	15.18	2.12	.90	4.71	7.72	22.90
Djibouti	5.07	.10	.28	.42				.03	1.19		.02		.11	.96	.42	.58	1.96	2.07
Egypt	3.12	.35	.61	1.39		1.12	1.06	17.49	1.43			.38	8.56	10.00	1.55	4.06	15.62	24.18
Ethiopia	12.58	.19	.63	.55		.28		6.49	.17	9.02	.01	.10	25.82	14.52	4.99	10.05	29.55	55.37
Ghana	24.38	.35	.44	1.75	.03	.03		.30	2.46	6.50	.02	.64	30.02	17.20	2.26	2.25	21.71	51.73
Kenya	2.37	.35	.83	1.49					.23			.17	5.44	3.92	.67	2.18	6.77	12.21
Lesotho	x	.04		.08					.06				.18	4.02	.46	.18	4.67	4.85
Liberia	5.85	.20	.24	.65			.38		.71			.04	8.07	4.77	1.16	.33	6.26	14.33
Malawi	.03	.25	.15	.01					.02			x	.46	.04	.52	.20	.77	1.23
Mauritius	.24	.15	.87	.31			2.16	5.14	.22			.08	9.18	5.68	1.80	2.58	10.06	19.24
Mozambique		.05	.05	.05								x	.15		.65		.65	.80
Namibia	-3.97	.26	2.97	.33	.05	.57			.81		.02	.05	1.09		1.54		1.54	2.63
Nigeria		.15	.05						.01		.01		.22	.13	.74	.05	.91	1.13
Seychelles	.09	.04	.55	.66				.02	.52			.05	1.92	1.78	1.50	.08	3.37	5.29
Sierra Leone		.26	.18	.16			.43	.02	.10			.02	1.15	7.17	2.47	8.14	17.78	18.93
Somalia	.35	.35	.73	1.71		.01	.05		x			.08	3.28		.14		.14	3.42
South Africa						x	2.80	9.09	.43		.01	.26	19.51	5.25	4.58	8.60	18.43	37.94
Sudan	5.90	.14	.03	.85				.05	.30			.08	3.96	.73	.67		1.40	5.36
Swaziland	1.86	.20	1.01	.46				.05	.26	7.62	.03	.14	-54.56	9.29	3.08	.92	13.29	67.85
Tanzania	40.68	.31	.45	1.25			.36	2.99	1.10			.08	4.17	9.98	2.56	1.65	14.19	18.36
Uganda	2.05	.14	.24	1.03			.05	3.97	.15			.09	19.78	10.78	1.26	.15	12.19	31.97
Zambia	13.67	.25	.79	.81		.04	.10	.02	.80			.20	14.10	2.28	1.25		3.53	17.63
Zimbabwe	11.26	.35	.31	1.04														

Table M (cont'd)

Total Disbursements by Country for 1986-87
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

\$ million)

	Country-to-Country										Multilateral				Total Assist- ance			
	Gov't-to- Gov't ¹	MAF ²	ICDS ³	NGO ⁴	INGO ⁵	INC ⁶	IHA ⁷	Food Aid ⁸	IDRC ⁹	PCIAC ¹⁰	ICOD ¹¹	Prov. Gov't ¹²	Sub- total Cntry-to- Cntry	IFIs ¹³ (est'd)		Other Mult'l. ¹⁴ (est'd)	Mult'l. Food Aid ¹⁵ (est'd)	Sub- total Mult'l. (est'd)
Regional Programs – Southern African Development Coordination Conference	32.11			.50	.31				.01				32.93					32.93
– University of Botswana/Lesotho/ Swaziland	x												x					x
– Anglophone Africa Programs	2.33	.35				.16	1.44		.71				4.98					4.98
Total: Anglophone Africa	168.23	5.35	12.88	15.88	.39	2.20	13.97	48.01	12.06	25.48	.12	2.55	307.12	118.08	37.47	51.43	206.97	514.09
Francophone Africa																		
Algeria	– .46	.07	.18	.08		.06	.04		.03		.01	x	.01	3.89	.49	1.05	1.54	1.55
Benin		.20	.41	.05		.03			.26			.05	1.00	5.24	2.42	.73	7.04	8.04
Burkina Faso	13.11	.35	1.18	1.20			.25	.03	.34			.15	16.60	7.90	3.06	1.51	9.81	26.41
Burundi	.63	.09	.67	.51					.17			.04	2.12	1.53	.32	.32	9.74	11.86
Cameroon	14.39	.34	1.66	1.73		1.96	.06		.39			.05	20.58	1.61	1.28	1.01	3.91	24.49
Cape Verde		.35							.01			.04	.39	2.32	.47	1.01	3.81	4.20
Central African Republic		.19	.22	.01		.01			.03			x	.46	6.15	1.07	.37	7.59	8.05
Chad		.34	.15	.36			1.09					.07	2.01	3.82	1.91	8.67	14.40	16.41
Comoros		.06	.57									.07	.63	2.83	.55	.27	3.65	4.28
Congo	.04	.34	.15	.03		.07			.07			.03	.72	1.82	.36	.25	2.43	3.15
Côte-d'Ivoire	12.06	.35	.24	.05		.37			.71			x	13.78	2.09	1.65	.43	4.17	17.95
Equatorial Guinea		.14	.07	.01		.20							.42	.15	.27	.08	.50	.92
Gabon	4.24	.35	.43							.62		.01	5.02	1.10	.54	.60	2.24	7.26
Gambia		.26	.69	.01					.07				1.67	.18	.78		.96	2.63

Table M (cont'd)

Total Disbursements by Country for 1986-87
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	Country-to-Country													Multilateral				Total Assist- ance
	Gov't-to-Gov't ¹	MAF ²	ICDS ³	NGO ⁴	INGO ⁵	INC ⁶	IHA ⁷	Food Aid ⁸	IDRC ⁹	PCIAC ¹⁰	ICOD ¹¹	Prov. Gov't ¹²	Sub-total Cntry-to-Cntry	IFIs ¹³ (est'd)	Other Mult'L ¹⁴ (est'd)	Mult'L Food Aid ¹⁵ (est'd)	Sub-total Mult'L (est'd)	
Guinea	4.52	.34	.50	.06		.01			.04	.04		.01	5.51	2.01	1.03	.78	3.82	9.33
Guinea-Bissau		.34	.59	.05					.05			.04	1.08	6.63	.60	.20	7.43	8.51
Libya															.19		.19	.19
Madagascar	.01	.34	.12	.66		1 ⁻	0 ⁻	.33	.6 ⁻	.335			4.72	9.96	.83	.2 ⁻	11.06	15.78
Mali	21.41	.34	.98	1.05			.43					.16	28.35	9.20	.336	.276	15.33	43.68
Mauritania	- .02	.35	.15	.04					.06			.02	.60	1 ⁻	1.00	1.86	4.63	5.23
Morocco	2.21	.35	.16		.02	.49			.34	.550	.03		9.09	.6 ⁻	.92	.381	5.39	14.48
Niger	2 ⁻ 25	.34	.55	.0 ⁻		.09	.20	.10	.03			.05	28.69	8.29	.29 ⁻	.323	14.49	43.18
Rwanda	4.69	.35	.70	.55	.01	1.0		.148	1 ⁻			.09	8.13	6.03	1.5 ⁻	1.25	8.85	16.98
Sao Tome and Principe		x											x	.40	.13	.3	1.26	1.26
Senegal	24.42	.34	.64	1.3 ⁻	.28	.6 ⁻		.486	.98	1.13	.02	.02	34.73	.440	1.90	.68	6.99	41.72
Togo	6.00	.33	.41	.05					.20		x		6.99	5.22	1.86	.3 ⁻	7.45	14.44
Tunisia	- 15	.35	.50			.86		.498	.20				6.73	.8 ⁻	--	.275	4.38	11.11
Zaire	19.21	.35	1.52	1.22		.15		.425	.15			.05	26.91	13.26	1.70	.52	15.47	42.38
Regional Programs																		
- Sahel	15.62			.15	.02		.03		.02				15.84					15.84
- Francophone Africa Programs	332		.41	.51	.3 ⁻	.68	1.44		.50		x	.01	7.24		.01		.01	7.24
South of Sahara unallocated																		
Total: Francophone Africa	172.50	7.56	13.85	9.82	.70	5.90	3.60	19.01	5.50	10.63	.06	.89	250.03	107.81	35.22	35.51	178.54	428.57
Africa unspecified														2.34	5.37		7.71	7.71
Total: Africa	340.73	12.91	26.73	25.70	1.09	8.10	17.57	67.02	17.56	36.11	.18	3.44	557.14	228.24	78.07	86.93	393.24	950.38

Table M (cont'd)

Total Disbursements by Country for 1986-87
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	Country-to-Country										Multilateral				Total Assist- ance				
	Gov't-to- Gov't ¹	MAF ²	ICDS ³	NGO ⁴	INGO ⁵	INC ⁶	IHA ⁷	Food Aid ⁸	IDRC ⁹	PCIAC ¹⁰	ICOD ¹¹	Prov. Gov't ¹²	Sub- total Cntry-to- Cntry	IFIs ¹³ (est'd)		Other Mult'l. ¹⁴ (est'd)	Mult'l. Food Aid ¹⁵ (est'd)	Sub- total Mult'l. (est'd)	
Americas																			
Anguilla	.41	.16	.10										.67	.61	.04			.65	1.32
Antigua	.22	.32	.18	.01		.03			.01			x	.77	.19	.29	.03		.52	1.29
Argentina	-.02	.10	.48	.47		1.05		.07	1.50		.01		3.66	1.37	.61			1.98	5.64
Bahamas			.08										.08		.21			.21	.29
Barbados	-.04	.40	.36	.04		.48		.02	.30	.24	.06	.01	1.86	.13	.25	.02		.40	2.26
Belize	7.38	.20	.13	.12				.03	.12				7.98	.49	.27			.76	8.74
Bermuda															.06			.06	.06
Bolivia	1.31	.35	1.74	2.63		.03	.07	4.46	.25			.21	11.07	1.31	1.36	1.13		3.81	14.88
Brazil	2.74	.35	.18	2.22		.39		.07	1.00			.11	7.07	4.18	1.22	1.98		7.38	14.45
Cayman Islands						.08							.08	.03	.01			.04	.12
Chile	-.28	.15	1.50	2.04		.31		.03	2.86		.03	.07	6.71	1.45	.29			1.75	8.46
Colombia	6.50	.31	1.18	1.33		.82	.02		2.14	.98		.07	13.34	1.69	.85	1.15		3.69	17.03
Costa Rica	4.45	.36	1.03	.24		.12			1.61	7.50	.05		15.36	1.08	.52	.17		1.77	17.13
Cuba									.19				.19		.55			2.61	2.80
Dominica	1.49	.46	.27	.27		.02			.16		.01	.01	2.69	.74	.78	.07		1.58	4.27
Dominican Republic	.04	.10	.76	1.17		.24		.35	.31		.06	.12	3.14	1.37	.38			1.75	4.89
Ecuador	-.31	.29	.58	1.22		.38	.12		.48			.04	2.81	2.00	.43	.58		3.01	5.82
El Salvador	5.79	.50	.04	1.27			.54	.81	.07			.21	9.23	.82	.30	.39		4.51	13.74
Grenada	5.42	.27	.04	.09					.03			x	5.85	.87	.63			1.50	7.35
Guatemala	.06	.35	.22	.98		.22	.44	.15	.62			.07	3.11	.65	.30	2.20		3.15	6.26
Guyana	3.09	.35	.24	.03		.03		.02	.42		.01	x	4.18	.60	1.04			1.64	5.82
Haiti	7.53	.35	.77	.20		.66	.05	.39	.16	x		.36	17.47	2.48	1.15	.18		3.81	21.28
Honduras	1.43	.35	1.00	1.62				.23	.23			.08	4.94	1.30	1.04	1.23		3.57	8.51
Jamaica	13.11	.35	.45	.94		.32	.12	14.79	1.00	.24	.04	.17	31.53	.41	1.16	.32		1.89	33.42
Mexico	2.19	.25	.54	.57		.27	.15		.72		.02	.08	4.77	2.20	1.34	1.73		5.28	10.05
Montserrat	.40	.12											.53	.14	.14			.27	.80
Netherlands Antilles															.06			.06	.06

Table M (cont'd)

Total Disbursements by Country for 1986-87
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	Country-to-Country											Multilateral				Total Assist- ance		
	Gov't-to-Gov't ¹	MAF ²	ICDS ³	NGO ⁴	INGO ⁵	INC ⁶	IHA ⁷	Food Aid ⁸	IDRC ⁹	PCIAC ¹⁰	ICOD ¹¹	Prov. Gov't ¹²	Sub-total Cntry-to-Cntry	IFIs ¹³ (est'd)	Other Mult'l. ¹⁴ (est'd)		Mult'l. Food Aid ¹⁵ (est'd)	Sub-total Mult'l. (est'd)
Nicaragua	3.48	.35	1.40	2.63				.11	.19			.36	8.51	.28	.69	.52	1.49	10.00
Panama		.15	.84	.21		.01			.27			.05	1.53	.91	.38	.05	1.34	2.87
Paraguay	-.02	.07	.03	.11					.10			x	.30	.65	.32	.43	1.41	1.71
Peru	16.90	.35	1.36	3.00	.02	.76	.06	4.99	2.74			.27	30.46	.68	.87	1.10	2.65	33.11
St. Kitts/Nevis	.45	.29	.22	.01					x				.97	.92	.19	.02	1.12	2.09
St. Lucia	1.89	.37	.28	.17		.14		.02	.17		.03	.02	3.09	2.09	.47	.03	2.60	5.69
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	5.68	.39	.16	.29					.03			.07	6.61	1.26	.35	.02	1.63	8.24
Suriname			.06	.02					.07				.08	.03	.05		.08	.16
Trinidad and Tobago	-.51	.20	.14	.01		.18					x		.09		.54		.54	.63
Turks and Caicos Is.		.10				.30			.30			x	.40	.28	.03		.31	.71
Uruguay		.10		.21		.01			.30				.62	.14	.17		.31	.93
Venezuela									.17				.17		.29		.29	.46
Virgin Is.		.18											.18	.23	.19		.41	.59
Regional Programs																		
- Leeward & Windward Is.	6.14								x				6.14					6.14
- University of West Indies									x				x					x
- Central America and Caribbean	18.25	.15	.90	.25	.05	1.48	5.62		.19	x	.12	.19	27.19	.08				27.19
- South America	1.90			.44	.65	.06	.55		.68		.12		4.40	.08			.08	4.40
West Indies unallocated														.08				.08
America unspecified														4.75	3.52		8.27	8.27
Total Americas	117.10	9.14	17.26	28.81	.72	8.37	7.75	29.53	19.09	8.97	.53	2.58	249.85	38.41	23.36	18.40	80.17	330.02

Table M (cont'd)

Total Disbursements by Country for 1986-87
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

Country-to-Country														Multilateral				Total Assist- ance
Gov't-to- Gov't	MAF ²	ICDS ³	NGO ⁴	INGO ⁵	INC ⁶	IHA ⁷	Food Aid ⁸	IDRC ⁹	PCIAC ¹⁰	ICOD ¹¹	Prov. Gov't ¹²	Sub- total Entry-to- Entry	IFIs ¹³ (est'd)	Other Mult'l. ¹⁴ (est'd)	Mult'l. Food Aid ¹⁵ (est'd)	Sub- total Mult'l. (est'd)		
Asia																		
Afghanistan														1.01	.02	1.03	1.03	
Bahrain	72.84	.35	.18	2.27		.04	.20	51.42	.63		.34	128.27	74.81	.07		5.59	86.31	
Bangladesh		.10	.58								.01	.69	1.00	.85	.22	2.07	214.58	
Bhutan														.01			2.76	
Brunei	.70	.19	.19	.42				.16			x	1.66	15.09	2.14		.01	.01	
Burma	26.90	.15	2.63	.66	.01	3.36		2.56		.04	.04	36.35	20.98	5.14	14.49	40.62	18.89	
China								.05				.05	.01	.13			.19	
Hong Kong																		
India	27.96	.35	1.48	6.58	.05	1.65		30.14	2.01	.04	.76	71.02	85.30	9.65	4.99	99.94	170.96	
Indonesia	41.65	.35	.92	1.04		.84		.03	1.24		.36	46.44	8.71	3.64	.95	13.30	59.74	
Iran														.66		.66	.66	
Iraq														.13		.13	.13	
Israel (Gaza Strip)			.28	.09				.03			.01	.41					.41	
Jordan	.04	.36				.40		.21	.07		.01	1.10		.43	1.11	1.54	2.64	
Kampuchea														.37	x	.37	.37	
Korea, Dem.																		
People's Rep. of Korea, Republic of	-.04		.04					.19		.01	.01	.20	1.60	.27		.27	.27	
Kuwait														.58		2.18	2.38	
Laos		.25	.02	.49			2.20	.10	.28		.06	3.39	1.88	.11	.03	3.03	3.03	
Lebanon														1.12	2.63	3.25	6.64	
Macao														.63		.01	.01	
Malaysia	1.53	.30	.83	.16		1.14		1.10		.02	x	5.08	.98	1.10		2.08	7.16	
Maldives		.03	.05		.05				1.10	.01		.14	.17	.29		.46	.60	
Mongolia														.22		.22	.22	
Nepal	8.20	.13	.16	2.03		.94		.27	.18		.10	12.00	17.70	2.41	1.45	21.55	33.55	
Oman														.18		.18	.18	

Table M (cont'd)

Total Disbursements by Country for 1986-87
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	Country-to-Country												Multilateral			Total Assist- ance		
	Gov't-to- Gov't ¹	MAF ²	ICDS ³	NGO ⁴	INGO ⁵	INC ⁶	IHA ⁷	Food Aid ⁸	IDRC ⁹	PCIAC ¹⁰	ICOD ¹¹	Prov. Gov't ¹²	Sub- total Entry-to- Entry	IFIs ¹³ (est'd)	Other Mult'L ¹⁴ (est'd)		Mult'L Food Aid ¹⁵ (est'd)	Sub- total Mult'L (est'd)
Pakistan	17.61	.40	.35	.62	.09	.55	4.60	26.70	.54	5.75		.39	57.61	48.94	1.93	17.47	71.34	128.95
Philippines	9.34	.37	.27	1.87		.38	.20	.08	3.48	.53	.02	.11	16.65	3.81	1.58	.58	5.97	22.62
Qatar															.14		.14	.14
Saudia Arabia															1.12		1.12	1.12
Singapore	.02					.21			.52				.75	.04	.12		.16	.91
Sri Lanka	17.52	.35	.94	.56		.04	.03	12.25	1.00		.07	.17	32.93	17.20	1.77	1.50	20.47	53.40
Syria							.30		.76				1.06		.39	.76	5.15	6.21
Thailand	21.61	.39	1.30	.50		2.16	2.08		3.35	.24	.01	.06	31.69	5.50	2.29	.47	7.80	39.49
United Arab Emirates															.13		.13	.13
Viet Nam		.23		.36		.06							.65	1.51	2.76	1.08	5.35	5.35
Yemen Arab Republic														3.01	1.19	.43	4.63	5.28
Yemen, Democratic																		
People's Republic of		.04		.86			.03		1.01		.12	.04	.07	1.41	.76	2.45	4.62	4.69
Regional Programs	7.85		.51		.46	.24	2.00						13.09		1.40		1.40	13.09
Middle East unallocated															6.00		6.00	6.00
Asia unspecified																		
Total: Asia	253.71	4.35	10.73	18.51	.66	12.03	11.63	120.72	19.39	6.76	.34	2.48	461.29	309.65	61.64	59.75	431.04	892.33
Europe																		
Cyprus									.04				.04		.51	.15	.69	.73
Greece															.12		.12	.12
Malta	-.04												-.04		.11		.11	.07
Portugal															.07		.07	.07
Turkey	3.19	.10				.46			.42		.01		2.21		.50	.70	1.20	-1.01
Yugoslavia															.19		.19	.19
Europe unallocated															.23		.23	.23
Total: Europe	- 3.23	.10				.46			.47		.01		- 2.20		1.76	.85	2.61	.41

Table M (cont'd)

Total Disbursements by Country for 1986-87
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

\$ million)

	Country-to-Country										Multilateral			Total Assist- ance					
	Gov't-to-Gov't ¹	MAF ²	ICDS ³	NGO ⁴	INGO ⁵	INC ⁶	IHA ⁷	Food Aid ⁸	IDRC ⁹	PCIAC ¹⁰	ICOD ¹¹	Prov. Gov't ¹²	Sub-total Cntry-to-Cntry		IFIs ¹³ (est'd)	Other Mult'l. ¹⁴ (est'd)	Mult'l. Food Aid ¹⁵ (est'd)	Sub-total Mult'l. (est'd)	
Oceania																			
Cook Is.		.11											.11	.13	.13			.27	.38
Fiji		.09	.03	.07			.02	.02	.16		.02	x	.39	.07	.70	.02		.78	1.17
Kiribati		.16											.18	.07	.22			.29	.47
Nauru															x		x	x	
Niue															.05		.05	.05	
Pacific Is.															.07		.07	.07	
Papua New Guinea		.28	2.25	.42			.13		.04		.01	.03	3.15	2.14	.41			2.55	5.70
Polynesia, French															.02		.02	.02	
Solomon Is.		.13		.25			.03	.02				.01	.43	.73	.48			1.22	1.65
Tokelau		.15											.15	.23	.06		.06	.06	
Tonga		.07											.07	.23	.78		1.01	1.16	
Tuvalu		.18	.84				.03				.03	.01	1.09	.23	.12			.12	.19
Vanuata		.13							x				.13	.64	.78		1.01	2.10	
Western Samoa									.01		.52		.53		.52	x	1.16	1.29	
Regional Programs																		.53	
Total: Oceania		1.28	3.12	.74			.20	.02	.23		.58	.06	6.23	4.23	4.36	.02	8.60	14.83	
Country not specified	19.96		35.66	23.65	21.58	3.43	.57	16.54	33.96	3.47	.69	2.41	161.92	1.83	27.78	.43	30.04	191.96	
Sub-total: by Country													1,434.23				945.68	2,379.92	

Table M (cont'd)

Total Disbursements by Country for 1986-87
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

	Country-to-Country												Multilateral				Total Assistance	
	Gov't-to-Gov't ¹	MAF ²	ICDS ³	NGO ⁴	INGO ⁵	INC ⁶	IHA ⁷	Food Aid ⁸	IDRC ⁹	PCIAC ¹⁰	ICOD ¹¹	Prov. Gov't ¹²	Sub-total Cntry-to-Cntry	IFIs ¹³ (est'd)	Other Mult'l. ¹⁴ (est'd)	Mult'l. Food Aid ¹⁵ (est'd)		Sub-total Mult'l. (est'd)
Unallocated by Country																		
Scholarships													8.55					8.55
Administrative Costs													124.85					124.85
Asia-Pacific Foundation													.50					.50
Multilateral ¹⁶														7.41			7.41	7.41
Sub-total: Unallocable by Country													133.91					133.91
Total	728.26	27.77	93.50	97.41	24.04	32.38	37.73	233.83	90.69	55.32	2.33	10.97	1,568.13	589.77	196.96	166.38	953.11	2,521.24

¹ Government-to-Government (Geographic Program) excluding food aid. See Table D for Government-to-Government including food aid. See Table K for Government-to-Government food aid.

² Mission Administered Funds

³ Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Program. See Table F for major organizations

⁴ Non-Governmental Organizations Program. (National Private Organizations) Includes Management for Change; Public Participation Program and VADA from Table I. See Table F for major organizations. In 1984-85, the Special Fund for Africa was allocated according to the Programs in which the funds were distributed; in 1985-86 it appears under NGO.

⁵ International Non-Governmental Organizations (International Private Organizations). Includes the International Committee of the Red Cross from the International Humanitarian Assistance Program. See Table F for major organizations.

⁶ Industrial Cooperation Program.

⁷ International Humanitarian Assistance Program, see Table H.

⁸ See Table K.

⁹ International Development Research Centre, see Table G.

¹⁰ Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation, see Table G.

¹¹ International Centre for Ocean Development, see Table G.

¹² Provincial government contributions to NGOs and NGOs for which CIDA has matching funds.

¹³ Transfers of Canadian ODA through International Financial Institutions (IFIs) have been estimated according to the transfers made by country during the latest year available for each institution's concessional and non-concessional windows. A coefficient has been calculated according to the amount disbursed by country by each institution and applied to the Canadian ODA during 1986-87 to the same institution.

¹⁴ The same method as for the IFIs was applied, except for some UN institutions for which the coefficients were calculated by the OECD. An average of the coefficients available for some institutions was applied to the remaining multilateral ODA where no coefficients were available.

¹⁵ Estimated disbursements of food aid do not represent the shipments of Canadian food aid during 1986-87, but rather a pro-rata allocation of Canada's share of World Food Program (WFP) funding according to WFP disbursements.

¹⁶ Unallocated amounts are either for institutions with global programs that cannot be allocated by country or for instances where it is impossible to allocate funds to a particular region.

Table N

Country-to-Country Disbursements by Sector for 1986-87
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

Sector	Geographic Program		NGOs and INGOs		Industrial Cooperation		Total CIDA		ICOD and PCIAC*		International Development Research Centre		Total	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Agriculture														
Agriculture	117.12	11.32	40.14	16.14	4.21	13.00	161.46	11.48			21.60	23.82	183.06	11.67
Fisheries	4.63	.45	.32	.13	.70	2.15	5.64	.40			2.20	2.43	10.17	.65
Forestry	41.21	3.98	.46	.18	1.45	4.47	43.11	3.07	2.33	4.04	2.40	2.65	45.51	2.90
Total Agriculture	162.96	15.76	40.91	16.45	6.35	19.61	210.22	14.95	2.33	4.04	26.20	28.89	238.74	15.22
Human Resource Development														
Education	59.33	5.74	48.98	19.69	1.23	3.79	109.53	7.79			1.80	1.98	111.33	7.10
Institutional Support and Management	18.60	1.80	17.42	7.00	1.39	4.28	37.41	2.66					37.41	2.39
Human Resource Development	36.86	3.56	20.28	8.15	.05	.14	57.18	4.07			7.00	7.72	64.18	4.09
Total Human Resource Development	114.79	11.10	86.67	34.84	2.66	8.21	204.12	14.52			8.80	9.70	212.92	13.58
Energy	105.32	10.18	53	.21	4.40	13.58	110.25	7.84	55.32	95.96			165.57	10.56
Health and Population														
Health and Nutrition	14.70	1.42	31.27	12.57	.35	1.07	46.31	3.29			6.80	7.50	53.11	3.39
Population and Human Settlements	15.89	1.54	8.88	3.57	.28	.85	25.04	1.78			2.50	2.76	27.54	1.76
Water and Sanitation Infrastructure	34.67	3.35	6.96	2.80	1.18	3.64	42.80	3.04			1.60	1.76	44.40	2.83
Total Health and Population	65.25	6.31	47.10	18.94	1.80	5.56	114.15	8.12			10.90	12.02	125.05	7.97

Table N (cont'd)

Country-to-Country Disbursements by Sector for 1986-87
(CIDA funds plus others)
(\$ million)

Sector	Geographic Program	NGOs and INGOs	Industrial Cooperation	Total CIDA	ICOD and PCIAC*	International Development Research Centre	Total
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$
Mining and Metallurgy	4.67	.45					6.83
			2.17	6.69	6.83	.49	.44
Communication	35.04	3.39	.92	.37	37.43	2.66	47.13
			1.47	4.52			3.01
Transportation	133.21	12.88	91	.37	136.50	9.71	136.50
			2.38	7.34			8.70
Geographical Surveys	5.55	.54	.29	.11	6.19	.44	6.19
			.35	1.07			.39
Industry							
Industry	17.52	1.69	.92	.37	29.03	2.06	30.53
			10.59	32.70			1.95
Material Management	26.26	2.54	.10	.03	26.35	1.87	26.35
							1.67
Total Industry	43.77	4.23	.92	.37	55.38	3.94	56.88
							3.63
Economic and Financial Support							
Economic and Financial Support	110.65	10.70					122.05
			.11	.34	122.05	8.68	7.78
Food Aid	210.99	20.40	25.41	10.21	236.40	16.81	236.40
							15.08
Total Economic and Financial Support	321.64	31.10	36.70	14.75	358.45	25.49	358.45
							22.86
Multi-sectoral	42.08	4.07	33.81	13.59	75.92	5.40	109.51
			.02	.06			6.98
Allocable by Sector	1,034.29	100.00	248.76	100.00	1,315.43	93.56	1,463.77
			32.38	100.00	57.65	100.00	93.34
Unallocable by Sector	90.56				90.56	6.44	104.37
					4.45		6.66
Total¹	1,124.85		248.76		1,405.99	100.00	1,568.14
			32.38		62.10		100.00

*ICOD: International Centre for Ocean Development.

PCIAC: Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation
Including Loan Repayments, Administrative Costs.

Table O

Canadian Experts on Assignment Abroad during 1986¹
by Sector
(as of August 4, 1987)

	Long-Term Experts ²			Short-Term Experts ³			Total Experts		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Agriculture	63	365	428	26	202	228	89	567	656
Education	415	579	994	135	285	420	550	864	1,414
Energy	4	115	119	4	150	154	8	265	273
Fisheries	4	33	37	5	57	62	9	90	99
Forestry	8	74	82	5	67	72	13	141	154
Health and Nutrition	178	59	237	41	85	126	219	144	363
Population and Human Settlements	133	122	255	13	46	59	146	168	314
Mining and Metallurgy	1	24	25	30	30	60	1	54	55
Communications	13	62	75	8	52	60	21	114	135
Transportation	3	139	142	2	72	74	5	211	216
Water and Sanitation	6	91	97	1	43	44	7	134	141
Geographic Surveys	2	5	7	1	13	13	2	18	20
Industry	10	51	61	6	190	196	16	241	257
Institutional Support and Management	108	226	334	29	201	230	137	427	564
Other	3	5	8		7	7	3	12	15
Multi-Sector	4	27	31	4	21	25	8	48	56
Not specified	10	9	19	1	9	10	11	18	29
Total	965	1,986	2,951	280	1,530	1,810	1,245	3,516	4,761

¹ Canadian experts, either fully or partially supported by CIDA, working for CIDA directly, or through private firms, institutions, associations, and non-governmental organizations.

² Long-term field assignment of six months or more.

³ Short-term field assignment of less than six months.

Table P

Canadian Experts on Assignment Abroad during 1986¹ by Region of Assignment

Region of Assignment	Long-Term Experts ²			Short-Term Experts ³			Total Experts		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Anglophone Africa	327	635	962	27	175	202	354	810	1,164
Francophone Africa	227	603	830	76	381	457	303	984	1,287
Americas	223	341	564	121	507	628	344	848	1,192
Asia	188	407	595	56	467	523	244	874	1,118
Total	965	1,986	2,951	280	1,530	1,810	1,245	3,516	4,761

¹ Canadian experts, either fully or partially supported by CIDA, working for CIDA directly, or through private firms, institutions, associations, and non-governmental organizations.

² Long-term field assignment of six months or more.

³ Short-term field assignment of less than six months.

**Students and Trainees Supported by CIDA during 1986¹
by Region of Origin and Location of Study**

Location of Study	Region of Origin														
	Anglophone Africa			Francophone Africa			Americas			Asia			Total		
	Students	Trainees	Total	Students	Trainees	Total	Students	Trainees	Total	Students	Trainees	Total	Students	Trainees	Total
Country of Origin	86	31	117	241	64	305	81	1,526	1,607	46	98	144	454	1,719	2,173
Canada	646	171	817	438	305	743	178	502	680	562	808	1,370	1,824	1,786	3,610
Third Country	43	132	175	238	148	386	404	471	875	108	261	369	793	1,012	1,805
Total	775	334	1,109	917	517	1,434	663	2,499	3,162	716	1,167	1,883	3,071	4,517	7,588
Of Which:															
Men:	628	241	869	844	452	1,296	394	1,144	1,538	553	878	1,431	2,419	2,715	5,134
Women:	147	93	240	73	65	138	269	1,355	1,624	163	289	452	652	1,802	2,454

¹ Includes both fully and partially supported students and trainees.

Table R

Students and Trainees Supported by CIDA during 1986¹
by Field of Study

Field of Study	Students			Trainees			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Accounting and Auditing	21	39	60	5+1	173	714	562	212	774
Agriculture	43	282	325	47	234	281	90	516	606
Architecture	3	14	17		1	1	3	15	18
Arts	7	15	22				7	15	22
Communications	5	22	27	27	119	146	32	141	173
Computer Sciences	17	67	84	29	98	127	46	165	211
Development	35	57	92	42	56	98	77	113	190
Economics	40	121	161	19	85	104	59	206	265
Education	84	98	182	109	182	291	193	280	473
Engineering and Technology	28	612	640	37	552	589	65	1,164	1,229
Fisheries	4	11	15	5	65	70	9	76	85
Forestry	9	108	117	11	95	106	20	203	223
Geography	4	29	33		7	7	4	36	40
Geology and Mining	6	54	60	7	43	50	13	97	110
Health and Nutrition	39	62	101	50	71	121	89	133	222
Languages and Linguistics	31	33	64	29	35	64	60	68	128
Law	4	23	27	3	8	11	7	31	38
Management and Administration	125	305	430	566	534	1,100	691	839	1,530
Natural Sciences	71	205	276	22	55	77	93	260	353
Social Sciences	39	41	80	6	8	14	45	49	94
Transportation		8	8	4	68	72	4	76	80
Other	33	35	68	235	167	402	268	202	470
Not specified	4	178	182	13	59	72	17	237	254
Total	652	2,419	3,071	1,802	2,715	4,517	2,454	5,134	7,588

¹ Includes both fully and partially supported students and trainees.

Table S

**Selected Data on Assistance to Developing Countries
by Major Donor Countries, 1985**

Donor Country	Net ODA¹ (millions of \$U.S.)			Rank in Terms of Total ODA¹	ODA/GNP¹ Percentage	Rank in Terms of ODA/GNP¹
	Bilateral	Multilateral	Total			
DAC Members²						
Australia	535	214	749	11-12	.49	10-11
Austria	174	74	248	17	.38	14
Belgium	273	166	439	14-15	.54	9
Canada	997	634	1,631	6	.49	10-11
Denmark	228	211	439	14-15	.80	6
Finland	128	83	211	18	.40	13
France	3,262	733	3,995	2	.78	7
Germany	1,980	962	2,942	4	.47	12
Ireland	17	22	39	24	.24	20-21-22
Italy	781	317	1,098	9	.31	16-17
Japan	2,557	1,240	3,797	3	.29	18
Netherlands	762	372	1,134	8	.91	4
New Zealand	43	11	54	21	.25	19
Norway	329	246	575	13	1.03	3
Sweden	580	260	840	10	.86	5
Switzerland	228	75	303	16	.31	16-17
United Kingdom	860	672	1,532	7	.34	15
United States	8,182	1,221	9,403	1	.24	20-21-22
Sub-total: DAC	21,916	7,512	29,428		.35	
OPEC Members³						
Algeria	-	38	45	22-23	.08	23
Iran	171		- 171	28	- .11	28
Iraq	26		- 26	27	- .08	27
Kuwait	558	191	749	11-12	3.16	1
Libya	138	14	151	19	.59	8
Nigeria	6	40	45	22-23	.06	25
Qatar	- 7	5	- 2	26	- .03	26
Saudi Arabia	2,283	363	2,646	5	2.88	2
United Arab Emirates	52	6	58	20	.24	20-21-22
Venezuela	19	13	32	25	.07	24
Sub-total: OPEC	2,858	670	3,528		.65	
Total	24,774	8,182	32,956			

1. ODA: official development assistance

GNP: gross national product

2. Development Assistance Committee of the
Organization for Economic Cooperation and
Development.

3. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Source: OECD, DAC Chairman's Report, Paris,
December 1986.

Table T

Assistance Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries, by Source of Funds, 1985
(in millions of \$U.S.)

	Bilateral		Multilateral Agencies	Total
	DAC ¹	OPEC ²		
Anglophone Africa				
Botswana	59.1	3.2	34.5	96.8
Egypt	1,680.8	- 56.8	135.2	1,759.2
Ghana	95.9	- 4.6	113.1	204.4
Kenya	329.3	21.4	88.0	438.7
Lesotho	51.5	3.1	39.8	94.4
Swaziland	18.2		7.4	25.6
Tanzania	372.6	10.0	104.3	486.9
Zambia	215.4		113.5	328.9
Francophone Africa				
Burkina Faso	122.2	3.5	71.7	197.4
Cameroon	126.2	3.3	29.9	159.4
Chad	95.8		85.9	181.7
Côte-d'Ivoire	110.5	1	14.2	124.8
Gambia	31.2	8	18.2	50.2
Mali	251.3	26.8	101.9	380.0
Mauritania	100.3	55.6	48.6	204.5
Niger	206.4	1.8	96.4	304.6
Senegal	196.4	38.2	60.2	294.8
Zaire	208.5		115.6	324.1
Americas				
Belize	20.3		1.7	22.0
Bolivia	126.4		75.7	202.1
Colombia	36.7		24.9	61.6
El Salvador	306.4		38.7	345.1
Guyana	6.0		21.0	27.0
Haiti	102.4		50.3	152.7
Honduras	207.7	3.7	64.9	276.3
Jamaica	158.2		11.0	169.2
Peru	285.7		30.7	316.4
Asia				
Bangladesh	621.9	- .2	520.1	1,141.8
India	515.9	- 94.1	1,048.0	1,469.8
Indonesia	502.7	1.2	99.3	603.2
Nepal	123.5	- 1.5	114.3	236.3
Pakistan	427.9	67.3	389.8	750.4
Sri Lanka	334.1	6.7	145.0	485.8

1. See Table S, Note 2.

2. See Table S, Note 3.

Source: Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to
Developing Countries, OECD, Paris, 1986.

Table U

**Assistance Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries Ranked
by Major Bilateral Donor, 1985
(millions of \$U.S.)**

Region and Country	Total Bilateral ODA¹	Bilateral ODA Five Largest Bilateral Donors²					Canada's Rank	Canada's % of Total Bilateral ODA
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th		
Anglophone Africa								
Botswana	59.1	D 13.2	N 11.1	US 11.0	S 7.3	UK 6.3	6	8.3
Egypt	1,680.8	US 1,354.0	D 131.5	J 73.0	F 38.0	UK 23.7	9	0.5
Ghana	95.9	J 24.0	CDN 17.5	D 16.6	UK 11.5	US 11.0	2	18.2
Kenya	329.3	US 73.0	D 34.5	UK 32.5	J 29.6	DK 24.6	6	7.0
Lesotho	51.5	US 19.0	D 8.2	S 6.9	CDN 5.1	UK 3.1	4	9.9
Swaziland	18.2	US 8.0	CDN 4.4	D 1.7	J,UK .8	F .7	2	24.2
Tanzania	372.6	S 49.0	N 45.4	DK 37.0	NL 36.9	CDN 30.4	5	8.2
Zambia	215.4	J 41.3	US 36.0	S 22.9	UK 22.8	D 18.7	8	5.1
Francophone Africa								
Burkina Faso	122.2	US 44.0	F 26.5	NL 13.7	D 11.9	CDN 9.1	5	7.4
Cameroon	126.2	F 57.0	CDN,US 15.0	D 11.3	I 10.6	CH,UK 5.1	2	11.9
Chad	95.8	F 32.9	I 25.1	US 19.0	CDN 2.6	NL 2.4	4	2.7
Côte-d'Ivoire	110.5	F 72.8	D 14.0	CDN 10.5	J 7.9	B 2.9	3	9.5
Gambia	31.2	US 10.0	D 5.1	UK 4.1	F 3.6	NL 3.0	8	2.9
Mali	251.3	F 120.9	US 44.0	D 28.1	NL 15.5	CDN 15.1	5	6.0
Mauritania	100.3	US 34.0	F 32.7	I 10.2	D 8.0	CDN 4.7	5	4.7
Niger	206.4	US 84.0	F 46.4	D 21.9	CDN 16.2	I 9.8	4	7.8
Senegal	196.4	F 80.1	US 44.0	I 15.7	D 14.6	CDN 13.9	5	7.1
Zaire	208.5	B 78.7	US 38.0	F 28.5	D 20.0	CDN 17.7	5	8.5

Table U (cont'd)

**Assistance Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries Ranked
by Major Bilateral Donor, 1985
(millions of \$U.S.)**

Region and Country	Total Bilateral ODA ¹	Bilateral ODA Five Largest Bilateral Donors ²					Canada's Rank	Canada's % of Total Bilateral ODA
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th		
The Americas								
Bolivia	126.4	US 65.0	J 22.6	D 11.3	DK,NL 4.8	CH 3.7	-	1.7
Colombia	36.7	D 16.2	J 13.9	NL 8.5	CDN 5.5	I 4.3	4	15.0
El Salvador	306.4	US 287.0	J 10.3	D 8.2	NL 1.7	CDN 1.2	5	4
Guyana	6.0	J 3.4	CDN 1.1	US 1.0	UK 5	AUS,NL 1	2	18.3
Haiti	102.4	US 56.0	F 20.6	D 7.6	CDN 6.0	CH 2.8	4	5.9
Honduras	207.7	US 161.0	J 18.9	CDN 9.6	D 5.9	CH 4.4	3	4.6
Jamaica	158.2	US 101.0	J 24.7	CDN 15.2	UK 3.9	D 3.7	3	9.6
Peru	285.7	US 177.0	D 35.6	J 21.5	NL 15.2	CDN 13.1	5	4.6
Asia								
Bangladesh	621.9	US 165.0	J 121.5	CDN 78.4	UK 52.2	D 46.6	3	12.6
India	515.9	UK 93.3	D 86.5	F 65.2	NL 60.1	CDN 42.3	5	8.2
Indonesia	502.7	J 161.3	D 86.9	NL 56.6	AUS 46.8	US 43.0	-	6.8
Nepal	123.5	J 50.7	US 21.0	UK 12.4	D 10.6	CDN 7.7	5	6.2
Pakistan	427.9	US 144.0	J 93.3	D 74.0	CDN 58.4	UK 15.4	4	13.6
Sri Lanka	334.1	US 85.0	J 83.7	D 53.6	CDN 21.9	UK 12.3	4	6.6

DAC Members

Australia	AUS	Japan	J
Austria	A	Netherlands	NL
Belgium	B	New Zealand	NZ
Canada	CDN	Norway	N
Denmark	DK	Sweden	S
Finland	FN	Switzerland	CH
France	F	United Kingdom	UK
Germany	D	United States	US
Ireland	IE		
Italy	I		

Source: Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, OECD, Paris, 1987.

1. ODA: official development assistance
2. In cases where two countries have the same rank, both countries are shown and the dollar volume relates to each donor's ODA.

Part 2

Definitions

Aid or Official Development Assistance

The word "aid" or "assistance" refers only to flows which qualify as official development assistance (ODA), i.e. grants or loans undertaken by the official sector (see definition) with the promotion of economic development and welfare as main objectives. Loans are provided✓ at concessional financial terms and must have at least a 25 per cent grant element (see definition).

BILATERAL ASSISTANCE: When Canada maintains control over its contribution to such an extent that the decisions regarding disposal of the funds are taken at the discretion of Canada.

MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE: Contributions are recorded as multilateral if the recipient organization is active in development and if:

- a) amounts received are pooled so that they lose their identity and become an integral part of the organization's financial assets.
- b) members of organizations are government representatives acting in an official capacity and not as individuals.

Capital Subscriptions (Investments)

Capital subscriptions are also known in Canada as "investments". These subscriptions are assigned to each country when it becomes a member of an international institution. Shares are issued to members according to the amounts of their capital subscriptions. According to the articles of agreement, these shares are to be repurchased by the institution when a country ceases to be a member.

Contributions to Special Funds (Advances)

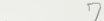
Contributions to the special funds of financial institutions are known in Canada as "advances". These advances are similar to capital subscriptions, but no shares are issued to member countries. Contributions to special funds are returned only when a country ceases to be a member.

Developing Countries (LDCs)

The Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development uses the following list: all countries and territories in Africa (except South Africa); in America (except the U.S. and Canada); in Asia (except Japan); and in Oceania (except Australia and New Zealand). In Europe the list comprises Cyprus, Gibraltar, Greece, Malta, Portugal, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Canada is helping over 100 countries, but assistance is concentrated in about 30 countries.

Grant Element

The grant element is an index measure of a loan's degree of concessionality, or "softness", calculated on the basis of interest rate, grace period (interval to first repayment) and maturity (interval to final repayment). Specifically, the grant element is the difference between the face value of the loan and the discounted (at 10 per cent) present value of the service payments to be made by the borrower during the lifetime of the loan, expressed as a percentage of the face value. Thus, the grant element would be nil for a loan carrying an interest rate of 10 per cent; it would be 100 per cent for a grant; and it lies between these two limits for soft loans. (See Loans) 

Gross National Product (GNP)

GNP is the measure of total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country.* The assistance volume (net disbursements) of donor countries is expressed as a percentage of their GNP. In 1986-87 Canadian assistance represented .50 per cent of its GNP.

Least-Developed Countries (LLDCs)

An initial list of 25 LLDCs was defined by the United Nations in 1971 according to the following criteria:

- i) per capita gross domestic product (GDP) below U.S. \$100 per annum,
- ii) manufacturing under 10 per cent of GDP,
- iii) literate population (15 years and over) below 20 per cent of total.

Fifteen countries have since been added to this list by the Committee on Development Planning of the UN General Assembly for a total of 40 LLDCs (see Table L).

* By contrast to gross domestic product (GDP), GNP excludes goods produced and services rendered within its territory by non-residents.

Loans

Since 1986, Canada no longer provides loans to developing countries.

Official Sector

CIDA is the official government agency that has the task of aiding development efforts in the world, but other federal departments and provincial governments also contribute to Canadian assistance. In our data we identify the major contributions of federal departments as well as provincial government contributions to non-governmental organizations and institutions. However, other smaller contributions from federal departments or from provincial or municipal governments are not included. Flows from the Export Development Corporation are not reported as ODA but as Other Official Flows (OOF).

Prêts

Depuis 1986, le Canada n'accorde plus de prêt aux pays en développement.

Produit national brut (PNB)

Le PNB fournit une mesure de l'ensemble de la production, nationale et étrangère, des résidents d'un pays. Contrairement au produit intérieur brut (PIB), le PNB exclut les biens produits et les services rendus par les non-résidents d'un pays dans les limites de son territoire. Le

volume d'assistance (chiffre net des décaissements) d'un pays donateur est exprimé en pourcentage de son PNB. En 1986-1987, par exemple, l'assistance du Canada a représenté 0,50 p. 100 de son PNB.

Secteur public

L'ACDI est l'organisme gouvernemental canadien désigné officiellement pour soutenir les efforts de développement dans le monde, mais d'autres ministères fédéraux et certaines administrations provinciales contribuent également à l'assistance canadienne. Les données présentées font état des principales contributions des ministères fédéraux et des administrations provinciales à l'égard d'organisations non gouvernementales; elles excluent toutefois les autres contributions consenties par les paliers de gouvernement fédéral, provincial et municipal. Les capitaux provenant de la Société pour l'expansion des exportations ne sont pas rapportés comme APD mais plutôt sous la rubrique «autre aide publique».

Souscriptions de capital (investissements)

Les souscriptions de capital sont également connues au Canada sous le nom d'«investissements». Elles sont déterminées en fonction de chaque pays au moment de son adhésion à une institution financière internationale. Le nombre d'actions qu'un membre détient est proportionnel au montant de ses souscriptions en capital. Selon les termes de l'accord qui lie les parties, l'institution rachètera les actions d'un pays qui cessera d'être membre.

Section 2 Glossaire

Aide ou assistance publique au développement

Les termes d'«aide» ou d'«assistance» désignent exclusivement les fonds qui entrent dans la catégorie de l'«aide publique au développement», c'est-à-dire les contributions et les prêts accordés à des conditions de faveur par le secteur public afin de promouvoir essentiellement le développement économique et social. Les prêts doivent comporter un élément de libéralité (voir définition) d'au moins 25 p. 100.

Assistance bilatérale

L'assistance bilatérale se dit de celle qu'accorde le Canada lorsqu'il conserve la haute main sur ses contributions de sorte que les décisions relatives aux décaissements de fonds sont laissées à la discrétion du Canada.

Assistance multilatérale

Les contributions sont portées au chapitre de l'assistance multilatérale lorsque l'organisation bénéficiaire est active dans le secteur du développement et lorsque:

- a) les sommes perçues sont mises en commun de sorte qu'on ne puisse plus en identifier l'origine et qu'elles fassent partie intégrante de l'actif de l'organisation;
- b) les membres des organisations sont des représentants du gouvernement qui agissent à titre officiel et non individuel.

Contributions à des fonds spéciaux (avances)

Les contributions au titre des fonds spéciaux d'institutions financières sont également connues au Canada sous le nom d'«avances». Ces avances sont analogues aux souscriptions de capital, sauf qu'elles n'engendrent aucune émission d'actions aux pays membres. De telles contributions ne sont remises que lorsque le pays cesse d'être membre de l'institution.

Pays les moins avancés (PLMA)

En 1971, les Nations Unies ont relevé 25 PLMA en s'appuyant sur les critères suivants:

- a) un produit intérieur brut (PIB) par habitant inférieur à 100 \$EU par année;
- b) un secteur manufacturier représentant moins de 10 p. 100 du PIB;
- c) une population (de 15 ans et plus) alphabétisée à moins de 20 p. 100.

À cette première liste le Comité de planification des Nations Unies a ajouté depuis 14 pays ce qui a porté à 40 le nombre total des PLMA. (Voir tableau I).

Pays en développement

L'élément de libéralité constitue une mesure de degré de faveur ou de «facilité» rattachée à un prêt, et il est établi suivant le taux d'intérêt, le différé d'amortissement (c'est-à-dire, l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoule avant le début du remboursement du prêt) et l'échéance (c'est-à-dire, l'intervalle qui s'écoule entre le premier et le dernier versement du remboursement). L'élément de libéralité correspond plus précisément à la différence entre la valeur nominale du prêt et la valeur actualisée (à raison d'un taux de 10 p. 100) des paiements du service de la dette que l'emprunteur sera appelé à effectuer pendant toute la durée du prêt; cette différence s'exprime en pourcentage de la valeur nominale. Ainsi, l'élément de libéralité sera nul si le prêt est assorti d'un taux d'intérêt de 10 p. 100, alors qu'il sera de 100 p. 100 dans le cas d'une contribution; il se situera entre ces deux extrêmes si le prêt est consenti à des conditions de faveur.

Décaissements affectés à des pays en développement choisis, classés par ordre des principaux donateurs bilatéraux, 1985 (en millions de \$ EU)

Tableau U (suite)

Pays en développement	APD ¹ bilatérale totale	Rang ² des cinq principaux pays donateurs selon le montant de leur contribution					Rang du Canada	Part du Canada (en %)
		1er	2e	3e	4e	5e		
Amérique								
Bolivie	EU 126,4	RFA 65,0	J 22,6	RFA 11,3	DK, PB 4,8	SS 3,7	7	1,7
Colombie	36,7	RFA 16,2	J 13,9	PB 8,5	CDA 5,5	I 4,3	4	15,0
El Salvador	306,4	EU 287,0	I 10,3	RFA 8,2	PB 1,7	CDA 1,2	5	0,4
Guyana	6,0	J 3,4	CDA 1,1	EU 1,0	RU 0,5	AT, S, PB 0,1	2	18,3
Haiti	102,4	EU 56,0	F 20,6	RFA 7,6	CDA 6,0	SS 2,8	4	5,9
Honduras	207,7	EU 161,0	J 18,9	CDA 9,6	RFA 5,9	SS 4,4	3	4,6
Jamaïque	158,2	EU 101,0	J 24,7	CDA 15,2	RU 3,9	RFA 3,7	3	9,6
Pérou	285,7	EU 177,0	RFA 35,6	J 21,5	PB 15,2	CDA 13,1	5	4,6
Asie								
Bangladesh	621,9	EU 165,0	J 121,5	CDA 78,4	RU 52,2	RFA 46,6	3	12,6
Inde	515,9	RU 93,3	RFA 86,5	F 65,2	PB 60,1	CDA 42,3	5	8,2
Indonésie	502,7	J 161,3	RFA 86,9	PB 56,6	AT, S 46,8	EU 43,0	7	6,8
Népal	123,5	J 50,7	EU 21,0	RU 12,4	RFA 10,6	CDA 7,7	5	6,2
Pakistan	427,9	EU 144,0	J 93,3	RFA 74,0	CDA 58,4	RU 15,4	4	13,6
Sri Lanka	334,1	EU 85,0	J 83,7	RFA 53,6	CDA 21,9	RU 12,3	4	6,6

Pays membres du CAD :

RU Royaume-Uni
SD Suède
SS Suisse

Source: OCDE, Répartition géographique des apports financiers accordés aux pays en développement, Paris, 1987.
1. Assistance publique au développement.
2. Dans les cas où deux pays donateurs occupent le même rang, le nom de ces deux pays apparaît le montant indiqué représente le montant versé par chacun.

A Autriche
AUS Australie
B Belgique
CDA Canada
DK Danemark
EU États-Unis
F France
FN Finlande
I Italie
IE Irlande
J Japon
N Norvège
NZ Nouvelle-Zélande
PB Pays-Bas
RFA République fédérale d'Allemagne

Tableau U

Décaissements affectés à des pays en développement choisis,
classés par ordre des principaux donateurs bilatéraux, 1985
(en millions de \$ EU)

Pays en développement	APD ¹ bilatérale totale	Rang ² des cinq principaux donateurs selon le montant de leur contribution					Rang du Canada	Part du Canada (en %)
		1er	2e	3e	4e	5e		
Botswana	59,1	RFA 13,2	N 11,1	ÉT 11,0	SD 7,3	RT 6,3	6	8,3
Egypte	1 680,8	ÉT 1 354,0	RFA 131,5	J 73,0	F 38,0	RT 23,7	9	0,5
Ghana	95,9	J 24,0	CDA 17,5	RFA 16,6	RT 11,5	ÉT 11,0	2	18,2
Kenya	329,3	ÉT 73,0	RFA 34,5	RT 32,5	J 29,6	DK 24,6	6	7,0
Lesotho	51,5	ÉT 19,0	RFA 8,2	SD 6,9	CDA 5,1	RT 3,1	4	9,9
Swaziland	18,2	ÉT 8,0	CDA 4,4	RFA 1,7	J, RT 0,8	F 0,7	2	24,2
Tanzanie	372,6	SD 49,0	N 45,4	DK 37,0	PB 36,9	CJDN 30,4	5	8,2
Zambie	215,4	J 41,3	ÉT 36,0	SD 22,9	RT 22,8	RFA 18,7	8	5,1
Afrique francophone								
Burkina Faso	122,2	ÉT 44,0	F 26,5	PB 13,7	RFA 11,9	CDA 9,1	5	7,4
Cameroon	126,2	F 57,0	CDA, ÉT 15,0	RFA 11,3	I 10,6	SS, RT 5,1	2	11,9
Côte-d'Ivoire	110,5	F 72,8	RFA 14,0	CDA 10,5	J 7,9	B 2,9	3	9,5
Gambie	31,2	ÉT 10,0	RFA 5,1	RT 4,1	F 3,6	PB 3,0	8	2,9
Mali	251,3	F 120,9	ÉT 44,0	RFA 28,1	PB 15,5	CDA 15,1	5	6,0
Mauritanie	100,3	ÉT 34,0	F 32,7	I 10,2	RFA 8,0	CDA 4,7	5	4,7
Niger	206,4	ÉT 84,0	F 46,4	RFA 21,9	CDA 16,2	I 9,8	4	7,8
Sénégal	196,4	F 80,1	ÉT 44,0	I 15,7	RFA 14,6	CDA 13,9	5	7,1
Tchad	95,8	F 32,9	I 25,1	ÉT 19,0	CDA 2,6	PB 2,4	4	2,7
Zaïre	208,5	B 78,7	ÉT 38,0	F 28,5	RFA 20,0	CDA 17,7	5	8,5

Décaissements affectés à des pays en développement choisis,
par source de financement, 1985
(en millions de \$EU)

Afrique anglophone				
Aide bilatérale	Pays membres du CAD	Pays membres de l'OPEP	Agences multilatérales	Total
Botswana				
59,1	1 680,8	56,8	135,2	1 759,2
Égypte				
95,9		- 4,6	113,1	204,4
Kenya				
329,3		21,4	88,0	438,7
Lesotho				
51,5		3,1	39,8	94,4
Swaziland				
18,2			7,4	25,6
Tanzanie				
372,6		10,0	104,3	486,9
Zambie				
215,4			113,5	328,9
Afrique francophone				
Burkina Faso				
122,2		3,5	71,7	197,4
Cameroun				
126,2		3,3	29,9	159,4
Côte-d'Ivoire				
110,5		0,1	14,2	124,8
Gambie				
31,2		0,8	18,2	50,2
Mali				
251,3		26,8	101,9	380,0
Mauritanie				
100,3		55,6	48,6	204,5
Niger				
206,4		1,8	96,4	304,6
Sénégal				
196,4		38,2	60,2	294,8
Tchad				
95,8			85,9	181,7
Zaire				
208,5			115,6	324,1
Amériques				
Belize				
20,3			1,7	22,0
Bolivie				
126,4			75,7	202,1
Colombie				
36,7			24,9	61,6
El Salvador				
306,4			38,7	345,1
Guyana				
6,0			21,0	27,0
Haïti				
102,4			50,3	152,7
Honduras				
207,7			64,9	276,3
Jamaïque				
158,2			11,0	169,2
Pérou				
285,7		3,7	30,7	316,4
Asie				
Bangladesh				
621,9		- 0,2	520,1	1 141,8
Inde				
515,9		94,1	1 048,0	1 469,8
Indonésie				
502,7		1,2	99,3	603,2
Népal				
123,5		- 1,5	114,3	236,3
Pakistan				
427,9		67,3	389,8	750,4
Sri Lanka				
334,1		6,7	145,0	485,8

Source: OCDE, Répartition géographique des apports financiers accordés aux pays en développement, Paris, 1986.

Certaines données sur l'APD¹ consentie aux pays en développement par les principaux pays donateurs, 1985

Pays membres du CAD ²						
Somme partielles, pays membres du CAD	21 916	7 512	29 428		0,35	
Australie	535	214	749	11-12	0,49	10-11
Autriche	174	74	248	17	0,38	14
Belgique	273	166	439	14-15	0,54	9
Canada	997	634	1 631	6	0,49	10-11
Danemark	228	211	439	14-15	0,80	6
Etats-Unis	8 182	1 221	9 403	1	0,24	20-21-22
Finlande	128	83	211	18	0,40	13
France	3 262	733	3 995	2	0,78	7
Irlande	17	22	39	24	0,24	20-21-22
Italie	781	317	1 098	9	0,31	16-17
Japon	2 557	1 240	3 797	3	0,29	18
Norvège	329	246	575	13	1,03	3
Nouvelle-Zélande	43	11	54	21	0,25	19
Pays-Bas	762	372	1 134	8	0,91	4
République fédérale d'Allemagne	1 980	962	2 942	4	0,47	12
Royaume-Uni	860	672	1 532	7	0,34	15
Suède	580	260	840	10	0,86	5
Suisse	228	75	303	16	0,31	16-17
Somme partielles, pays membres de l'OEPE ²	21 916	7 512	29 428		0,35	
Pays membres de l'OEPE ²						
Somme partielles, pays membres de l'OEPE	2 858	670	3 528			
Total	24 774	8 182	32 956		0,65	

671

Tableau R

Étudiants et stagiaires boursiers de l'ACDI¹ en 1986, par domaine de spécialisation ou d'études

	Étudiants			Stagiaires			Total		
	Femmes	Hommes	Total	Femmes	Hommes	Total	Femmes	Hommes	Total
Agriculture	43	282	325	47	234	281	90	516	606
Architecture	3	14	17		1	1	3	15	18
Communications	5	22	27	27	119	146	32	141	173
Informatique	17	67	84	29	98	127	46	165	211
Économique	40	121	161	19	85	104	59	206	265
Éducation	84	98	182	109	182	291	193	280	473
Arts	7	15	22				7	15	22
Génie, technologie	28	612	640	37	552	589	65	1 164	1 229
Pêches	4	11	15	5	65	70	9	76	85
Forêt	9	108	117	11	95	106	20	203	223
Sciences sociales	39	41	80	6	8	14	45	49	94
Santé et nutrition	39	62	101	50	71	121	89	133	222
Développement	35	57	92	42	56	98	77	113	190
Géographie	4	29	33		7	7	4	36	40
Sciences de la gestion, administration	125	305	430	566	534	1 100	13	97	110
Mines, géologie	6	54	60	7	43	50	4	76	80
Transport		8	8	4	68	72	4	76	80
Comptabilité, vérification	21	39	60		173	714	562	212	774
Langues, linguistique	31	33	64	29	35	64	60	68	128
Droit	4	23	27	3	8	11	7	31	38
Sciences naturelles	71	205	276	22	55	77	93	260	353
Autres domaines	33	35	68	235	167	402	268	202	470
Non spécifié	4	178	182	13	59	72	17	237	254
Total, étudiants et stagiaires	652	2 419	3 071	1 802	2 715	4 517	2 454	5 134	7 588

¹ Comprend les étudiants et stagiaires entièrement ou partiellement boursiers de l'ACDI.

Tableau Q

Étudiants et stagiaires boursiers de l'ACDI¹ en 1986,
par région d'origine et lieu d'études.

Région d'origine															
Lieu d'études	Afrique anglophone			Afrique francophone			Amériques			Asie			Total		
	Étudiants	Stagiaires	Total	Étudiants	Stagiaires	Total	Étudiants	Stagiaires	Total	Étudiants	Stagiaires	Total	Étudiants	Stagiaires	Total
Pays d'origine	86	31	117	241	64	305	81	1 526	1 607	46	98	144	454	1 719	2 173
Canada	646	171	817	438	305	743	178	502	680	562	808	1 370	1 824	1 786	3 610
Tiers pays	43	132	175	238	148	386	404	471	875	108	261	369	793	1 012	1 805
Total	775	334	1 109	917	517	1 434	663	2 499	3 162	716	1 167	1 883	3 071	4 517	7 588
dont :															
femmes :	117	93	210	73	65	138	269	1 355	1 624	163	289	452	652	1 802	2 454
hommes :	628	241	869	844	452	1 296	394	1 144	1 538	553	878	1 431	2 419	2 715	5 134

¹ Comprend les étudiants et stagiaires entièrement ou partiellement boursiers de l'ACDI.

Tableau P

Experts canadiens affectés à l'étranger¹ en 1986, par région d'affectation

	Affectation de longue durée ²			Affectation de courte durée ³			Total d'experts		
	Femmes	Hommes	Total	Femmes	Hommes	Total	Femmes	Hommes	Total
Afrique anglophone	32 ²	635	962	2 ²	1 ² 5	202	354	810	1 164
Afrique francophone	227	603	830	76	381	457	303	984	1 287
Amériques	223	341	564	121	507	628	344	848	1 192
Asie	188	407	595	56	467	523	244	874	1 118
Total, experts à l'étranger	965	1 986	2 951	280	1 530	1 810	1 245	3 516	4 761

¹ Experts canadiens entièrement ou partiellement financés par l'ACDI et employés soit par l'Agence elle-même, soit par des entreprises, des institutions, des associations ou des organisations non gouvernementales.

² Contrat de six mois ou plus.

³ Contrat de moins de six mois.

Tableau O

**Experts canadiens affectés à l'étranger¹ en 1986, par secteur
(au 4 août 1987)**

	Affectation de longue durée ²			Affectation de courte durée ³			Total d'experts		
	Femmes	Hommes	Total	Femmes	Hommes	Total	Femmes	Hommes	Total
Agriculture	63	365	428	26	202	228	89	567	656
Éducation	415	579	994	135	285	420	550	864	1 414
Énergie	4	115	119	4	150	154	8	265	273
Pêches	4	33	37	5	57	62	9	90	99
Forêts	8	74	82	5	67	72	13	141	154
Santé et nutrition	178	59	237	41	85	126	219	144	363
Population et habitats humains	133	122	255	13	46	59	146	168	314
Mines et métaux	1	24	25		30	30	1	54	55
Communications	13	62	75	8	52	60	21	114	135
Transports	3	139	142	2	72	74	5	211	216
Eau et assainissement	6	91	97	1	43	44	7	134	141
Relèves géographiques	2	5	7		13	13	2	18	20
Industrie	10	51	61	6	190	196	16	241	257
Appui institutionnel et gestion	108	226	334	29	201	230	137	427	564
Autres	3	5	8		7	7	3	12	15
Multisectoriel	4	27	31	4	21	25	8	48	56
Non spécifié	10	9	19	1	9	10	11	18	29
Total, experts à l'étranger	965	1 986	2 951	280	1 530	1 810	1 245	3 516	4 761

¹ Experts canadiens entièrement ou partiellement financés par l'ACDI et employés soit par l'Agence elle-même, soit par des entreprises, des institutions, des associations ou des organisations non gouvernementales.

² Contrat de six mois ou plus.

³ Contrat de moins de six mois.

Tableau N (suite)

Décaissements, assistance de pays-à-pays, par secteur, en 1986-1987
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

Secteur	Programmes géographiques	Secteur bénévole et ONGI	Coopération industrielle	Total de l'ACDI	CIEO et PCAI	CRDI	Total
	\$ %	\$ %	\$ %	\$ %	\$ %	\$ %	\$ %
Mines et métaux	4,6 ⁺ 0,45		2,1 ⁺ 6,69	6,83 0,49			6,83 0,44
Communications	35,04 3,39	0,92 0,37	1,4 ⁺ 4,52	3 ⁺ ,43 2,66		9,70 10,70	47,13 3,01
Transports	133,21 12,88	0,91 0,3 ⁺	2,38 7,34	136,50 9,71			136,50 8,70
Levés géographiques	5,55 0,54	0,29 0,11	0,35 1,0 ⁺	6,19 0,44			6,19 0,39
Industrie							
Industrie	17,52 1,69	0,92 0,3 ⁺	10,59 32,70	29,03 2,06		1,50 1,65	30,53 1,95
Gestion du matériel	26,26 2,54		0,10 0,30	26,35 1,87			26,35 1,67
Total, industrie	43,77 4,23	0,92 0,3 ⁺	10,69 33,00	55,38 3,94		1,50 1,65	56,88 3,63
Soutien économique et financier							
Soutien économique et financier	110,65 10,70	11,29 4,54	0,11 0,34	122,05 8,68			122,05 7,78
Aide alimentaire	210,99 20,40	25,41 10,21		236,40 16,81			236,40 15,08
Total, soutien économique et financier	321,64 31,10	36,70 14,75	0,11 0,34	358,45 25,49			358,45 22,86
Multisectoriel	42,08 4,07	33,81 13,59	0,02 0,06	75,92 5,40		33,59 37,04	109,51 6,98
Ventilé par secteur	1 034,29 100,00	248,76 100,00	32,38 100,00	1 315,43 93,56	57,65 100,00	90,69 100,00	1 463,77 93,34
Non-ventilé par secteur	90,56			90,56 6,44	4,45	9,35	104,37 6,66
Total¹	1 124,85	248,76	32,38	1 405,99 100,00	62,10	100,04	1 568,14 100,00

¹ Inclut les remboursements de prêts et les coûts administratifs.

Tableau N

Décaissements, assistance de pays-à-pays, par secteur, en 1986-1987
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

Secteur	Programmes géographiques	Secteur bénévole et ONGI	Coopération industrielle	Total de l'ACDI	CIEO et PCAI	CRDI	Total	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Agriculture								
Agriculture	117,12	11,32	+0,14	16,14	+2,21	13,00	161,46	11,48
Pêches	4,63	0,15	0,32	0,13	0,70	2,15	5,64	0,40
Forêt	41,21	3,98	0,46	0,18	1,45	4,47	43,11	3,07
Total, agriculture	162,96	15,76	+0,91	16,45	6,35	19,61	210,22	14,95
Développement des ressources humaines								
Éducation	59,33	5,74	+8,98	19,69	1,23	3,79	109,53	7,79
Appui institutionnel et gestion	18,60	1,80	17,42	7,00	1,39	4,28	37,41	2,66
Développement des ressources humaines	36,86	3,56	20,28	8,15	0,05	0,14	57,18	4,07
Total, développement des ressources humaines	114,79	11,10	86,67	34,84	2,66	8,21	204,12	14,52
Énergie	105,32	10,18	0,53	0,21	4,40	13,58	110,25	7,84
Santé et population								
Santé et nutrition	14,70	1,12	31,27	12,57	0,35	1,07	46,31	3,29
Population et établissements humains	15,89	1,54	8,88	3,57	0,28	0,85	25,04	1,78
Eau et assainissement (infrastructure)	34,67	3,35	6,96	2,80	1,18	3,64	42,80	3,04
Total, santé et population	65,25	6,31	47,10	18,94	1,80	5,56	114,15	8,12
Total								
	125,05	7,97						

Tableau M (suite)

Décaissements totaux par pays en 1986-1987
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

	Pays-à-pays												Multilatéral (estimations)				Total	
	Gouvernement à gouvernement ¹	FAM ²	CISD ³	ONG ⁴	ONGI ⁵	PCI ⁶	AHI ⁷	Aide alimentaire ⁸	CRDI ⁹	PCAI ¹⁰	CIEO ¹¹	Gouv. prov. ¹²	Somme partielle, pays à pays	IFI ¹³	Autres organismes multilatéraux ¹⁴	Aide alimentaire multilatérale ¹⁵		Somme partielle, multilatéral
Aide non allouée par pays Bourses d'études Frais d'administration Fondation Asie-Pacifique Multilatérale ⁸													8,55 124,85 0,50	7,41			7,41	8,55 124,85 0,50 7,41
Somme partielle, aide non allouée par pays													133,91	7,41			7,41	141,32
Total assistance de pays à pays	728,26	27,77	93,50	97,41	24,04	32,38	37,73	233,83	90,69	55,32	2,33	10,97	1 568,13	589,77	196,96	166,38	953,11	2 521,24

¹ L'aide alimentaire de gouvernement à gouvernement n'est pas comprise dans cette colonne. Voir tableau D pour l'assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement incluant l'aide alimentaire et le tableau K pour le détail de l'aide alimentaire de gouvernement à gouvernement.

² Fonds administrés par la mission.

³ Programme de la coopération institutionnelle et des services au développement. Voir tableau F pour les principaux organismes.

⁴ Organisations non gouvernementales. Cette catégorie comprend le Programme de promotion de la gestion, le Programme de participation du public et le Programme volontaire d'assistance au développement agricole (VADA). Voir tableau I pour le VADA et le tableau F pour les principales organisations non gouvernementales. En 1984-1985, les décaissements du Fonds spécial pour l'Afrique ont été répertoriés selon les divers programmes auxquels ils furent affectés; en 1985-1986, ils apparaissent sous la rubrique des ONG.

⁵ Organisations non gouvernementales internationales. Cette catégorie comprend le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge du Programme de l'assistance humanitaire internationale. Voir tableau F pour les principales organisations internationales.

⁶ Programme de coopération industrielle.

⁷ Programme d'assistance humanitaire internationale. Voir tableau H.

⁸ Voir tableau K.

⁹ Centre de recherches pour le développement international. Voir tableau G.

¹⁰ Corporation Péro-Canada pour l'assistance internationale. Voir tableau G.

¹¹ Centre international d'exploitation des océans. Voir tableau G.

¹² Contributions des gouvernements provinciaux aux ONG et aux ING pour lesquelles l'ACDI verse des contributions de contrepartie.

¹³ Les transferts multilatéraux d'APD canadienne selon les pays effectués par les institutions financières internationales ont été calculés d'après les transferts faits au cours de la dernière année connue des guichets concessionnels et non concessionnels de chaque institution. Un coefficient a été établi selon les décaissements faits dans chacun des pays par chaque institution financière et ensuite appliqué à l'APD canadienne versée en 1986-1987 à cette même institution.

¹⁴ La même méthodologie que ci-dessus a été appliquée aux autres organismes multilatéraux, à l'exception toutefois des institutions des Nations Unies pour lesquelles le coefficient est établi par l'OCDE. Par ailleurs, une moyenne des coefficients connus a été utilisée pour les quelques décaissements multilatéraux d'APD où aucun autre coefficient n'était disponible.

¹⁵ Les estimations des décaissements au chapitre de l'aide alimentaire multilatérale ne représentent pas les livraisons d'aide alimentaire canadienne, en 1986-1987, mais plutôt une répartition au prorata de la part du Canada dans le financement du Programme alimentaire mondial par rapport aux décaissements de ce même programme.

¹⁶ Les montants non alloués ou non spécifiés consistent en des décaissements faits par certaines institutions à des programmes globaux non ventilés par pays où, par exemple, des sommes ne peuvent être allouées à une région particulière.

^N Moins de 5 000 \$.

Tableau M (suite)

Décaissements totaux par pays en 1986-1987
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

	Pays-à-pays										Multilatéral (estimations)							
	Gouvernement à gouvernement ¹	FAM ²	CISD ³	ONG ⁴	ONGI ⁵	PCI ⁶	AHI ⁷	Aide alimentaire ⁸	CRDI ⁹	PCAI ¹⁰	CIEO ¹¹	Gouv. prov. ¹²	Somme partielle, pays à pays	IFT ¹³	Autres organismes multilatéraux ¹⁴		Aide alimentaire multilatérale ¹⁵	Somme partielle, multilatéral	Total
Océanie																		
Cook, îles		0,11	0,03	0,07			0,02	0,02	0,16		0,02	x	0,11	0,13	0,13		0,27	0,38
Fidji		0,09											0,39	0,07	0,70		0,78	1,17
Kiribati		0,16											0,18	0,07	0,22		0,29	0,47
Nauru														x	x		x	x
Nioué														0,05	0,05		0,05	0,05
Pacifique, îles du														0,07	0,07		0,07	0,07
Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée		0,28	2,25	0,42			0,13		0,04	0,01		0,03	3,15	2,14	0,41		2,55	5,70
Polynésie française															0,02		0,02	0,02
Salomon, îles		0,13		0,25			0,03		0,02	0,01			0,43	0,73	0,48		1,22	1,65
Samoa occidentales		0,13							x				0,13	0,64	0,52		1,16	1,29
Tokélaou															0,06		0,06	0,06
Tonga		0,15											0,15	0,23	0,78		1,01	1,16
Tuvalu		0,07											0,07	0,12	0,12		0,12	0,12
Vanuatu		0,18	0,84				0,03			0,03	0,01		1,09	0,23	0,78		1,01	2,10
Programmes régionaux									0,01	0,52			0,53					0,53
Total, Océanie		1,28	3,12	0,74			0,20	0,02	0,23	0,58	0,06		6,23	4,23	4,36	0,02	8,60	14,83
Autres pays non listés séparément			35,66	23,65	21,58	3,43	0,57	16,54	33,96	3,47	0,69	2,41	161,92	1,83	27,78	0,43	30,04	191,96
Somme partielle, par pays (non alloués)													1 434,23				945,68	2 379,92

Tableau M (suite)

Décaissements totaux par pays en 1986-1987
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

	Pays-à-pays										Multilatéral (estimations)				Total			
	Gouvernement à gouvernement ¹	FAM ²	CISD ³	ONG ⁴	ONGI ⁵	PCI ⁶	AHT ⁷	Aide alimentaire ⁸	CRDI ⁹	PCAI ¹⁰	CIEO ¹¹	Gouv. prov. ¹²	Somme partielle, pays à pays	IFI ¹³		Autres organismes multilatéraux ¹⁴	Aide alimentaire multilatérale ¹⁵	Somme partielle, multilatéral
Pakistan	17,61	0,40	0,35	0,62	0,09	0,55	4,60	26,70	0,54	5,75	0,02	0,39	57,61	48,94	4,93	17,47	71,34	128,95
Philippines	9,34	0,37	0,27	1,87		0,38	0,20	0,08	3,48	0,53		0,11	16,65	3,81	1,58	0,58	5,97	22,62
Qatar																		
Singapour		0,02				0,21			0,52			0,17	0,75	0,04	0,12	0,16	0,16	0,91
Sri Lanka	17,52	0,35	0,94	0,56		0,04	0,03	12,25	1,00	0,07	0,07	0,39	32,93	17,20	1,77	1,50	20,47	53,40
Syrie							0,30		0,76				1,06		0,39	4,76	5,15	6,21
Thaïlande	21,61	0,39	1,30	0,50		2,16	2,08		3,35	0,24	0,01	0,06	31,69	5,50	2,29	1,08	7,80	39,49
Vietnam														1,51	2,76	2,76	5,35	5,35
Yémen arabe		0,23		0,36		0,06	0,03						0,65	3,01	1,19	0,43	4,63	5,28
Yémen démocratique		0,04					2,00						0,07	1,41	0,76	2,45	4,62	4,69
Programmes régionaux	7,85		0,51	0,86	0,46	0,24			1,01		0,12	0,04	13,09					13,09
Moyen Orient (non alloués par pays)															1,40		1,40	1,40
Asie (non spécifiés)															6,00		6,00	6,00
Total, Asie	253,71	4,35	10,73	18,51	0,66	12,03	11,63	120,72	19,39	6,76	0,34	2,48	461,29	309,65	61,64	59,75	431,04	892,33
Europe																		
Chypre									0,04				0,04		0,54	0,15	0,69	0,73
Grèce															0,12		0,12	0,12
Malta	- 0,04												- 0,04		0,11		0,11	0,07
Portugal															0,07		0,07	0,07
Turquie	- 3,19	0,10							0,42		0,01		- 2,21		0,50	0,70	1,20	- 1,01
Yugoslavie															0,19		0,19	0,19
Europe (non alloués par pays)															0,23		0,23	0,23
Total: Europe	- 3,23	0,10				0,46			0,47		0,01		- 2,20		1,76	0,85	2,61	0,41

Tableau M (suite)

Décaissements totaux par pays en 1986-1987
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

	Pays-à-pays										Multilatéral (estimations)				Total			
	Gouvernement à gouvernement ¹	FAM ²	CISD ³	ONG ⁴	ONGI ⁵	PCI ⁶	AHI ⁷	Aide alimentaire ⁸	CRDI ⁹	PCAI ¹⁰	CIEO ¹¹	Gouv. prov. ¹²	Somme partielle, pays à pays	IFI ¹³		Autres organismes multilatéraux ¹⁴	Aide alimentaire multilatérale ¹⁵	Somme partielle, multilatéral
Asie																		
Afghanistan																		
Arabie saoudite																		
Bangladesh	72,84	0,35	0,18	2,27		0,04	0,20	51,42	0,63			0,34	128,27	74,81	1,01	1,12	0,02	1,03
Bahreïn																		
Bhoutan		0,10	0,58									0,01	0,69	1,00	0,85	0,07	0,22	2,07
Birmanie	0,70	0,19	0,19	0,42					0,16			x	1,66	15,09	2,14	0,01		17,23
Brunei															0,01			0,01
Chine	26,90	0,15	2,63	0,66	0,01	3,36			2,56		0,04	0,04	36,35	20,98	5,14	14,19	40,62	76,97
Corée, république de	-0,04		0,04						0,19		0,01	0,01	0,20	1,60	0,58		2,18	2,38
Corée, république populaire démocratique de																		
Émirats arabes unis																		
Hong Kong																		
Inde	27,96	0,35	1,48	6,58	0,05	1,65		30,14	0,05		0,04	0,76	0,05	0,01	0,27	0,13	0,13	0,27
Indonésie	41,65	0,35	0,92	1,04		0,84		0,03	2,01			0,36	71,02	85,30	0,13	0,13	0,14	0,19
Iran									1,24				46,44	8,71	3,64	0,95	13,30	170,96
Irak															0,66		0,66	59,74
Israël (bande de Gaza)															0,13		0,13	0,13
Jordanie	0,04	0,36	0,28	0,09					0,03			0,01	0,41				1,11	1,54
Kampuchea									0,21	0,07		0,01	1,10				x	0,37
Koweït																		
Laos																		
Liban		0,25	0,02	0,49					0,28			0,06	3,39	1,88	0,43	1,11	0,37	0,37
Macao																		
Malaysia																		
Maldives	1,53	0,30	0,83	0,16								x	5,08	0,98	0,11	0,03	3,03	3,03
Malgache		0,03	0,05		0,05				1,10		0,02		0,14	0,17	0,29	0,22	2,08	2,08
Mongolie																		
Népal																		
Oman	8,20	0,13	0,16	2,03		0,94			0,27	0,18		0,10	12,00	17,70	0,22	1,45	21,55	33,55
															0,18		0,18	0,18

Tableau M (suite)

Décaissements totaux par pays en 1986-1987
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

	Pays-à-pays										Multilatéral (estimations)				Total			
	Gouvernement à gouvernement ¹	FAM ²	CISD ³	ONG ⁴	ONGI ⁵	PCI ⁶	AHI ⁷	Aide alimentaire ⁸	CRDI ⁹	PCAI ¹⁰	CIEO ¹¹	Gouv. prov. ¹²	Somme partielle, pays à pays	IFI ¹³		Autres organismes multilatéraux ¹⁴	Aide alimentaire multilatérale ¹⁵	Somme partielle, multilatéral
Paraguay	-0,02	0,07	0,03	0,11					0,10			x	0,30	0,65	0,32	0,43	1,41	1,71
Pérou	16,90	0,35	1,36	3,00	0,02	0,76	0,06	4,99	2,74			0,27	30,46	0,68	0,87	1,10	2,65	33,11
République dominicaine	0,04	0,10	0,76	1,17		0,24		0,35	0,31		0,06	0,12	3,14	1,37	0,38		1,75	4,89
Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis	0,45	0,29	0,22	0,01				x	x				0,97	0,92	0,19	0,02	1,12	2,09
Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines	5,68	0,39	0,16	0,29					0,03			0,07	6,61	1,26	0,35	0,02	1,63	8,24
Sainte-Lucie	1,89	0,37	0,28	0,17		0,14		0,02	0,17		0,03	0,02	3,09	2,09	0,47	0,03	2,60	5,69
Suriname			0,06	0,02									0,08	0,03	0,05		0,08	0,16
Trinité-et-Tobago	-0,51	0,20	0,14	0,01		0,18			0,07		x		0,09	0,09	0,54		0,54	0,63
Turks et Caïcos, îles		0,10				0,30			0,30				0,40	0,28	0,03		0,31	0,71
Uruguay		0,10		0,21		0,01			0,17			x	0,62	0,14	0,17		0,31	0,93
Venezuela													0,17	0,29	0,29		0,29	0,46
Viernes, îles		0,18											0,18	0,23	0,19		0,41	0,59
Programmes régionaux																		
Îles du Vent et Sous-le-Vent	6,14								x				6,14					6,14
Université des Indes occidentales									x				x					x
Amérique centrale et Antilles	18,25	0,15	0,90	0,25	0,05	1,48	5,62		0,19	x	0,12	0,19	27,19					27,19
Amérique du Sud	1,90			0,44	0,65	0,06	0,55		0,68		0,12		4,40					4,40
Indes occidentales (non alloués par pays)														0,08	3,52		0,08	0,08
Amériques (non spécifiées)														4,75			8,27	8,27
Total Amériques	117,10	9,14	17,26	28,81	0,72	8,37	7,75	29,53	19,09	8,97	0,53	2,58	249,85	38,41	23,36	18,40	80,17	330,02

Tableau M (suite)

Décaissements totaux par pays en 1986-1987
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

	Pays-à-pays										Multilatéral (estimations)				Total			
	Gouvernement à gouvernement	FAM ²	CISD ³	ONG ⁴	ONGI ⁵	PCI ⁶	AHI ⁷	Aide alimentaire ⁸	CRDI ⁹	PCAI ¹⁰	CHEO ¹¹	Gouv. prov. ¹²	Somme partielle, pays à pays	IFT ¹³		Autres organismes multilatéraux ¹⁴	Aide alimentaire multilatérale ¹⁵	Somme partielle, multilatéral
Amérique																		
Anguilla	0,41	0,16	0,10	0,01		0,03			0,01				0,67	0,61	0,04	0,03	0,65	1,32
Antigua-et-Barbuda	0,22	0,32	0,18										0,77	0,19	0,29		0,52	1,29
Antilles néerlandaises															0,06		0,06	0,06
Argentine	0,02	0,10	0,48	0,47		1,05		0,07	1,50		0,01	x	3,66	1,37	0,61		1,98	5,64
Bahamas			0,08							0,24			0,08	0,13	0,21		0,21	0,29
Barbade	-0,04	0,40	0,36	0,04		0,48		0,02	0,30		0,06	0,01	1,86	0,13	0,25		0,40	2,26
Belize	7,38	0,20	0,13	0,12				0,03	0,12				7,98	0,49	0,27		0,76	8,74
Bermudes															0,06		0,06	0,06
Bolivie	1,31	0,35	1,74	2,63		0,03	0,07	4,46	0,25			0,21	11,07	1,31	1,36	1,13	3,81	14,88
Bresil	2,74	0,35	0,18	2,22		0,39	0,07	0,07	1,00			0,11	7,07	4,18	1,22	1,98	7,38	14,45
Caimans, îles						0,08							0,08	0,03	0,01		0,04	0,12
Chili	-0,28	0,15	1,50	2,04		0,31		0,03	2,86		0,03	0,07	6,71	1,45	0,29		1,75	8,46
Colombie	6,50	0,31	1,18	1,33		0,82	0,02		2,14	0,98		0,07	13,34	1,69	0,85	1,15	3,69	17,03
Costa Rica	4,45	0,36	1,03	0,24		0,12			1,61	7,50	0,05		15,36	1,08	0,52	0,17	1,77	17,13
Cuba									0,19				0,19		0,55	2,06	2,61	2,80
Dominique	1,49	0,46	0,27	0,27		0,02			0,16		0,01	0,01	2,69	0,74	0,78	0,07	1,58	4,27
El Salvador	5,79	0,50	0,04	1,27		0,54		0,81	0,07			0,21	9,23	0,82	0,30	3,39	4,51	13,74
Équateur	-0,31	0,29	0,58	1,22		0,38	0,12		0,48			0,04	2,81	2,00	0,43	0,58	3,01	5,82
Grenade	5,42	0,27	0,04	0,09					0,03			x	5,85	0,87	0,63		1,50	7,35
Guatemala	0,06	0,35	0,22	0,98		0,22	0,44	0,15	0,62			0,07	3,11	0,65	0,30	2,20	3,15	6,26
Guyana	3,09	0,35	0,24	0,03		0,03		0,02	0,42		0,01	x	4,18	0,60	1,04		1,64	5,82
Haïti	7,53	0,35	0,77	4,20		0,66	0,05	3,39	0,16	x		0,36	17,47	2,48	1,15	0,18	3,81	21,28
Honduras	1,43	0,35	1,00	1,62				0,23	0,23			0,08	4,94	1,30	1,04	1,23	3,57	8,51
Jamaïque	13,11	0,35	0,45	0,94		0,32	0,12	14,79	1,00	0,24	0,04	0,17	31,55	0,41	1,16	0,32	1,89	33,42
Mexique	2,19	0,25	0,54	0,57		0,27	0,15		0,72		0,02	0,08	4,77	2,20	1,34	1,73	5,28	10,05
Montserrat	0,40	0,12											0,53	0,14	0,14		0,27	0,80
Nicaragua		0,35	1,40	2,63		0,01		0,11	0,19			0,36	8,51	0,28	0,69	0,52	1,49	10,00
Panama	3,48	0,15	0,84	0,21					0,27			0,05	1,53	0,91	0,38	0,05	1,34	2,87

Tableau M

Décassements totaux par pays en 1986-1987
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

	Pays-à-pays												Multilatéral (estimations)					Total
	Gouvernement à gouvernement ¹	FAM ²	CISD ³	ONG ⁴	ONGI ⁵	PCI ⁶	AHI ⁷	Aide alimentaire ⁸	CRDI ⁹	PCAI ¹⁰	CIEO ¹¹	Gouv. prov. ¹²	Somme partielle, pays à pays	IFI ¹³	Autres organismes multilatéraux ¹⁴	Aide alimentaire multilatérale ¹⁵	Somme partielle, multilatéral	
Mali	21,41	0,34	0,98	1,05			0,43	3,31	0,67			0,16	28,35	9,20	3,36	2,76	15,33	43,68
Maroc	2,21	0,35	0,16		0,02	0,49			0,34	5,50	0,03		9,09	0,67	0,92	3,81	5,39	14,48
Mauritanie	- 0,02	0,35	0,15	0,04					0,06			0,02	0,60	1,77	1,00	1,86	4,63	5,23
Niger	27,25	0,34	0,55	0,07		0,09	0,20	0,10	0,03			0,05	28,69	8,29	2,97	3,23	14,49	43,18
République centrafricaine		0,19	0,22	0,01		0,01			0,03			x	0,46	6,15	1,07	0,37	7,59	8,05
Rwanda	4,69	0,35	0,70	0,55	0,01	0,10		1,48	0,17			0,09	8,13	6,03	1,57	1,25	8,85	16,98
São Tomé et Príncipe		x											x	0,40	0,13	0,73	1,26	1,26
Sénégal	24,42	0,34	0,64	1,37	0,28	0,67		4,86	0,98	1,13	0,02	0,02	34,73	4,40	1,90	0,68	6,99	41,72
Tchad		0,34	0,15	0,36			1,09		0,20			0,07	2,01	3,82	1,91	8,67	14,40	16,41
Togo	6,00	0,33	0,41	0,05					0,20		x		6,99	5,22	1,86	0,37	7,45	14,44
Tunisie	- 0,15	0,35	0,50			0,86		4,98	0,20				6,73	0,87	0,77	2,75	4,38	11,11
Zaïre	19,21	0,35	1,52	1,22		0,15		4,25	0,15			0,05	26,91	13,26	1,70	0,52	15,47	42,38
Programmes régionaux																		
Sahel	15,62			0,15	0,02		0,03		0,02				15,84					15,84
Programmes de l'Afrique francophone																		
Afrique subsaharienne (non alloués par pays)	3,32		0,41	0,51	0,37	0,68	1,44		0,50		x	0,01	7,24		0,01		0,01	7,24
Total, Afrique francophone	172,50	7,56	13,85	9,82	0,70	5,90	3,60	19,01	5,50	10,63	0,06	0,89	250,03	107,81	35,22	35,51	178,54	428,57
Afrique (non spécifiés)														2,34	5,37		7,71	7,71
Total, Afrique	340,73	12,91	26,73	25,70	1,09	8,10	17,57	67,02	17,56	36,11	0,18	3,44	557,14	228,24	78,07	86,93	393,24	950,38

Tableau M (suite)

Décaissements totaux par pays en 1986-1987
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

	Pays-à-pays										Multilatéral (estimations)					Total		
	Gouvernement à gouvernement ¹	FAM ²	CISD ³	ONG ⁴	ONGI ⁵	PCI ⁶	AHI ⁷	Aide alimentaire ⁸	CRDI ⁹	PCAI ¹⁰	CIEO ¹¹	Gouv. prov. ¹²	Somme partielle, pays à pays	IFI ¹³	Autres organismes multilatéraux ¹⁴		Aide alimentaire multilatérale ¹⁵	Somme partielle, multilatéral
Programme régionaux Conférence de coordination du développement de l'Afrique australe Université de Botswana, Lesotho et Swaziland Programmes de l'Afrique anglophone	32,11 x			0,50	0,31				0,01				32,93 x					32,93 x
	2,33	0,35				0,16	1,44		0,71				4,98					4,98
Total, Afrique anglophone	168,23	5,35	12,88	15,88	0,39	2,20	13,97	48,01	12,06	25,48	0,12	2,55	307,12	118,08	37,47	51,43	206,97	514,09
Afrique francophone																		
Algérie	-0,46	0,07	0,18	0,08		0,06	0,04		0,03			x	0,01	3,89	0,49	1,05	1,54	1,55
Bénin		0,20	0,41	0,05		0,03			0,26		0,01	0,05	1,00	5,24	2,42	0,73	7,04	8,04
Burkina Faso	13,11	0,35	1,18	1,20			0,25	0,03	0,34			0,15	16,60	5,24	3,06	1,51	9,81	26,41
Burundi	0,63	0,09	0,67	0,51					0,17			0,04	2,12	7,90	1,53	0,32	9,74	11,86
Cameroon	14,39	0,34	1,66	1,73		1,96	0,06		0,39			0,05	20,58	1,61	1,28	1,01	3,91	24,49
Cap Vert		0,35							0,01			0,04	0,39	2,32	0,47	1,01	3,81	4,20
Comores		0,06	0,57						0,63				0,63	2,83	0,55	0,27	3,65	4,28
Congo	0,04	0,34	0,15	0,03		0,07			0,07			0,03	0,72	1,82	0,36	0,25	2,43	3,15
Côte-d'Ivoire	12,06	0,35	0,24	0,05		0,37			0,71			x	13,78	2,09	1,65	0,43	4,17	17,95
Gabon	4,24	0,35	0,43						0,07	0,62		0,01	5,02	1,10	0,54	0,60	2,24	7,26
Gambie		0,26	0,69	0,01					0,07	0,62		0,01	1,67	0,18	0,78	0,78	0,96	2,63
Guinée	4,52	0,34	0,50	0,06		0,01			0,04	0,04		0,01	5,51	2,01	1,03	0,78	3,82	9,33
Guinée-Bissau		0,34	0,59	0,05					0,05			0,04	1,08	6,63	0,60	0,20	7,43	8,51
Guinée équatoriale		0,14	0,07	0,01		0,20							0,42	0,15	0,27	0,08	0,50	0,92
Libie															0,19		0,19	0,19
Madagascar	0,01	0,34	0,12	0,66		0,17	0,07		3,35				4,72	9,96	0,83	0,27	11,06	15,78

Tableau M

Décaissements totaux par pays en 1986-1987
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

	Pays-à-pays											Multilatéral (estimations)					Total	
	Gouvernement à gouvernement ¹	FAM ²	CISD ³	ONG ⁴	ONGI ⁵	PCI ⁶	AHM ⁷	Aide alimentaire ⁸	CRDI ⁹	PCAI ¹⁰	CIEO ¹¹	Gouv. prov. ¹²	Somme partielle, pays à pays	IFI ¹³	Autres organismes multilatéraux ¹⁴	Aide alimentaire multilatérale ¹⁵		Somme partielle, multi-latéral
Afrique anglophone																		
Afrique du Sud	0,35	0,35	0,73	1,71		0,01	0,05		N			0,08	3,28	0,11	0,14		0,14	3,42
Angola		0,10		0,13						2,33		0,01	5,40	2,12	1,02	1,51	2,64	8,04
Botswana	8,25	0,07	1,47	0,25			5,16	2,42	0,39			N	15,18	0,90	0,90	4,71	7,72	22,90
Djibouti		0,10									0,01		0,11	0,96	0,42	0,58	1,96	2,07
Égypte	5,07	0,35	0,28	0,42		1,12		0,03	1,19		0,02	0,08	8,56	10,00	1,55	4,06	15,62	24,18
Éthiopie	3,12	0,35	0,61	1,39			1,06	17,49	1,43			0,38	25,82	14,52	4,99	10,05	29,55	55,37
Ghana	12,58	0,19	0,63	0,55		0,28		0,49	0,17	9,02	0,01	0,10	30,02	17,20	2,26	2,25	21,71	51,73
Kenya	24,38	0,35	0,44	1,75	0,03	0,03		0,30	2,46	6,50	0,02	0,64	36,90	7,35	1,27	3,21	11,83	48,73
Lesotho	2,37	0,35	0,83						0,23			0,17	5,44	3,92	0,67	2,18	6,77	12,21
Liberia	N	0,04		0,08					0,06				0,18	4,02	0,46	0,18	4,67	4,85
Malawi	5,85	0,20	0,24	0,65			0,38		0,71			0,04	8,07	4,77	1,16	0,33	6,26	14,33
Maurice	0,03	0,25	0,15	0,01					0,02			N	0,46	0,04	0,52	0,20	0,77	1,23
Mozambique	0,24	0,15	0,87	0,31			2,16	5,14	0,22			0,08	9,18	5,68	1,80	2,58	10,06	19,24
Namibie		0,05	0,05	0,05								N	0,15		0,65		0,65	0,80
Nigeria	3,97	0,26	2,97	0,33	0,05	0,57			0,81		0,02	0,05	1,09		0,65		0,65	2,63
Ouganda	2,05	0,14	0,24	1,03			0,36		0,26			0,08	4,17	9,98	2,56	1,65	14,19	18,36
Seychelles		0,15	0,05						0,01		0,01		0,22	0,13	0,74	0,05	0,91	1,13
Sierra Leone	0,09	0,04	0,55	0,66				0,02	0,52			0,05	1,92	1,78	1,50	0,08	3,37	5,29
Somalie		0,26	0,18	0,16					0,10			0,02	1,15	7,17	2,47	8,14	17,78	18,93
Soudan	5,90	0,14	0,03	0,85		N	2,80	9,09	0,43		0,01	0,26	19,51	5,25	4,58		18,43	37,94
Swaziland	1,86	0,20	1,01	0,46				0,05	0,30			0,08	3,96	0,73	0,67		1,40	5,36
Tanzanie	40,68	0,31	0,45	1,25				2,99	1,10	7,62	0,03	0,14	54,56	9,29	3,08	0,92	13,29	67,85
Zambie	13,67	0,25	0,79	0,81			0,05	3,97	0,15			0,09	19,78	10,78	1,26	0,15	12,19	31,97
Zimbabwe	11,26	0,35	0,34	1,04		0,04	0,10	0,02	0,80			0,20	14,10	2,28	1,25		3,53	17,63

Tableau I (suite)

Décassements destinés aux pays les moins avancés (PLMA)¹
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

Pays à pays	Gouvernement à gouvernement				
	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987	1984-1985	1985-1986

Asie					
Bangladesh	103,28	100,11	124,58	105,76	103,53
Bhoutan	0,09	0,10	0,40	0,22	0,69
Maldives	0,02	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,14
Népal	8,17	7,28	10,08	8,87	12,00
Yémen arabe	0,24	0,11	0,23	0,51	0,65
Yémen démocratique	0,12	0,04	0,12	0,01	0,07
Somme partielle, Asie	111,81	107,62	133,30	116,78	141,81
Océanie					
Kiribati	0,15	0,15	0,16	0,15	0,18
Samoa occidentales	0,15	0,15	0,13	0,16	0,13
Tuvalu	0,08	0,15	0,07	0,08	0,15
Vanuatu	0,15	0,25	0,18	0,26	0,29
Somme partielle, Océanie	0,52	0,70	0,54	0,64	0,75
Total, PLMA	285,68	281,22	346,43	367,89	416,09
Pourcentage du PNB	0,07%	0,06%	0,07%	0,09%	0,08%

¹ Voir Glossaire, page 153. Des 40 pays définis par les Nations Unies comme les moins avancés, deux ne

reçoivent pas d'assistance du Canada: Afghanistan et Laos.

² La Communauté de l'Afrique orientale maintenant

démembrée comprenait le Kenya, l'Ouganda et la

Tanzanie, bien que seuls ces deux derniers fassent

partie des PLMA.

³ On a inclus le Swaziland dans les "Programmes

régionaux" même s'il n'est pas considéré comme un

des PLMA.

⁴ Les pays du Sahel sont les suivants: Burkina Faso,

Cap-Vert, Gambie, Mali, Mauritanie, Niger, Sénégal et

Tchad; le Sénégal et la Mauritanie toutefois ne font

pas partie des PLMA.

x Moins de 5 000 \$

Tableau I

Décaissements destinés aux pays les moins avancés (PLMA)¹
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

Gouvernement à gouvernement		1984-1985				1985-1986				1986-1987				1987-1988													
		1984-1985				1985-1986				1986-1987				1987-1988													
Pays à pays																											
Afrique anglophone																											
Somme partielle, Afrique anglophone				80,97				66,92				99,60				137,10				128,37				135,93			
Botswana	6,55	4,21	10,62	7,56	4,65	15,18	0,11	0,05	0,10	0,32	0,05	25,82	5,44	8,07	4,17	1,92	1,15	19,51	54,56								
Djibouti	13,83	14,22	18,48	47,00	56,70	25,82	2,90	2,19	2,71	4,67	4,16	5,44	8,07	4,17	1,92	1,15	19,51	54,56									
Ethiopie	2,90	2,19	2,71	4,67	4,16	5,44	8,07	4,17	1,92	1,15	19,51	54,56	4,17	1,92	1,15	19,51	54,56	4,17	1,92								
Lesotho	3,46	2,03	6,05	4,31	2,78	8,07	2,49	0,76	2,20	3,83	1,86	4,17	1,92	1,15	19,51	54,56	4,17	1,92	1,15								
Malawi	0,11	0,11	0,13	1,31	0,66	1,92	0,20	0,06	0,26	0,98	1,08	1,15	19,51	54,56	4,17	1,92	1,15	19,51	54,56								
Sierra Leone	10,68	19,00	15,08	22,19	29,62	19,51	10,68	19,00	15,08	22,19	29,62	19,51	10,68	19,00	15,08	22,19	29,62	19,51	10,68								
Soudan	40,75	24,29	43,98	44,93	26,81	54,56	40,75	24,29	43,98	44,93	26,81	54,56	40,75	24,29	43,98	44,93	26,81	54,56	40,75								
Somme partielle, Afrique francophone				81,91				94,59				86,84				98,09				105,33				104,65			
Bénin	1,50	0,41	0,20	1,81	0,59	1,00	Burkina Faso	8,22	14,48	13,48	11,21	16,82	16,60	2,12	0,39	0,63	1,67	5,51	1,08								
Burundi	1,02	1,15	0,73	1,69	1,50	2,12	Cap-Vert	0,39	0,25	0,35	0,57	0,31	0,39	0,39	0,63	1,67	5,51	1,08	1,08								
Comores	0,08	x	0,06	0,19	0,31	0,63	Gambie	0,33	0,15	0,26	0,95	0,87	1,67	5,51	1,08	1,08	1,08	1,08	1,08								
Guinée	15,15	7,41	4,86	18,06	8,15	5,51	Guinée-Bissau	0,39	0,21	0,34	0,49	0,52	1,08	1,08	1,08	1,08	1,08	1,08	1,08								
Guinée équatoriale	0,09	0,05	0,14	0,13	0,14	0,42	Mali	11,58	16,40	25,03	14,43	19,07	28,35	28,35	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60								
Mauritanie	4,39	5,04	0,33	4,94	5,62	0,60	Niger	20,92	26,37	27,69	21,87	26,74	28,69	28,69	0,46	0,46	0,46	0,46	0,46								
République centrafricaine	0,13	0,15	0,19	0,49	0,17	0,46	Rwanda	14,45	11,81	6,52	15,03	12,19	8,13	8,13	0,46	0,46	0,46	0,46	0,46								
Sao Tomé et Príncipe	0,04	x	x	0,04	x	0,46	Tchad	0,13	0,18	0,34	2,57	1,45	2,01	2,01	0,46	0,46	0,46	0,46	0,46								
Togo	3,09	10,54	6,33	3,62	10,88	6,99	Togo	3,09	10,54	6,33	3,62	10,88	6,99	6,99	0,46	0,46	0,46	0,46	0,46								
Programmes régionaux																											
Communauté de l'Afrique orientale ²	0,03	x		0,03	x		Lesotho et Swaziland ³	0,15	x	x	0,15	x															
Sahel ⁴	5,84	7,80	15,62	6,33	7,96	15,84																					
Somme partielle, Afrique				168,91				169,32				202,07				241,70				241,66				256,42			
Amériques																											
Haiti				4,44	3,58	10,51	8,77	7,67				17,47				17,47											
Somme partielle, Amériques				4,44	3,58	10,51	8,77	7,67				17,47				17,47											

Tableau K (suite)
Bénéficiaires de l'aide alimentaire
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
Autre assistance	29,52	26,48
25,52		
Somme partielle, Programme alimentaire mondial	145,83	150,30
166,38		
Autres (administration spéciale)	0,20	
Somme partielle, envois d'aide alimentaire multilatérale	146,03	150,30
166,38		
Total, aide alimentaire	384,69	347,81
402,78		
Résumé, aide alimentaire		
Aide alimentaire de pays à pays		
Gouvernement à gouvernement	214,48	163,13
ONG	21,49	28,15
ONGI	2,69	6,22
210,99		
22,84		
2,57		
Somme partielle, aide alimentaire de pays à pays	238,66	197,51
236,40		
Aide alimentaire multilatérale	146,03	150,30
166,38		
Total, aide alimentaire	384,69	347,81
402,78		

¹ Le montant versé à l'Éthiopie en 1984-1985 comprend 6,5 millions de \$ provenant du Fonds spécial pour l'Afrique; de même, en 1984-1985, 1985-1986 et 1986-1987, 2,69 millions, 6,2 millions et 0,7 million de \$ ont été décaissés respectivement par le biais du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge.

² Voir le tableau M pour les estimations de l'assistance multilatérale par pays.

x Moins de 5 000 \$.

Tableau K (suite)

Bénéficiaires de l'aide alimentaire
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

Programme alimentaire mondial			
Amérique			
Amérique			
1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987	
Amérique			
Antigua	0,09	0,03	
Barbade	0,05	2,17	
Bolivie	0,58	0,14	
Bresil	2,36	0,43	
Colombie	2,31	0,46	
Costa Rica	0,44	5,53	
Cuba	0,42	0,77	
El Salvador	0,71	0,87	
Equateur	1,60	1,23	
Guatemala	0,07		
Haiti	1,27	0,33	
Honduras	1,86	2,26	
Jamaïque	0,04	0,16	
Mexique	2,92	0,12	
Nicaragua	2,91	2,13	
Panama	2,91	0,12	
Paraguay	2,88	1,09	
Pérou	0,19	0,35	
République dominicaine	0,12	0,10	
Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis	0,12	0,01	
Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines	0,12	0,04	
Sainte-Lucie	0,20	0,03	
Amérique			
Somme partielle, Amériques			
20,42	27,26	18,39	
Asie			
Bangladesh	0,02	10,09	
Bhoutan	0,02	0,37	
Chine	46,26	75,44	
Inde	0,13	3,56	
Indonésie	0,44	0,27	
Jordanie		5,32	
Liban		0,21	
Népal	0,08	0,10	
Pakistan	0,10	2,21	
Sri Lanka	1,63	1,98	
Syrie		1,83	
Thaïlande		3,37	
Yemen arabe			
Yemen démocratique	3,33		
Asie			
Somme partielle, Asie			
51,99	70,27	104,75	
Europe			
Europe			
(by pre		0,23	
Somme partielle, Europe			
		0,23	

Tableau K (suite)
Bénéficiaires de l'aide alimentaire
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

Envois d'aide alimentaire multilatérale?				
Programme alimentaire mondial (y compris la Réserve alimentaire internationale d'urgence)				
Afrique anglophone				
Somme partielle, Afrique anglophone		24,35	19,50	11,45
Angola	1,49	1,30	0,26	0,26
Botswana		0,04		2,24
Djibouti	5,06	4,45	x	0,48
Egypte	9,47	6,89		2,24
Ethiopie		0,87		1,61
Ghana	3,91	0,01		0,14
Lesotho	0,46	0,02		0,85
Libéria		0,09		
Mozambique	0,94	4,20		0,15
Ouganda	0,40	0,08		1,88
Sierra Leone		1,56		0,03
Somalie	1,63			1,50
Soudan	0,51	0,01		0,06
Zambie	0,49			
Zimbabwe				
Afrique francophone				
Somme partielle, Afrique francophone		19,56	6,79	6,04
Algérie	1,73	0,10	0,26	0,13
Bénin	0,10			0,48
Burkina Faso	0,05		0,39	0,84
Cap-Vert			0,04	
Congo			0,04	0,06
Gambie	0,76			
Guinée			0,04	
Guinée-Bissau			0,03	0,03
Guinée équatoriale	0,48			
Mali	3,00	1,08		3,44
Maroc		2,49		0,40
Mauritanie	0,48	0,10		0,09
Niger	4,97	0,01		
Rwanda	2,33	0,13		0,02
São Tomé et Príncipe		0,12		0,09
Sénégal	0,13			0,44
Tchad	5,53	1,66		0,03
Togo		0,03		
Tunisie		0,44		

Tableau K (suite)

Bénéficiaires de l'aide alimentaire
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

		1984-1985		1985-1986		1986-1987				
Aide alimentaire de pays à pays	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	ONG	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	ONG	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	ONG			
Colombie Costa Rica El Salvador Guatemala Guyana Haïti Honduras Jamaïque Mexique Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Pérou République dominicaine Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines Sainte-Lucie Uruguay	13,00	0,04	0,07	16,78	0,02	4,96	0,02			
								0,26	1,25	0,02
								0,07	0,24	0,04
								0,02	0,04	0,02
								0,30	0,56	0,02
								0,07	0,14	0,03
								0,04	0,03	0,04
								0,02	0,80	0,02
								0,31	0,01	0,08
								0,07	0,02	0,01
								0,02	0,02	0,01
								0,04	0,02	0,01
								0,08	0,08	0,01
								0,10	0,10	0,04
Bangladesh	61,35	0,04	0,03	49,67	0,80	51,39	0,03			
Inde	16,62	0,03	0,07	13,13	0,31	30,07	0,07			
Indonésie	14,08	0,02	0,03	13,93	0,02	26,70	0,03			
Pakistan	10,00	0,13	0,01	7,80	0,08	12,20	0,08			
Philippines										
Sri Lanka										
Thaïlande										
Yémen démocratique										
Asie										
Somme partielle, Asie	102,05	0,23	84,53	1,23	120,37	0,35				
Océanie										
Fidji	0,02		0,04		0,04		0,02			
Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée	0,02		0,04		0,04		0,02			
Somme partielle, Océanie										
	0,04		0,04		0,04		0,02			
Autres programmes d'aide alimentaire										
ONG (non allouée par pays)	0,48		0,29		1,31	16,00	1,46			
Banque de céréales vivrières	11,50		0,21		0,34					
du Canada	0,10		0,14		0,34					
Autres (administration spéciale)	0,10		0,14		0,34					
Somme partielle, autres programmes d'aide alimentaire	0,10		0,14		0,34					
Somme partielle, aide alimentaire de pays à pays	214,48		24,18		210,99		25,41			

**Bénéficiaires de l'aide alimentaire
(fonds de l'ACDI
(en millions de \$)**

		1984-1985				1985-1986				1986-1987			
Aide alimentaire		Gouvernement à		ONG		Gouvernement à		ONG		Gouvernement à		ONG	
de pays à pays		Gouvernement		ONG		Gouvernement		ONG		Gouvernement		ONG	
Afrique anglophone													
Angola	4.00	0.10	1.99	0.18	0.02	0.02	1.99	0.18	0.02	2.30	0.12	0.03	0.12
Botswana	0.01	0.01	8.46	12.45	0.02	0.02	23.44	0.02	0.02	15.01	2.48	0.03	2.48
Ethiopie ¹	12.41	8.46	12.45	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	6.46	0.03	0.30	0.03
Ghana	4.90	0.53	5.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	9.04	0.05	0.05	0.05
Kenya	8.00	0.34	0.34	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	4.80	0.34	0.30	0.30
Mozambique	9.97	0.05	0.05	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Nigeria	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Ouganda	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Sierra Leone	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Somalie	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Soudan	5.03	0.56	11.95	2.53	0.05	0.05	2.53	0.05	0.05	9.04	0.05	0.05	0.05
Swaziland	3.01	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	2.99	0.02	0.02	0.02
Tanzanie	7.94	0.02	3.92	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	3.95	0.02	0.02	0.02
Zambie	5.77	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Zimbabwe													
Somme partielle, Afrique anglophone		61.03	10.13	35.39	26.96	44.55	3.46						
Afrique francophone													
Bénin			3.49	x	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Burkina Faso				x									
Burundi				x									
Cameroon		0.02											
Congo				0.01									
Côte-d'Ivoire			0.01										
Guinée	1.00			0.01									
Madagascar			0.01										
Mali	4.07		2.41	0.67	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.28	0.03	0.03	0.03
Maroc	4.96												
Mauritanie	3.79		4.78										
Niger	0.10		4.39							0.10			
Rwanda	2.99	0.02	3.50	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.48			
Sénégal	3.47		3.88	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	4.86			
Tchad	0.01												
Togo	1.95												
Tunisie	4.99									4.98			
Zaire	7.07	0.04	3.81	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	4.21	0.03	0.03	0.03
Somme partielle, Afrique francophone		34.30	0.18	26.28	1.30	18.93	0.08						
Amériques													
Antigua	0.02			0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Argentine	0.02			0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Barbade	0.02			0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Belize	0.02			0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Bolivie	0.02			0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Bresil	0.05			0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Chili	0.02			0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02

Tableau H (suite)

Assistance humanitaire
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en milliers de \$)

Pays ou région	Secours	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
Asie-régional Sahel	Aux réfugiés Aux victimes de la famine Personnel spécialement délégué	274	54	75
Amérique centrale	Aux réfugiés Aux personnes déplacées Aux victimes des conflits	2 500	2 500	3 000 500 1 000
Amérique latine et Antilles	Etat de préparation en cas d'urgence Consultant d'évaluation Etat de préparation panaméricains	1 370	71	1 090 9
Antilles	Etat de préparation panaméricains Etat de préparation en cas de catastrophe	578	556	570
Moyen-Orient	Etat de préparation en cas de catastrophe Formation du personnel délégué Consultants supervisant l'évaluation	360 35 200	375 10 4	800 200 210 24
Somme partielle, assistance humanitaire non allouée par pays		17 023	5 397	10 380
Total, assistance humanitaire		75 149	25 850	37 725

Voit également le tableau E-1, sous la rubrique assistance humanitaire internationale, organismes multilatéraux et le tableau F, Comité international de la Croix-Rouge.

Tableau I

Décassements affectés à des bourses d'études et à divers programmes
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

Programmes de bourses	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
Bourses du Commonwealth	3,95	5,46	8,05
Bourses de l'ACDI	0,45	0,50	0,51
Total, bourses d'études	4,40	5,96	8,55
Divers autres programmes			
Fondation Asie-Pacifique	0,50	0,50	0,50
Programme de coopération industrielle	38,50	27,83	32,38
Programme volontaire d'assistance au développement agricole	1,32	1,19	
Total, divers autres programmes	40,32	29,52	32,88

Tableau H (suite)

Assistance humanitaire¹
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en milliers de \$)

Pays ou région	Secours	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
Sonalié	Médicaments Aux réfugiés et aux victimes de la sécheresse	1 750	500	1 660
Soudan	Aux réfugiés Aux victimes de la sécheresse Aux victimes de la famine Programme 1987 Au retour des réfugiés Aux réfugiés et aux victimes de la sécheresse	6 961	1 500	700
	80			165
	111			
	55			
	275			
	1 000			
	500			
Sri Lanka	Construction d'un barrage Aux réfugiés palestiniens Aux victimes de la sécheresse	110		300
Syrie				
Tanzanie				
Tchad	Aux victimes de la famine Aux victimes de la sécheresse Aux victimes de la famine Entreposage de nourriture Aux victimes des inondations Au retour des réfugiés Personnel spécialement délégué Epidémie de scorbut Soutien logistique Secours spéciaux aux réfugiés	1 272 670 826 760	540	420
Thaïlande	Aux réfugiés Programme contre la piraterie	2 200	2 000	20
Thaïlande/ Kampuchea	Aux réfugiés Aux victimes des conflits Aux victimes d'ouragans Aux victimes du typhon	900	700	75
Timor oriental				
Vanuatu				
Viêt-nam				
Yémen				
Zambie	Aux victimes de la sécheresse Aux réfugiés	80	23	25
Zimbabwe	Personnel spécialement délégué Aux victimes de la sécheresse Aux réfugiés du Mozambique Aux victimes de la famine	320 200 577		23 100
Somme partielle, par pays				
		58 126	20 453	27 345
Assistance humanitaire non allouée par pays				
Afrique	Programme panafricain Secours aux victimes de la sécheresse Programme des réfugiés Aux victimes de la famine Frais d'administration Soutien à la coordination et aux opérations de l'aide alimentaire Coordination Aide alimentaire Médicaments Femmes réfugiés	2 000 325 1 521 250 500 100 6 010	385	375
			441	500

Tableau H (suite)
Assistance humanitaire¹
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en milliers de \$)

Pays ou région	Secours	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
Iran/Iraq	Aux victimes des conflits	+00	+00	350
Jamaïque	Aux victimes d'inondations	50		124
Kenya	Aux victimes de la sécheresse	70		
Lesotho	Aux victimes de la famine	358		
Liban	Aux victimes des conflits	22	490	2 200
Madagascar	Aux victimes d'inondations	100	26	
	Aux victimes d'ouragans et			
Malawi	Aux victimes d'ouragans			70
	Aux réfugiés	25		380
Mali	Aux victimes du choléra	820	40	400
Maroc	Aux victimes de la sécheresse	1 028	143	25
	Aux personnes déplacées			
Mauritanie	Aux victimes de la sécheresse	250		
	Aux victimes de la famine	200		
Mexique	Aux victimes de séisme	214	577	146
	Aux victimes de la sécheresse	785	1 000	030
	Aux victimes de conflits et			250
	de la sécheresse			250
	Aux victimes de conflits			1 030
	Au retour des réfugiés	1 +45	1 220	
Namibie	Aide d'urgence			
	Aux victimes de la sécheresse	10		
Nicaragua	Aux personnes déplacées		76	200
Niger	Transport	120		
	Aux victimes de la sécheresse	25		
Ouganda	Aux victimes de la famine	+51		100
	Aux personnes déplacées	200	50	61
	Au retour des réfugiés			200
	Aux réfugiés afghans	5 174	4 460	4 600
Pakistan	Aux personnes déplacées		26	25
Papouasie-	Aux victimes de la famine			
Nouvelle-	Personnel spécialement délégué			
Guinée	Aux réfugiés			100
Pérou	Aux victimes d'inondations			60
Philippines	Aux victimes du typhon	150	10	200
	Aux victimes des conflits	350	250	
République	Programme alimentaire d'urgence		300	
centrafricaine	Aux victimes de la famine	50		
Rwanda	Aux victimes de la sécheresse	250		
	Aux victimes de la sécheresse	10		
	Aux victimes d'ouragans	160		
Sénégal	Aux victimes de la famine	150		
Salomon (îles)				30

Tableau H

Assistance humanitaire
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en milliers de \$)

Pays ou région	Secours	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
Afrique du Sud	Aux victimes des troubles civils			+5
Algérie	Aux personnes déplacées			+0
Angola	Aux victimes de la sécheresse	1 524	1 000	32
	Personnel spécialement délégué	222		100
	Transport de nourriture			5 000
Antigua	Aux victimes des conflits			30
	Préparation en cas de catastrophe			
	Aux victimes de la sécheresse	100		
Bangladesh	Aux victimes d'inondations	290	225	
	Aux victimes de tornades			50
	Préparation en cas de catastrophe			150
Benin	Retour des réfugiés		10	
Birmanie	Aux victimes d'incendies	25		
Bolivie	Aux victimes d'inondations			
Botswana	Aux victimes de la sécheresse	50		
Bresil	Aux victimes d'inondations		20	
Burkina Faso	Aux victimes de la sécheresse	260		250
Burundi	Aux victimes de la famine	658		
	Aux victimes de la famine	100		
Cameroon	Aux victimes de gaz toxiques			64
Cap-Vert	Aux victimes de la sécheresse	110		
Chili	Aux victimes de séisme	40	50	
Colombie	Aux victimes d'inondations			
Djibouti	Aux victimes d'éruptions volcaniques	30	316	21
El Salvador	Aux victimes de séisme	150		
	Aux victimes de la sécheresse			505
	Aux réfugiés			33
	Aux personnes déplacées		33	
Equateur	Retour des réfugiés	750	200	121
	Aux victimes de la sécheresse	3 625		700
	Aux victimes de la sécheresse et des troubles civils		300	
	Au retour des réfugiés de Somalie	360		300
	Aux réfugiés du Soudan		200	
	Aux victimes de la famine	15 553		40
	Transport	1 731	500	
	Soins sanitaires	100		
	Travail rémunéré en vivres	460		
	Approvisionnement en eau	262		
	Nourriture	1 061		
	Construction d'un pont	38		
	Personnel spécialement délégué		70	19
	Pièces pour T-win-ter		275	
Fidji	Aux victimes d'ouragans	30		20
Gambie	Aux victimes de la sécheresse	100		
Ghana	Aux victimes de la famine	128		
Grèce	Aux victimes de séisme			140
Guatemala	Orphelins et veuves		150	236
	Aux personnes déplacées			175
	Au retour des réfugiés			30
	Aux victimes de la famine	15		
Haïti	Aux victimes d'inondations			
Inde	Aux victimes de gaz toxiques	50		54
	Aux victimes d'inondations			

Décaissements des sociétés d'Etat¹
(fonds autres que de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

Tableau G

Centre de recherches pour le développement international			
	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
Programmes Sciences de l'agriculture, de l'alimentation et de la nutrition Sciences sociales Sciences de l'information Sciences de la santé Activités afférentes au programme Activités spéciales du conseil des gouverneurs Programmes de coopération Division des bourses	20,61	23,40	26,18
	15,45	14,45	14,44
Total, assistance du CRDI	76,25	82,28	90,69
	51,54	20,92	55,32
Corporation Petro-Canada pour l'assistance internationale			
Centre international d'exploitation des océans ²	0,80	0,42	2,33
Total, assistance des sociétés d'Etat	128,59	103,62	148,34

¹ Frais d'administration exclus. (Voir tableau J).
Les décaissements réels du CIEO en 1985-1986 ont été de 1 220 900 \$, dont 789 500 \$ en frais d'administration et 431 400 \$ affectés à des projets. Ces fonds provenaient du budget de l'APD (800 000 \$ en 1984-1985 et 330 000 \$ en 1985-1986) et d'autres revenus (intérêts, etc.).

Tableau F (suite)

Décaissements affectés aux organisations et institutions non gouvernementales¹
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
Institut pour le développement économique et social de l'Afrique Organisation mondiale des personnes handicapées Savodaya Shramadana Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature et de ses ressources	0.43 0.23 0.63	0.30 0.26 0.03	0.45 0.30 0.11
Somme partielle, assistance aux ONG internationales	21,44	22,52	24,04
Total, assistance aux organisations et institutions non gouvernementales	190,09	219,36	248,76

¹ Seules les ONG ayant reçu plus de 300 000 \$ au cours d'une année sont listées. Ces données comprennent les décaissements affectés aux programmes des ONG, de la CISD, des ONGI, de la Participation du public et de la Promotion de la gestion. Voir aussi les notes qui suivent concernant les sources de financement autres que l'ACDI.

² Comprend les contributions accordées à la Banque de céréales vivrières du Canada et au Programme du lait écrémé en poudre des ONG. Voir tableau K.

³ Le total de 1985-1986 comprend 19,5 millions de \$ déboursés par le Fonds spécial pour l'Afrique. Ces contributions ne figurent toutefois pas dans les totaux individuels des ONG listées dans ce tableau.

⁴ Ces contributions ont été faites par le biais du Programme d'assistance humanitaire internationale et du Centre de coordination et d'évaluation de l'aide alimentaire.

Tableau F (suite)
Décaissements affectés aux organisations et institutions non gouvernementales¹
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
Somme partielle, financement de l'ACDI OXFAM — Canada OXFAM — Québec Plan de parrainage du Canada Plenty Canada PRODEVA F.L.C. Inc. Saskatchewan Council for International Co-operation Save the Children Fund of British Columbia Secours aux lépreux Société asiatique des partenaires Société canadienne de la Croix-Rouge SOPAR-Limbour UNICEF Canada USC Canada World Concern Canada World Relief Committee of Canada World Vision of Canada Wycliffe Bible Translators of Canada Inc. YMCA YWCA	1,26 0,51 4,41 0,43 0,20 0,13 0,20 0,27 0,42 0,38 0,27 0,17 1,78 0,70 0,35 4,18 2,00 0,33 0,71 0,42 0,71 0,23	1,18 0,44 4,90 0,57 0,27 0,38 0,27 0,17 1,78 0,70 0,35 4,18 2,00 0,33 0,71 0,42 0,39 1,24 0,33	0,31 1,80 0,44 1,20 0,33 0,37 0,92 5,10 0,35 0,32 4,32 1,79 0,29 0,27 0,22 1,08 0,39 1,24 0,33
Contributions des gouvernements provinciaux aux ONG	9,74	14,45	10,97
Somme partielle, assistance aux ONG canadiennes	168,65	196,84	224,72
Assistance aux organisations non gouvernementales internationales			
A. Aide alimentaire Comité international de la Croix-Rouge ² B. ONG internationales : dont Comité international de la Croix-Rouge ² Comité international de liaison du corps pour l'alimentation Commission des questions humanitaires Conseil international pour l'éducation des adultes Conseil mondial des peuples autochtones Consejo de Educación de Adultos de America Latina Euro-Action ACORD Fédération internationale de planning familial Fondation pour la formation internationale Institut panaméricain pour le développement	2,69 18,75 0,75 0,42 0,45 0,72 0,69 0,10 0,73 7,82 0,40 0,77	6,22 16,30 0,75 0,31 0,45 0,39 0,25 0,41 7,20 0,69 0,33	2,57 21,47 0,83 0,51 0,11 0,36 8,90 0,36 0,57

Tableau F (suite)

Décaissements affectés aux organisations et institutions non gouvernementales¹
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

1986-1987	1985-1986	1984-1985	C. ONG canadiennes ² , dont
97,41	93,91	74,92	Africa Inland Mission
0,44	0,30	0,47	Agence de développement et de secours adventiste
0,79	0,54	0,53	Canada
0,68	0,62	0,54	Armée du Salut
0,73	0,52	0,61	Assistance médicale internationale
1,80	1,36	1,36	Association canadienne d'aide à l'enfance
0,37	0,30	0,27	Association internationale de secours à l'enfance,
0,43	0,42	0,31	Canada
0,34	0,42	0,13	Association québécoise des organismes de coopération internationale
0,40	0,30	0,34	Camrose (One World Institute
2,34	2,26	2,08	Canadian Lutheran World Relief
2,00	1,36	1,17	Cardinal Léger et ses œuvres
2,00	2,71	3,01	CARE Canada
0,42	0,38	0,26	(Centre international MATCH
0,63	0,45	0,37	(Centre missionnaire oblat
1,00	0,59	0,60	Christian Reformed World Relief Committee of Canada
1,60	1,36	1,19	Club 2/3 Inc.
0,53	0,40	0,31	Comité de développement international des clubs
0,80	0,83	1,00	Rotary du Canada
0,29	0,42	0,32	(Conseil canadien des Églises
3,20	0,94	0,73	Conseil canadien pour la coopération internationale
0,32	0,29	0,04	Conseil de coopération internationale du Manitoba
0,55	0,50	0,80	Development Education Co-ordinating Council of Alberta
1,02	1,08	0,80	Église anglicane du Canada
0,56	0,29	0,39	Église presbytérienne du Canada
2,00	1,33	1,32	Église unie du Canada
0,41	0,03	0,41	Fédération des Églises baptistes du Canada
2,10	1,65	2,03	Fonds inter-Églises pour le développement international
0,74	0,49	1,00	Fonds international de défense et d'aide pour l'Afrique australe (Canada)
1,50	0,43	0,12	Fondation Aga Khan du Canada
0,35	0,34	0,41	Fondation canadienne contre la faim
0,40	0,35	0,15	Fondation internationale Roncalli
0,35	0,64	0,87	Gurkha Welfare Appeal
0,70	0,60	0,57	Horizons d'amitié
0,84	0,50	0,31	Institut FAME Perco
0,63	1,14	0,69	Inter Parcs
1,00	0,23	0,14	Jeunesse du monde
0,32	0,20	0,14	Mennonite Brethren Missions/Services
2,70	2,49	1,80	Mennonite (Central Committee of Canada
0,86	0,83	0,76	Mennonite Economic Development Association
3,30	2,80	2,67	Organisation canadienne pour l'éducation au service du développement
8,20	7,36	6,84	Organisation catholique canadienne pour le développement et la paix
0,80	0,79	0,59	Organisation, reconstruction, travail
1,50	1,31	1,04	(Operation Eyesight Universal

Tableau F
Décaissements affectés aux organisations et institutions non gouvernementales¹
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

Contributions de l'ACDI aux ONG et ING canadiennes			
1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987	
A. Aide alimentaire ²	21,49	28,15	22,84
	62,50	60,33	93,50
B. Coopération institutionnelle (ING) : dont	0,62	0,78	10,52
Association canadienne de la santé publique	1,52	3,35	3,60
Association des collèges communautaires du Canada	0,29	0,18	0,39
Association des infirmières et infirmiers du Canada	0,27	0,39	0,66
Bureau canadien de l'éducation internationale	0,15	0,34	0,39
Carrefour canadien international	1,20	1,06	1,25
Cégep de Rivière-du-Loup	4,02	6,35	8,32
Collège Lester B. Pearson	0,29	0,44	0,38
Congrès du travail du Canada	0,37	0,71	0,61
Conseil de la coopération du Québec	17,14	12,29	18,00
École des hautes études commerciales	0,43	3,72	0,25
Entraide universitaire mondiale du Canada	3,94	3,72	5,60
Fédération canadienne des enseignants	0,70	1,26	1,10
Fondation canadienne pour la vérification intégrée	0,46	0,20	0,45
Fondation de la société canadienne pour les essais non destructifs	0,34	0,40	0,68
Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes	0,23	0,55	0,54
Institut de gestion du Manitoba	0,42	0,93	0,93
Institut international Coady	0,67	0,72	0,77
Institut Nord-Sud	9,22	7,00	8,68
Jeunesse Canada Monde	1,97	3,68	4,70
Le développement	0,71	0,49	0,82
Organisation for Cooperation in Overseas Development	0,73	2,11	4,02
Service administratif canadien pour les organismes	0,08	0,66	1,00
Société de coopération et de développement international	2,92	4,15	3,50
Desjardins Inc.	4,19	2,33	0,38
Université de l'Alberta	0,11	0,25	0,53
Université Carleton	0,02	0,35	0,48
Université de Calgary	0,34	0,22	0,14
Université Dalhousie	0,35	0,34	1,11
Université de Guelph	0,35	0,41	0,38
Université Laval	0,39	0,68	0,77
Université McGill	0,18	0,37	0,18
Université Memorial de Terre-Neuve	0,36	0,11	0,18
Université d'Ottawa	0,54	0,57	0,27
Université de la Saskatchewan	0,27	0,05	0,36
Université de Toronto	0,44	0,31	0,23
Université de Waterloo	0,13	0,45	0,50
Université York			

E-2: Décaissements affectés aux institutions financières internationales⁶ (fonds de l'ACDI et autres)

	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
Total, institutions financières internationales (somme du financement de l'ACDI et de celui de ministère des Finances) subventions moins remboursements de prêts souscriptions de capital (investissements) contributions au titre du Fonds spécial (avances)	2.28 - 0.15 67.61 306.30	1.47 - 0.15 +6.02 +98.00	2.48 - 0.34 +5.75 5+1.88
Total, assistance aux institutions financières internationales	376.03	545.34	589.77

Tableau E (suite)

E-3: Assistance multilatérale (résumé, par source de financement)
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)

	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
ACDI Ministère des Affaires extérieures et autres ministères Ministère des Finances Remboursements à la Banque interaméricaine de développement des prêts consentis à l'Amérique latine ⁷	447.66 27.32 207.66 1.83	480.60 29.63 351.43 2.95	636.14 30.96 283.89 2.13
Total, assistance multilatérale (E-1 + E-2)	684.47	864.61	953.11

¹ Voir également le tableau H relatif à l'assistance

humanitaire internationale.

² Les contributions, qui sont affectées aux organisa-

tions internationales, s'ajoutent à celles que con-

sent l'ACDI par l'intermédiaire des programmes

d'aide multilatérale.

³ Voir note 2, page 92.

⁴ Postes Canada.

⁵ Santé et Bien-être social Canada.

⁶ Les souscriptions de capital à des banques interna-

tionales sont engagées en \$EU, mais les montants

inscrits dans le présent tableau font état des

paiements réels en dollars canadiens. Ces

paiements en dollars canadiens ne correspondent

pas à ceux qui figurent dans les comptes publics du

Canada, où les valeurs d'actif et de passif ex-

primées en devises étrangères sont réévaluées sui-

vant les taux en cours au 31 mars de chaque

année.

⁷ Voir note 4, page 92.

E-2: Décaissements affectés aux institutions financières internationales^a (fonds de l'ACDI et autres)

Financement du ministère des Finances			
Total, financement du ministère des Finances			
Financement de l'ACDI			
Association internationale de développement contributions au titre du fonds spécial (avances)	Société financière internationale contributions au titre du fonds spécial (avances)	Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement souscriptions de capital (investissements)	Total, financement du ministère des Finances
167,70	333,40	39,96	207,66
1984-1985	1985-1986	1984-1985	1984-1985
1,46	0,44	1,32	1986-1987
11,71	11,71	33,17	
117,15	58,57	-0,13	
-0,13	-0,13	-0,13	
130,19	-0,60	+6,08	
Somme partielle			
Société andine de développement			
moins remboursements			
-0,19			
Somme partielle			
subventions	0,03	0,16	
souscriptions de capital (investissements)	6,28	6,28	
contributions au titre du fonds spécial (avances)	85,56	85,56	
Somme partielle	91,87	92,00	
Banque de développement des Caraïbes			
subventions	0,51	0,80	
contributions au titre du fonds spécial (avances)	5,54	6,07	
Somme partielle	6,05	6,87	
Banque centraméricaine d'intégration économique			
moins remboursements	-0,03	-0,03	
Somme partielle	-0,03	-0,03	
Banque interaméricaine de développement			
subventions	9,99	9,66	
souscriptions de capital (investissements)	11,97	11,97	
remboursements effectués par les pays d'Amérique latine ^a	2,95	1,83	
Somme partielle	24,92	23,46	
Subventions diverses	0,49		
0,72			
Total, financement de l'ACDI (remboursements des pays d'Amérique latine compris)	193,91	168,37	305,89

Tableau E (suite)

E-1: Décaissements affectés aux agences des Nations Unies et aux organisations internationales (fonds de l'ACDI et autres)

Organisations entièrement actives dans le développement			
1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987	
3,77	4,35	1,17	4,20
1,17	1,17	1,24	1,24
4,19	4,42	4,82	4,82
		0,01	0,01
0,03	0,04	0,04	0,04
0,65	0,63	0,65	0,65
0,66	0,75	0,89	0,14
0,02	0,04	0,02	0,02
1,82	1,84	2,06	0,01
0,01	0,01	0,01	0,37
0,33	0,37	0,08	0,16
Somme partielle, organisations entièrement actives			
12,67	13,62	14,68	
Total, financement du ministère des Affaires extérieures et autres ministères			
27,32	29,63	30,96	
Total des décaissements affectés aux agences des Nations Unies et aux organisations internationales (Financement de l'ACDI, du ministère des Affaires extérieures et d'autres sources)			
308,43	319,28	363,34	

E-1: Décaissements affectés aux agences des Nations Unies et aux organisations internationales (fonds de l'ACDI et autres)

1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
Fonds des Nations Unies pour les activités en matière de population — activités démographiques		
UNICEF, projets désignés	0,60	2,00
Association pour le développement de la riziculture en Afrique de l'Ouest	0,22	0,30
Programme de recherches sur les maladies diarrhéiques (OMS)	0,30	0,30
Programme d'action pour les médicaments et vaccins essentiels (OMS)	0,25	0,40
Commission mondiale sur l'environnement et le développement	0,40	0,10
Organisation mondiale de la santé	0,02	1,06
— projet concernant les sages-femmes		
Autres contributions		
Somme partielle, autres programmes	6,42	12,45
Assistance humanitaire internationale¹		
Haut-commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés	5,50	6,00
Office de secours et de travaux des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés de Palestine	6,50	8,50
Bureau des Nations Unies pour la coordination des secours en cas de catastrophe	0,25	0,25
Somme partielle, assistance humanitaire internationale	12,25	14,75
Programme alimentaire mondial		
Espèces	26,48	25,52
Aide alimentaire	123,82	140,85
Somme partielle, programme alimentaire mondial	150,30	166,38
Total, financement de l'ACDI		
	289,65	332,38
Financement du ministère des Affaires extérieures et autres ministères²		
Organisations partiellement actives dans le développement³		
Organisation mondiale de la santé	7,84	7,86
Organisation internationale du travail	1,06	1,09
Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture	3,11	3,21
Organisation des Nations Unies	3,46	3,51
UNESCO	0,43	0,48
Organisation mondiale de la propriété intellectuelle	0,04	0,04
Union postale universelle ⁴	0,06	0,09
Somme partielle, organisations partiellement actives	16,01	16,28

E-1: Décaissements affectés aux agences des Nations Unies et aux organisations internationales (fonds de l'ACDI et autres)

Programmes du Commonwealth et des pays francophones			
Somme partielle, programmes du Commonwealth et des pays francophones			
Commonwealth	16,70	15,90	19,10
Fonds du Commonwealth pour la coopération technique	1,60		
Francophonie	1,40	1,50	
Agence de coopération culturelle et technique			
– programme spécial de développement			
Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement francophones			
– fonds international de coopération universitaire	0,75	0,75	0,75
– assistance technique (bénévoles)	0,11	0,10	0,10
Bénévoles de l'assistance technique		0,15	
Conférence des ministres de la jeunesse et des sports (Confes)	0,30	0,30	0,30
– programme de bourses en éducation physique			
– Journée de la Confes	0,14	0,14	0,14
– projets	0,11	0,11	0,11
Conférence des ministres de l'éducation			
Autres programmes			
Experts associés: Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture	0,13		
Examen de l'impact des centres de recherches en agriculture (GICRAI)	0,05		
Fonds de construction de l'ICRAF		0,14	
Institut international de planification de l'éducation	0,89	0,10	0,22
Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique		1,10	1,28
Centre du commerce international		1,00	1,10
Conseil international de gestion et de recherche sur les sols – section des sols acides			0,28
Agents – professionnels subalternes:			
PNUD	0,92		1,66
UNICEF	0,39		0,64
FNUIAP	0,17	1,59	
Programme sur l'eau potable et l'assainissement (PNITD/BIRI)	0,17	0,33	
Programmes internationaux pour le développement des communications (UNESCO)		0,08	0,14
Programme d'enseignement et de formation des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique australe	0,35	0,35	0,35
Opérations d'urgence des Nations Unies en Afrique		0,25	0,25
Fonds des Nations Unies pour la Namibie		0,20	0,20
Fonds des Nations Unies pour la femme			1,00
Fonds des Nations Unies pour la femme et la technologie alimentaire			0,50

Tableau E

Décaissements, assistance multilatérale
(en millions de \$)

E-1:

Décaissements affectés aux agences des Nations Unies
et aux organisations internationales
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)

1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
-----------	-----------	-----------

Financement de l'ACDI		
Fonds généraux de l'ONU		
Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD)	59,00	13,25
UNICEF	59,00	14,50
Somme partielle, fonds généraux de l'ONU	72,25	78,50
Ressources naturelles renouvelables		
Fonds international de développement agricole (FIDA)	1,60	1,07
Centre international d'agriculture tropicale (CIAT)	1,55	1,70
Centre international d'amélioration du maïs et du blé (CIMMYT)	1,05	1,20
Conseil international des ressources phytogénétiques (CIRPG)	0,35	0,45
Institut international de recherches sur les cultures des zones tropicales semi-arides (ICRISAT)	1,60	1,85
Institut international d'agriculture tropicale (IITA)	1,60	1,85
Laboratoire international de recherche vétérinaire (ILRAD)	0,80	1,00
Institut international de recherches sur le riz — projet en Birmanie	1,10	1,70
Association pour le développement de la riziculture en Afrique de l'Ouest (ADRAO)	0,50	0,55
Centre international de recherche agricole dans les zones arides (ICARDA)	0,75	1,00
Conseil international de recherches en agro-sylviculture (ICRAF)	0,43	0,70
Centre international de l'élevage en Afrique (CIFEA)	0,50	1,00
Service international pour les programmes nationaux de recherche agricole (ISNAR)	0,23	0,38
Institut de recherches pour une politique internationale de l'alimentation (IFPRI)	0,25	0,43
Somme partielle, ressources naturelles renouvelables	13,90	22,57
Population et santé		
Population		
Fonds des Nations Unies pour les activités en matière de population (FNUAP)	10,25	14,25
PNUD/Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS)/Banque mondiale (BIRD)	1,25	1,80
programme de recherches sur les maladies tropicales	1,35	1,70
programme de contrôle de l'onchocercose	12,85	17,75
Somme partielle, population et santé	13,75	17,75

Tableau D¹ (suite)

Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement²
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
Tonga			
Contributions	0.15	0.15	0.15
Total	0.15	0.15	0.15
Tuvalu			
Contributions	0.08	0.15	0.07
Total	0.08	0.15	0.07
Vanuatu			
Contributions	0.15	0.25	0.18
Total	0.15	0.25	0.18
Total, Océanie			
Contributions	1.30	1.54	1.28
Total	1.30	1.54	1.28
Divers programmes de gouvernement à gouvernement, activités administratives particulières et programmes du Centre de préparation des coopérants, etc.			
Contributions	17.50	9.18	18.80
Avances aux universités			1.50
Total	17.50	9.44	20.30
Total, assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement			
Contributions	673.96	637.30	924.79
Remboursements de prêts	226.90	208.33	100.80
Rééchelonnements de prêts	0.76	4.53	0.15
Total	874.64	816.22	967.02

1 Voir note de l'introduction, page 89. Aussi, pour les transferts liés à l'action convergente, voir note 6, page 92.

2 Les décaissements de gouvernement à gouvernement incluent l'aide alimentaire.

3 Pour des raisons d'ordre administratif l'ACDI a divisé l'Afrique en Afrique anglophone et Afrique francophone.

4 Les prêts de 36,32 millions de \$ consentis au Pakistan en 1985-1986 comprennent 23,40 millions de \$ provenant du budget de l'ACDI, mais affectés à un projet de PCAL.

x Moins de 5 000 \$.

Tableau D' (suite)
 Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement
 (fonds de l'ACDI)
 (en millions de \$)

Europe			
Malte	Remboursements de prêts	- 0.01	- 0.03
Total		- 0.01	- 0.03
Turquie	Contributions		- 0.05
	Remboursements de prêts		- 2.32
Total			- 3.19
Total, Europe			
Contributions			0.10
Remboursements de prêts			- 2.35
Total			- 3.13
Océanie			
Cook, îles	Contributions	0.08	0.08
Total		0.08	0.08
Fidji	Contributions	0.15	0.25
Total		0.15	0.25
Kiribati	Contributions	0.15	0.15
Total		0.15	0.15
Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée	Contributions	0.28	0.24
Total		0.28	0.24
Samoa occidentales	Contributions	0.15	0.15
Total		0.15	0.15
Salomon, îles	Contributions	0.13	0.13
Total		0.13	0.13

Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement²
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

Tableau D¹ (suite)

	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
Maldives			
Contributions		0.02	0.03
Total		0.02	0.03
Népal			
Contributions	8.17	7.28	8.32
Total	8.17	7.28	8.32
Pakistan			
Contributions	36.04	35.98	44.90
Prêts ⁴	-28.24	-36.32	-10.32
Remboursements de prêts	-4.72	-5.62	-10.51
Total	59.56	66.67	44.71
Philippines			
Contributions	0.70	0.51	9.76
Remboursements de prêts			-0.19
Rééchelonnements de prêts			0.15
Total	0.70	0.51	9.71
Singapour			
Contributions	0.02	0.02	0.02
Total	0.02	0.02	0.02
Sri Lanka			
Contributions	32.25	26.90	31.20
Prêts	2.90	0.36	0.05
Remboursements de prêts	-0.72	-0.75	-1.17
Total	34.43	26.52	30.08
Thaïlande			
Contributions	7.26	8.61	22.04
Remboursements de prêts	-0.02	-0.05	-0.03
Total	7.24	8.56	22.00
Yémen arabe			
Contributions	0.24	0.11	0.23
Total	0.24	0.11	0.23
Yémen démocratique			
Contributions	0.12		0.04
Total	0.12		0.04
Programmes régionaux			
Contributions	3.52	5.56	7.85
Total	3.52	5.56	7.85
Total, Asie			
Contributions	238.92	234.25	354.05
Prêts	116.64	135.97	56.49
Rééchelonnements de prêts	-18.51	-14.77	-32.27
Total	337.04	355.46	378.42

Tableau D' (suite)
Décassements, assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement?
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

Asie			
Bangladesh	Contributions	103,28	100,11
Total		103,28	100,11
Bhoutan	Contributions		0,09
Total			0,10
Birmanie	Contributions	0,74	2,24
Prêts		x	
Total		0,74	2,24
Chine	Contributions	8,37	15,46
Total		8,37	15,46
Corée, république de	Remboursements de prêts	- 0,02	- 0,07
Total		- 0,02	- 0,07
Inde	Contributions	20,83	17,04
Prêts		64,37	33,75
Remboursements de prêts		- 10,40	- 5,30
Total		74,80	45,49
Indonésie	Contributions	14,60	12,54
Prêts		21,13	64,73
Remboursements de prêts		- 1,90	- 2,34
Total		33,83	74,94
Jordanie	Contributions	0,30	0,25
Total		0,30	0,25
Liban	Contributions	0,96	0,67
Total		0,96	0,67
Malaysia	Contributions	1,51	0,84
Prêts		- 0,72	0,81
Remboursements de prêts			- 0,64
Total		0,78	1,00
			1,83

Tableau D' (suite)
Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement?
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
Jamaïque			
Contributions	18,09	22,78	28,30
Prêts	8,02	4,72	-0,08
Remboursements de prêts		3,19	
Total	26,11	28,78	28,22
Mexique			
Contributions	x	1,25	2,44
Remboursements de prêts		x	x
Total	x	1,25	2,44
Montserrat			
Contributions	0,14	0,09	0,53
Remboursements des prêts			-0,01
Total			
Nicaragua			
Contributions	1,57	1,02	1,01
Prêts	5,04	5,06	2,89
Remboursements de prêts		-0,07	-0,07
Total	6,61	6,01	3,83
Panama			
Contributions	0,18	0,08	0,15
Total			
Paraguay			
Contributions	0,03	0,04	0,07
Remboursements de prêts	-0,02	-0,02	-0,02
Total	0,01	0,02	0,05
Pérou			
Contributions	11,68	6,91	11,57
Prêts	0,10	6,77	10,90
Remboursements de prêts	-0,01	-0,02	-0,25
Total	11,77	13,67	22,21
République dominicaine			
Contributions	1,22	0,60	0,32
Prêts	0,55	-0,18	-0,18
Remboursements de prêts	-0,18		
Total	1,59	0,41	0,14
Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis			
Contributions	1,13	0,63	0,74
Total	1,13	0,63	0,74
Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines			
Contributions	0,35	2,47	6,13
Remboursements de prêts		-0,03	-0,06
Total	0,35	2,45	6,07

Tableau D' (suite)

Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement²
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
Costa Rica			
Contributions	0.63	0.39	2.91
Prêts	6.01	6.49	1.91
Total	6.64	6.89	4.82
Cuba			
Remboursements de prêts	- 0.01	- 0.66	
Rééchelonnements de prêts		0.65	
Total	- 0.01	- 0.01	
Dominique			
Contributions	9.26	7.43	1.98
Remboursements de prêts		- 0.02	- 0.03
Total	9.26	7.42	1.94
El Salvador			
Contributions	0.39	0.37	6.46
Prêts	0.29		
Remboursements de prêts	- 0.17	- 0.17	- 0.17
Total	0.51	0.20	6.29
Équateur			
Contributions	0.21	0.23	0.29
Remboursements de prêts	- 0.30	- 0.30	- 0.30
Total	- 0.09	- 0.08	- 0.01
Grenade			
Contributions	3.51	6.80	5.71
Remboursements de prêts		- 0.03	- 0.02
Total	3.51	6.76	5.69
Guatemala			
Contributions	0.54	0.44	0.42
Prêts	0.28	0.02	- 0.01
Remboursements de prêts			
Total	0.82	0.46	0.41
Guyana			
Contributions	0.80	0.57	2.43
Prêts	0.74	0.12	1.00
Total	1.54	0.70	3.44
Haiti			
Contributions	4.44	3.58	10.51
Total	4.44	3.58	10.51
Honduras			
Contributions	2.64	1.67	1.66
Prêts	16.71	1.27	0.12
Remboursements de prêts			x
Total	19.36	2.94	1.78

Tableau D' (suite)
Décassements, assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement?
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

Amérique	Angilla	Total	Antigua-et-Barbuda	Total	Argentine	Total	Barbade	Total	Belize	Total	Bolivie	Total	Brésil	Total	Chili	Total	Colombie	Total
	Contributions	0,07	0,08	0,57		Contributions	0,04	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02
						Remboursements de prêts	0,04	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,02	0,10	0,28	0,17	0,13
	Total	0,07	0,08	0,57		Total	0,08	0,03	0,02	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,31	0,13
	Contributions	1,22	0,49	0,69		Contributions	1,33	0,21	0,08	0,53	0,57	0,74	0,37	0,12	0,37	0,85	0,82	0,82
	Remboursements de prêts	-0,08	-0,15	-0,15		Remboursements de prêts	-0,37	-1,12	-0,74	-0,57	-0,06	-0,06	-0,59	-1,04	-0,28	-0,28	-1,22	-1,30
	Total	0,07	0,08	0,57		Total	0,08	0,03	0,02	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,31	0,13
	Contributions	4,82	0,49	3,69		Contributions	4,82	0,29	3,85	7,58	6,17	6,11	4,29	5,32	0,10	0,15	4,17	4,17
	Remboursements de prêts	-1,24	0,49	-0,60		Remboursements de prêts	-1,04	-0,59	-0,27	-0,85	-0,04	-0,06	-0,49	-1,04	-0,28	-0,28	-0,87	-0,87
	Rééchelonnements de prêts	0,29	-0,59	-0,60		Rééchelonnements de prêts	0,29	-0,59	-0,27	-0,85	-0,04	-0,06	-0,49	-1,04	-0,28	-0,28	-0,87	-0,87
	Total	0,29	-0,59	-0,60		Total	0,29	-0,59	-0,27	-0,85	-0,04	-0,06	-0,49	-1,04	-0,28	-0,28	-0,87	-0,87
	Contributions	5,32	4,19	3,09		Contributions	5,32	4,19	3,85	7,58	6,17	6,11	4,29	5,32	0,10	0,15	4,17	4,17
	Total	5,32	4,19	3,09		Total	5,32	4,19	3,85	7,58	6,17	6,11	4,29	5,32	0,10	0,15	4,17	4,17
	Contributions	0,10	0,04	0,10		Contributions	0,10	0,04	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,17
	Remboursements de prêts	-0,02	-0,02	-0,02		Remboursements de prêts	-0,02	-0,02	-0,02	-0,02	-0,02	-0,02	-0,02	-0,02	-0,02	-0,02	-0,02	-0,02
	Total	0,08	0,03	0,08		Total	0,08	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,17
	Contributions	0,53	0,21	0,53		Contributions	0,53	0,21	0,08	0,53	0,57	0,74	0,37	0,12	0,37	0,85	0,82	0,82
	Remboursements de prêts	-0,74	-1,12	-0,74		Remboursements de prêts	-0,74	-1,12	-0,74	-0,85	-0,04	-0,06	-0,49	-1,04	-0,28	-0,28	-0,87	-0,87
	Total	0,36	0,22	0,36		Total	0,36	0,22	0,02	0,36	0,17	0,11	0,29	0,29	0,10	0,15	0,31	0,31
	Contributions	3,85	4,83	7,85		Contributions	3,85	4,83	3,85	7,58	6,17	6,11	4,29	5,32	0,10	0,15	4,17	4,17
	Remboursements de prêts	-0,37	-0,37	-0,27		Remboursements de prêts	-0,37	-0,37	-0,27	-0,85	-0,04	-0,06	-0,49	-1,04	-0,28	-0,28	-0,87	-0,87
	Total	3,85	4,83	7,85		Total	3,85	4,83	3,85	7,58	6,17	6,11	4,29	5,32	0,10	0,15	4,17	4,17
	Contributions	4,17	4,31	8,64		Contributions	4,17	4,31	3,85	7,58	6,17	6,11	4,29	5,32	0,10	0,15	4,17	4,17
	Remboursements de prêts	-1,22	-1,30	-1,83		Remboursements de prêts	-1,22	-1,30	-0,27	-0,85	-0,04	-0,06	-0,49	-1,04	-0,28	-0,28	-0,87	-0,87
	Total	3,82	3,01	6,81		Total	3,82	3,01	3,85	7,58	6,17	6,11	4,29	5,32	0,10	0,15	4,17	4,17

Tableau D' (suite)

Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement?
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
Togo			
Contributions	3,09	10,54	6,33
Remboursements de prêts			
Total	3,09	10,54	6,33
Tunisie			
Contributions	6,34	1,60	6,92
Prêts	1,00	0,53	1,30
Remboursements de prêts	- 1,59	- 4,56	- 3,04
Total	5,74	- 2,43	5,18
Zaire			
Contributions	21,57	14,67	22,00
Prêts	0,24	0,83	1,79
Remboursements de prêts	- 0,01	- 0,52	- 0,02
Recédonnements de prêts			
Total	21,80	15,49	23,78
Programmes régionaux			
Sahel			
Contributions	5,84	7,80	15,62
Total	5,84	7,80	15,62
Programmes de l'Afrique francophone			
Contributions	2,42	2,21	3,32
Total	2,42	2,21	3,32
Total, Afrique francophone			
Contributions	152,99	150,63	187,11
Prêts	45,00	31,09	19,66
Remboursements de prêts	- 2,17	- 6,32	- 7,78
Recédonnements de prêts			
Total	195,82	176,09	198,99
Total, Afrique			
Contributions	329,39	297,50	407,66
Prêts	64,91	45,78	26,63
Remboursements de prêts	- 3,87	- 8,25	- 17,17
Recédonnements de prêts	0,46	0,69	
Total	390,89	335,71	417,12

Tableau D' (suite)

Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement²
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
Guinée équatoriale		
Contributions	0,09	0,14
Total	0,09	0,14
Madagascar		
Contributions	0,26	0,14
Prêts	0,29	0,07
Total	0,54	0,21
Mali		
Contributions	11,58	16,40
Total	11,58	16,40
Maroc		
Contributions	7,59	1,96
Prêts	0,53	0,01
Remboursements de prêts	- 0,06	- 0,02
Total	8,07	1,94
Mauritanie		
Contributions	4,39	5,04
Prêts	0,38	- 0,05
Total	4,39	5,04
Niger		
Contributions	20,92	26,37
Total	20,92	27,69
République centrafricaine		
Contributions	0,13	0,15
Total	0,13	0,19
Rwanda		
Contributions	14,45	11,81
Total	14,45	6,52
São Tomé et Príncipe		
Contributions	0,04	x
Total	0,04	x
Sénégal		
Contributions	16,83	20,57
Prêts	0,33	0,01
Remboursements de prêts	- 0,10	
Total	17,06	20,58
Tchad		
Contributions	0,13	0,18
Total	0,13	0,34

Tableau D' (suite)

Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement?
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
Burkina Faso			
(Contributions	8,22	14,48	13,48
Total	8,22	14,48	13,48
Burundi			
(Contributions	1,02	1,15	0,73
Total	1,02	1,15	0,73
Cameroon			
Contributions	5,46	3,52	12,18
Prêts	24,76	10,35	4,55
Remboursements de prêts	- 0,26	- 0,67	- 2,00
Total	29,96	13,20	14,73
Cap-Vert			
(Contributions	0,39	0,25	0,35
Total	0,39	0,25	0,35
Comores			
(Contributions	0,08	x	0,06
Total	0,08	x	0,06
Congo			
(Contributions	0,36	0,11	0,38
Prêts			
Total	0,95	0,74	0,38
Côte-d'Ivoire			
(Contributions	3,49	2,47	3,43
Prêts	11,73	10,49	9,07
Remboursements de prêts		- 0,18	- 0,09
Rééchelonnements de prêts		0,18	
Total	15,23	12,96	12,41
Gabon			
(Contributions	0,32	0,34	1,64
Prêts	0,38	2,67	2,95
Total	0,69	3,01	4,59
Gambie			
(Contributions	0,33	0,15	0,26
Total	0,33	0,15	0,26
Guinée			
(Contributions	15,15	7,41	4,86
Total	15,15	7,41	4,86
Guinée-Bissau			
(Contributions	0,39	0,21	0,34
Total	0,39	0,21	0,34

Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement²
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

Tableau D¹ (suite)

1986-1987	1985-1986	1984-1985			
			Tanzanie		
Contributions	24,29	40,75			
Total	43,98	40,75			
			Zambie		
Contributions	15,85	13,80			
Prêts	2,17	7,72			
Rééchelonnements de prêts		0,46			
Total	18,02	21,99			
			Zimbabwe		
Contributions	7,24	11,17			
Prêts	8,48	3,07			
Total	15,72	14,24			
			Programmes régionaux		
			Communauté de l'Afrique orientale		
Contributions	x	0,03			
Total		0,03			
			Conférence de coordination du développement de l'Afrique australe		
Contributions	9,11	9,85			
Total	32,11	9,85			
			Université de Botswana, Lesotho et Swaziland		
Contributions	x	0,15			
Total		0,15			
			Programmes de l'Afrique anglophone		
Contributions	2,10	0,52			
Total	2,68	0,52			
			Total, Afrique anglophone		
			Contributions		
Prêts	14,69	19,91			
Rééchelonnements de prêts	-1,93	-1,71			
Total	12,76	18,20			
			Afrique francophone³		
			Contributions		
Prêts	0,64	0,60			
Rééchelonnements de prêts	-0,37	-0,15			
Total	0,27	0,45			
			Algérie		
Contributions	0,41	1,50			
Prêts	0,41	1,50			
Total	0,82	3,00			
			Bénin		
Contributions	0,41	1,50			
Total	0,82	3,00			
			Total		
Contributions	0,41	1,50			
Prêts	0,41	1,50			
Total	0,82	3,00			

Tableau D' (suite)

Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement?
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987
Malawi		
Contributions	3,46	2,03
Total	6,05	6,05
Maurice		
Contributions	0,19	0,38
Total	0,28	0,28
Mozambique		
Contributions	10,14	0,18
Total	5,19	5,19
Namibie		
Contributions	0,06	0,05
Total	0,05	0,05
Nigeria		
Contributions	0,40	0,25
Remboursements de prêts	- 0,59	- 0,02
Total	- 0,18	0,23
Ouganda		
Contributions	2,49	0,76
Total	2,20	2,20
Seychelles		
Contributions	0,15	0,12
Total	0,15	0,15
Sierra Leone		
Contributions	0,11	0,11
Total	0,13	0,13
Somalie		
Contributions	0,20	0,06
Total	0,26	0,26
Soudan		
Contributions	10,68	19,00
Total	15,08	15,08
Swaziland		
Contributions	3,08	3,05
Remboursements de prêts	- 0,05	- 0,05
Total	3,08	2,06

Tableau D'
Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement?
(fonds de l'ACDI)
(en millions de \$)

Afrique anglophone ²			
Afrique du Sud			
Contributions	0.30	0.43	0.70
Total	0.30	0.43	0.70
Angola			
Contributions	0.10	0.08	0.10
Total	0.10	0.08	0.10
Botswana			
Contributions	6.55	4.21	10.62
Total	6.55	4.21	10.62
Djibouti			
Contributions	0.09	0.05	0.10
Total	0.09	0.05	0.10
Egypte			
Contributions	2.71	3.09	6.01
Prêts	4.45	3.34	1.58
Remboursements de prêts			2.17
Total	7.16	6.43	5.42
Ethiopie			
Contributions	13.83	14.22	18.48
Total	13.83	14.22	18.48
Ghana			
Contributions	16.79	15.30	21.46
Prêts	0.28	0.31	0.21
Remboursements de prêts	-0.54	1.23	-2.44
Total	16.53	14.37	19.23
Kenya			
Contributions	25.88	22.71	24.99
Prêts	4.39	0.39	0.40
Remboursements de prêts	-0.58	-0.68	-0.66
Total	29.69	22.42	24.73
Lesotho			
Contributions	2.90	2.19	2.71
Total	2.90	2.19	2.71
Liberia			
Contributions	0.02	0.01	0.04
Total	0.02	0.01	0.04
Total			
	0.02	0.01	0.04
	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987

Tableau C

Decaissements totaux d'assistance, par programme
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

(en millions de \$)

Détail tableau	M	De pays à pays (assistance bilatérale)					
D.K.	De gouvernement à gouvernement (y compris l'aide alimentaire bilatérale)						
D.K.	D.K.	D.K.	D.K.	D.K.	D.K.	D.K.	D.K.
Afrique anglophone	195,06	159,62	218,12	Afrique francophone	195,82	176,09	198,99
Amériques	127,92	116,38	153,03	Asie (y compris l'Europe et l'Océanie)	338,33	354,70	376,58
Divers ²	17,50	9,44	20,30	Somme partielle, de gouvernement à gouvernement	874,64	816,22	967,02
Autre assistance de pays à pays							
Organisations non gouvernementales canadiennes	168,65	196,84	224,72	F.F.K.	224,72	24,04	F.F.
Assistance humanitaire ³	75,15	25,85	37,73	H.H.	37,73	8,55	I.I.
Programmes de bourses	4,40	5,96	8,55	I.I.	8,55	32,38	L.L.
(coopération industrielle	38,50	27,83	32,38	L.L.	32,38	0,50	M.M.
Centres de recherches pour le développement international	76,25	82,28	90,69	G.G.	90,69	55,32	G.G.
(corporation Petro-Canada pour l'assistance internationale	51,54	20,92	55,32	G.G.	55,32	2,33	G.G.
Centre international d'exploitation des océans	0,80	0,42	2,33	G.G.	2,33	124,85	J.J.
Frais d'administration	99,32	108,88	124,85	J.J.	124,85		
Somme partielle, autre assistance de pays à pays							
537,87	493,19	601,12					
Somme partielle, assistance de pays à pays							
1 412,51	1 309,40	1 568,13					
Assistance multilatérale							
Institutions financières internationales	376,03	545,34	589,77	E-2	78,50	22,57	E-1
Fonds généraux	72,25	72,25	78,50	E-1	78,50	22,57	E-1
Ressources naturelles renouvelables	13,90	14,00	22,57	E-1	22,57	17,75	E-1
Programmes du Commonwealth et de la Francophonie	17,41	19,10	19,97	E-1	19,97	12,45	E-1
Autres programmes	6,42	6,00	12,45	E-1	12,45	14,75	E-1
Assistance humanitaire internationale	12,25	14,25	14,75	E-1	14,75		
Fonds volontaires des Affaires extérieures et autres ministères	27,32	29,63	30,96	E-1	30,96	166,38	E-1.K
Programme alimentaire mondial	146,03	150,30	166,38	E-1.K	166,38		
Somme partielle, assistance multilatérale							
684,47	864,61	953,11	E-3				
APD totale ⁴							
2 096,97	2 174,02	2 521,25					
Pourcentage d'assistance par rapport au PNB							
0,489%	0,464%	0,502%					

Les frais d'administration ne sont pas compris dans

l'objet d'un calcul particulier au tableau J et à la sec-

tion de l'assistance de pays à pays de ce tableau.

est incluse dans les décaissements de chaque pro-

gramme. Voir tableau M pour les programmes ex-

cluant l'aide alimentaire et le tableau K pour le détail de l'aide alimentaire. Pour la Colombie, voir

national d'exploitation des océans, voir note 2.

9) $\text{me} \cdot \text{q} \cdot \text{q}$

⁴ Voir notes en page 92.

Fonds spécial pour l'Afrique, en 1984-1985.

³ Comprend 47,3 millions de dollars décaissés par le

² Comprend les fonds spéciaux d'administration du

**Décaissements, par canal d'assistance
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)**

Tableau B (suite)

1985-1986	1986-1987	Groupe C : autre APD Frais d'administration dont : ACDI Affaires extérieures	Somme partielle, groupe C	Somme partielle, décaissements bruts de l'ACDI Remboursements de prêts Somme partielle, décaissements nets de l'ACDI Somme partielle, financement autre que de l'ACDI Total, APD budgétée	APD non budgétée	Total, APD non budgétée	APD totale*
111,05	98,49	73,81 24,68*	30,50*	111,05	111,05	111,05	2 521,24
2 059,57	1 666,74	1 632,65	2 000,51	2 059,57	2 000,51	2 000,51	2 521,24
-59,05	-34,09	-34,09	-59,05	-59,05	-59,05	-59,05	2 521,24
507,03*	521,82*	521,82*	507,03*	507,03*	507,03*	507,03*	2 521,24
2 507,55	2 154,47	2 154,47	2 507,55	2 507,55	2 507,55	2 507,55	2 521,24
2,13	2,95	0,42*	0,46*	2,13	0,46*	0,46*	2 521,24
0,46*	0,42*	0,42*	0,46*	0,46*	0,46*	0,46*	2 521,24
10,97*	14,45*	4,99*	7,90*	10,97*	4,99*	4,99*	2 521,24
0,15	4,53	4,53	0,15	0,15	4,53	4,53	2 521,24
13,69	19,54	19,54	13,69	13,69	19,54	19,54	2 521,24
2 521,24	2 174,01	2 174,01	2 521,24	2 521,24	2 174,01	2 174,01	2 521,24

* Le secteur bénévole comprend les organisations

non gouvernementales canadiennes, la coopération

institutionnelle et les services au développement, le

Programme de promotion de la gestion et le Pro-

gramme de participation du public

* Cette catégorie désigne l'APD versée aux institu-

tions financières internationales telles que la Ban-

que mondiale et les banques régionales de

développement. Le Fonds international de

développement agricole est également inclus ici

parce que les types de transferts utilisés sont les

mêmes que pour les IFI, c.-à-d. billets à ordre ne

portant pas d'intérêts, et n'étant pas négociables

sur demande. Pour l'année 1986-1987, ceci a

représenté 7,075 millions de dollars.

* L'aide alimentaire multilatérale comprend les

décaissements par le biais des canaux suivants :

ONGI 1985-1986 6,22 M\$ 2,57 M\$

multilatéral 1986-1987 144,08 M\$ 166,38 M\$

* Les montants suivants versés au programme Afrique

2000 sont inclus dans les totaux :

Coopération technique multilatérale 3,68 M\$

ONGI 1,25 M\$

Secteur bénévole 1,01 M\$

Assistance humanitaire internationale 0,50 M\$

Décaissements, par canal d'assistance
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

* Décaissements autres que de l'ACDI

L'Océanie et l'Europe ont été intégrées à la région

de l'Asie; de même la Fondation Asie-Pacifique. La

République arabe du Yémen, la République

démocratique du Yémen et le Moyen-Orient ont été

intégrés à l'Afrique anglophone.

Jusqu'à 1986-1987, le CRDI et PCAI jouissaient de

voies budgétaires reportables, c'est-à-dire que les

crédits votés par le Parlement pour une année

financière n'étaient pas nécessairement dépensés au

cours de la dite année. Les sociétés d'Etat peuvent

également prélever des revenus supplémentaires,

tels que des revenus d'intérêts bancaires. En consé-

quence, leurs états de compte annuels ne cor-

respondent pas nécessairement aux crédits votés par

le Parlement.

* Le programme d'assistance humanitaire interna-

tionale comprend les décaissements par le biais des

canaux suivants :

multilatéral 1985-1986 14,25 M\$ 14,75 M\$

bilatéral 1986-1987 25,85 M\$ 37,73 M\$

ONGI 0,75 M\$ 0,83 M\$

L'aide alimentaire bilatérale comprend les

décaissements par le biais des canaux suivants :

ONGI 34,37 M\$ 22,84 M\$

bilatéral 1985-1986 163,13 M\$ 210,99 M\$

Tableau B
Décaissements, par canal d'assistance
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

APD budgétée		
1985-1986		1986-1987
Groupe A :		
Initiatives gouvernementales :		
Programmes géographiques :		
dont		
Afrique anglophone		
126,16		
Afrique francophone		
153,92		
Amériques		
103,30		
Asie ¹		
261,60		
Divers		
14,59		
Bourses d'études		
5,96		
Corporation Petro-Canada pour		
l'assistance internationale ² :		
contributions		
prêt de l'ACDI		
30,50*		
23,40		
Assistance humanitaire		
internationale ³		
40,85		
197,51		
Somme partielle, groupe A		
957,79		1 168,89
Groupe B : Partenaires		
Secur bénévole ⁴		
155,43		
Coopération industrielle		
27,83		
Centre de recherches pour		
le développement international ⁵		
86,00*		
Centre international		
d'exploitation des océans ⁶		
0,33		
269,59		327,33
Somme partielle, partenaires nationaux		
Internationaux :		
Organisations non gouvernementales		
internationales		
15,55		
Coopération technique		
multilatérale		
125,10		
Institutions financières		
internationales ⁸		
dont :		
contributions de l'ACDI		
191,10		
351,43*		
contributions du ministère des Finances		
Aide alimentaire multilatérale ⁷		
150,30		
29,21*		
862,69		959,34
Somme partielle, partenaires internationaux		
Affaires extérieures		
168,95		
30,50*		
20,65		
144,18		
595,06		
311,17		
283,89*		
1 132,28		1 286,67
Somme partielle, groupe B		

Tableau A

Décaissements, par source de financement
(fonds de l'ACDI et autres)
(en millions de \$)

	1984-1985			1985-1986			1986-1987		
	Montants reportés	Montants reçus	Montants nets	Montants reportés	Montants reçus	Montants nets	Montants reportés	Montants reçus	Montants nets
Affaires extérieures et autres ministères									
Agence canadienne de développement international ^{1,6}	1 718,27	27,14	1 691,14	1 671,26	34,09	1 637,18	2 059,71	59,05	2 000,66
Centre de recherches pour le développement international (CRDI)	84,55		84,55	90,98		90,98	100,04		100,04
Ministère des Affaires extérieures et autres ministères ²	48,85		48,85	54,31		54,31	61,46		61,46
Somme partielle, ministère des Affaires extérieures et autres ministères	1 851,68	27,14	1 824,54	1 816,56	34,09	1 782,47	2 221,21	59,05	2 162,16
Ministère des Finances	207,66		207,66	351,43		351,43	283,89		283,89
Somme partielle, ministère des Finances	207,66		207,66	351,43		351,43	283,89		283,89
Autres sources									
Corporation Petro-Canada pour l'assistance internationale (PCAI)	53,21		53,21	22,60		22,60	58,11		58,11
Centre international d'exploitation des océans (CIEO)				0,09		0,09	3,99		3,99
Contributions des gouvernements provinciaux aux organisations non gouvernementales ³	9,74		9,74	14,45		14,45	10,97		10,97
Remboursements à la Banque interaméricaine de développement de prêts consentis à l'Amérique latine ⁴	1,83		1,83	2,95		2,95	2,13		2,13
Somme partielle, autres sources	64,77		64,77	40,09		40,09	75,19		75,19
Total, assistance publique au développement (APD)⁵	2 124,11	27,14	2 096,97	2 208,08	34,09	2 173,99	2 580,29	59,05	2 521,25
Pourcentage d'APD par rapport au PNB			0,49%			0,46%			0,50%
PNB canadien (en milliards de \$)			428,40			468,82			502,29

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6: Voir notes correspondantes à la page 92.

Notes

1. Au cours des années, un certain nombre de pays ont obtenu du Canada un rééchelonnement d'une partie de leur dette par trop onéreux. Les paiements d'intérêts différés sont inclus dans l'APD nette.
2. Outre les sommes versées par l'ACDI, le ministère des Affaires extérieures consent des contributions pour le budget ordinaire de certaines organisations internationales. Pour quelques-unes d'entre elles, seule une partie des contributions est considérée comme étant rattachée au développement (et par conséquent à l'assistance), dont le pourcentage (ou coefficient) est calculé pour chaque organisation par le Comité d'aide au développement (CAD) de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE).
3. Outre ces contributions accordées aux ONG, certains gouvernements provinciaux et certaines municipalités octroient directement des fonds aux pays en développement; ces chiffres n'étant pas facilement accessibles.
4. En adhérant à la Banque interaméricaine de développement (BID) le 3 mai 1972, le Canada a convenu de transmettre à la BID les remboursements (y compris les intérêts) des prêts consentis à des pays d'Amérique latine à même le Fonds de gestion du Canada. Les pays latino-américains versent les remboursements directement à la BID et les montants ne sont pas prélevés sur le crédit des prêts de l'ACDI. Ces montants demeurent néanmoins une contribution canadienne au Fonds spécial de la BID et sont ajoutés à l'assistance publique au développement (APD). Voir également le tableau E-2

5. En 1982, les membres du CAD, dont le Canada, ont convenu d'inclure dans les chiffres de l'APD, les frais d'administration entrainés par l'élargissement de l'assistance. Les données relatives aux frais d'administration sont incluses afin d'augmenter la justesse de la comparaison des sommes totales de l'APD entre les pays donateurs puisqués, auparavant, certains pays englobaient les frais d'administration au chapitre de l'assistance, alors que d'autres les en excluaient. Les frais d'administration comprennent les dépenses encourues par l'ACDI, le CRDI, le CIEO, la PCAI, de même que par les représentants des Affaires extérieures qui travaillent dans les secteurs de l'APD.
6. En 1981, l'ACDI a adopté une nouvelle structure géographique et une nouvelle approche de programmation, appelée "action convergente", de façon à mettre davantage l'accent sur les besoins des pays bénéficiaires. En conséquence, les mécanismes d'aide publique au développement de pays à pays sont coordonnés entre eux afin de répondre aux principaux objectifs de l'Agence dans des pays donnés. Ainsi, en 1984-1985, 1985-1986 et 1986-1987, les 35 millions, 50,7 millions et 64,3 millions de dollars respectivement affectés à des projets d'action convergente ont été chargés au budget de l'assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement, bien que ces projets aient été gérés par la Direction générale des programmes spéciaux.

Section 1

Tableaux

Décaissements, par source de financement et canal d'assistance

A.	Décaissements, par source de financement	93
B.	Décaissements, par canal d'assistance	94

Décaissements, par programme

C.	Décaissements totaux d'assistance, par programme	96
D.	Décaissements, assistance de gouvernement à gouvernement	97
E.	Décaissements, assistance multilatérale	111
F.	Décaissements affectés aux organisations et institutions non gouvernementales	117
G.	Décaissements des sociétés d'Etat	121
H.	Assistance humanitaire	122
I.	Décaissements affectés à des bourses d'études et à divers programmes	125
J.	Frais d'administration	126

Décaissements, par catégorie spéciale*

K.	Bénéficiaires de l'aide alimentaire	127
L.	Décaissements destinés aux pays les moins avancés	132
M.	Décaissements, totaux par pays en 1986-1987	134
N.	Décaissements, assistance de pays à pays, par secteur, en 1986-1987	143

Assistance technique

O.	Experts canadiens affectés à l'étranger en 1986, par secteur	145
P.	Experts canadiens affectés à l'étranger en 1986, par région d'affectation	146
Q.	Etudiants et stagiaires boursiers de l'ACDI en 1986, par région d'origine et lieu d'études	147
R.	Etudiants et stagiaires boursiers de l'ACDI en 1986, par domaine de spécialisation ou d'études	148

Autres donateurs

S.	Certaines données sur l'assistance publique au développement consentie aux pays en développement par les principaux pays donateurs, 1985	149
T.	Décaissements affectés à des pays en développement choisis, par source de financement, 1985	150
U.	Décaissements affectés à des pays en développement choisis, classés par ordre des principaux donateurs bilatéraux, 1985	151

Section 2

Glossaire

* Ces tableaux regroupent les bénéficiaires en catégories spéciales et certains d'entre eux peuvent se retrouver dans plus d'une catégorie.

Annexe statistique

On trouvera dans la présente annexe statistique une analyse des décaissements affectés à l'aide publique au développement (APD) par l'Agence canadienne de développement international, organisme officiel du gouvernement chargé de mettre en oeuvre environ 75 p. 100 du programme canadien de coopération.

L'annexe inclut également les contributions d'APD d'autres ministères fédéraux, de même que de celles des gouvernements provinciaux aux organisations bénévoles engagées dans des projets de développement du tiers monde.

Les tableaux font état des décaissements par *région géographique*, et non suivant les regroupements de pays utilisés par l'ACDI à des *fins administratives*. L'APD est évaluée au moment où les billets à ordre émis aux institutions financières internationales sont déposés à la Banque du Canada (engagement financier) et non lorsqu'ils sont encaissés (indemnité en espèces).

Tous les décaissements sont des montants *nets*, c'est-à-dire déduction faite des remboursements de capital effectués sur des prêts antérieurs. Ils correspondent donc au montant *net* de l'assistance canadienne fournie. Les termes utilisés dans les tableaux sont définis dans la section 2.

L'addition des données de chaque colonne peut différer légèrement du total, les chiffres ayant été arrondis au millier le plus près, alors que les calculs de l'ordinateur comportent plusieurs décimales.

Quelques exemples de réussite

«En 1984, notre société a obtenu un contrat pour effectuer une étude préliminaire sur l'élevage des salmonides au Chili. Pendant qu'elle réalisait cette étude, elle a conclu trois ententes en vue de lancer des entreprises conjointes dans le domaine de la salmomiculture. Un quatrième projet d'entreprise conjointe est en cours de négociation.»

Hartfeld Consultants Ltd, Vancouver

«Comme vous le savez, notre entreprise est l'un des plus grands fabricants de matériel automatisé, semi-automatique et manuel d'épuration de l'eau et de traitement des eaux résiduaires en Amérique du Nord... Nous venons tout juste de recevoir, de la compagnie Coromandal Beverages de l'Inde, une commande d'une valeur de 125 000 dollars. Nous sommes également en train d'approvisionner une usine d'épuration de plus d'un million de dollars au Tata Electric Power de Bombay.»

Gaco Systems Ltd, Brantford (Ontario)

«Nous avons formé des gens et assemblé environ 2 000 radios et 1 000 têtes de réglage. Jusqu'à maintenant, votre aide a permis de créer plus de 60 emplois au Mexique et au moins huit emplois au Canada... Nous venons tout juste de lancer de nouveaux produits... Si cette nouvelle commande est acceptée, nous pourrions fort probablement créer une centaine d'emplois en moins de 12 mois.»

Glenayre Electronics, Vancouver

«En 1982, la société Acres a préparé, pour l'administration éthiopienne des services d'électricité, une étude de planification, subventionnée par la Banque mondiale, dans laquelle elle exposait plusieurs possibilités en matière d'aménagement hydro-électrique. Trois des projets les plus prometteurs étaient ceux d'Aleltu, de Chemoga-Veda et du haut Beles, dans le bassin du Nil.

En 1983, Acres a reçu une contribution de l'ACDI pour réaliser une étude préliminaire du projet d'Aleltu, un projet de centrale hydro-électrique de 800 mégawatts.

En 1986, la Banque africaine de développement approuvait un prêt visant à défrayer le coût des études préliminaires relatives au projet de Chemoga-Veda... En grande partie à cause de notre participation au projet d'Aleltu, nous avons obtenu le contrat de Chemoga-Veda, malgré la très forte concurrence que nous ont livrée des entreprises de Finlande, de Suède, du Japon, du Royaume-Uni et de la République fédérale d'Allemagne.

Quoique nous prévoyons déjà que les autres études à Chemoga-Veda nous rapporteront 1,5 million de dollars, nous croyons que la participation d'Acres à Aleltu, et maintenant à Chemoga-Veda, nous place en très bonne position pour fournir des services d'ingénierie lors de l'aménagement de la centrale électrique la plus prometteuse et la plus rentable de la région. Les honoraires pour les phases subséquentes pourraient atteindre 20 millions de dollars.

Nous profitons de cette lettre pour remercier la Direction de la coopération industrielle de l'ACDI de son appui.»

Acres International Ltd., Toronto

Reconnaissant la nécessité d'en arriver à des investissements avantageux pour tous, le Canada a parrainé une mission commerciale dans les principaux centres industriels du Brésil. Financée par l'ACDI et l'INDI, l'organisme de développement industriel de l'État de Minas Gerais, cette mission avait été organisée par la Chambre de commerce Brésil-Canada. Des séminaires et des ateliers ont permis de faire la démonstration des techniques canadiennes dans les domaines des communications, de la pêche, de laylviculture, des énergies renouvelables et de la protection de l'environnement. L'accent a été mis sur le développement des ressources humaines dans toute la région.

Le bureau de l'Afrique et du Moyen-Orient, pour sa part, a aidé plus de 225 sociétés canadiennes désireuses d'explorer les possibilités d'entreprises conjointes ou d'investissements dans ces régions du monde. Trente-quatre études ont été amorcées dans les domaines de l'énergie, de l'agro-industrie, des communications, de la lutte contre la pollution, de l'entretien du matériel et de la formation professionnelle, au Canada.

Une entreprise de Burnaby (Colombie-Britannique), par exemple, a été invitée à fournir 156 lignes téléphoniques à six villages du nord du Cameroun. La Banque mondiale a accordé un contrat de 2,7 millions de dollars à une entreprise canadienne pour la mise sur pied d'un groupe de gestion au ministère des Transports du Ghana. Une autre compagnie a signé une entente autorisant pendant 10 ans l'application de ses techniques de fabrication de moules en graphite au Kenya.

Enfin, par suite de la visite, à l'Expo 86, de quelque 250 cadres d'entreprises de pays en développement, des contrats d'une valeur de 11 millions de dollars ont été signés et plusieurs autres négociations sont en cours.

La Direction des relations avec les consultants et le secteur industriel

La Direction des relations avec les consultants et le secteur industriel veille à l'établissement et au maintien de bons contacts avec les entreprises canadiennes de divers secteurs industriels appelées à collaborer avec l'ACDI. Elle entretient également des relations de premier ordre

C'est à cette direction que doit s'adresser toute personne ou société désireuse d'offrir à l'ACDI ses services, son expérience et son savoir-faire. Au cours de l'année, la direction a accueilli quelque 2 000 visiteurs et elle a répondu à plus de 4 000 demandes de renseignements. Plus de 5 000 personnes, sociétés et maisons de commerce sont inscrites à son répertoire de consultants.

La direction cherche aussi à établir d'étroites relations avec les gouvernements provinciaux. En 1986-1987, une délégation de l'ACDI s'est rendue dans diverses localités de Terre-Neuve, de la Nouvelle-Écosse, du Manitoba et de l'Alberta pour rencontrer des représentants provinciaux et des gens d'affaires. À St. John's, plus d'une centaine de gens d'affaires ont participé à un séminaire, et à Halifax, plus de 140 représentants du secteur privé ont rencontré les délégués de l'ACDI. À Winnipeg et à Edmonton, bon nombre de commerçants et d'entrepreneurs ont participé à ces réunions. Mentionnons enfin que la direction publie, quatre fois par an, une liste des contrats courants et une liste des lignes de crédit en vigueur ainsi que, deux fois par an, une liste des agences d'exécution; ces listes sont distribuées à quelque 8 000 abonnés.

La Direction de la politique et de la liaison

La Direction de la politique et de la liaison a été créée il y a trois ans, en même temps que la direction générale dont elle fait partie. Elle a pour rôle d'élaborer des politiques et des programmes qui feront appel à la participation des entreprises privées du Canada pour la mise en oeuvre de projets de développement dans les pays du tiers monde. Les grandes orientations à cet égard ont été arrêtées grâce à une étroite collaboration et à de nombreuses consultations avec d'autres directions générales de l'Agence, les ministères et organismes fédéraux intéressés et le secteur privé canadien. Elles prévoient notamment des programmes qui permettront de contribuer davantage au financement des projets, de soutenir la formation par l'intermédiaire d'établissements spécialisés d'enseignement, d'améliorer le Programme de coopération industrielle et d'assurer une diffusion efficace de l'information dans le secteur privé.

Programme de la coopération avec le monde des affaires

La coopération avec le monde des affaires a été créée en septembre 1984 ajoutant ainsi une nouvelle dimension aux programmes de développement économique et social mis en oeuvre par l'ACDI dans le tiers monde.

Conjointement avec les programmes bilatéraux, cette direction encourage les gens d'affaires du Canada à pénétrer de nouveaux marchés dans les pays en développement et apporte son aide à ceux qui désirent y investir,

opérer des transferts de techniques ou participer à des entreprises conjointes. En subventionnant ces initiatives, l'ACDI incite les sociétés canadiennes à exploiter les débouchés offerts sur les marchés en pleine expansion de l'Asie, de l'Amérique latine, des Antilles et de l'Afrique, et à apporter du même coup une précieuse contribution au développement du tiers monde.

La Direction générale de la coopération avec le monde des affaires comprend trois directions : la Direction de la coopération industrielle, la Direction des relations avec les consultants et le secteur industriel, et la Direction des politiques et de la liaison.

La Direction de la coopération industrielle

Créé en 1978 pour aider les entreprises canadiennes à s'engager dans le développement industriel du tiers monde, le Programme de coopération industrielle a grandi au point de devenir la cheville ouvrière de la Direction générale de la coopération avec le monde des affaires.

La Coopération industrielle apporte son appui aux sociétés canadiennes désireuses de participer à des entreprises conjointes ou à d'autres types de collaboration d'affaires avec des entreprises des pays en développement en vue du transfert de techniques. Les entreprises canadiennes reçoivent des fonds pour faire des études exploratoires, des études de viabilité et des études de projets d'investissement. Le programme finance également des missions d'investissement et des séminaires sur le transfert de techniques dans le cadre de ces projets.

Depuis sa création, le programme a permis à plus de 1 500 entreprises de toutes les régions du Canada d'avoir accès à de nouveaux marchés et à de nouvelles ressources dans quelque 90 pays en développement.

En 1986-1987, la Coopération industrielle a soutenu l'organisation de missions en Afrique, en Asie et en Amérique du Sud dans le but de favoriser le transfert de techniques canadiennes. Elle a en outre organisé des visites au Canada pour des gens d'affaires canadiens et leurs partenaires du tiers monde.

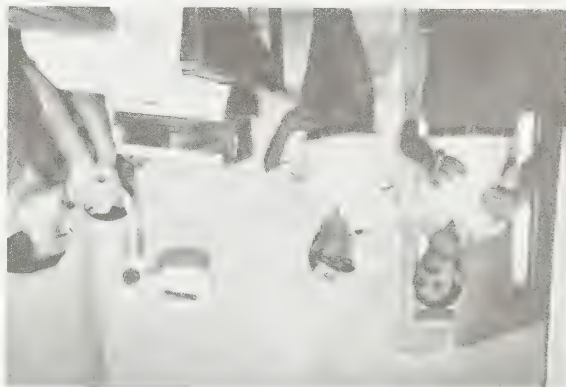
En 1986-1987, la direction a déboursé 32,3 millions de dollars, qui ont servi, entre autres, à financer plus de 727 projets exécutés par 450 entreprises. Voici un aperçu des activités des divers bureaux ainsi que quelques exemples de projets.

Au cours de l'exercice 1986-1987, le bureau de l'Asie a financé 255 projets, dont 47 études exploratoires, 45 études préliminaires, 59 études de viabilité, 23 activités de soutien de projet, 11 projets de services de développement industriel, sept mises à l'essai et adaptations de techniques canadiennes, 14 missions, séminaires ou expositions et six études de définition de projet. Sept autres projets d'assistance technique ou administrative et de mise à l'essai de nouvelles sources d'énergies renouvelables ont également été réalisés.

Le bureau des Amériques a contribué à la réalisation de 210 projets d'industrialisation dans quelque 35 pays. Ainsi, il s'est chargé d'une partie des frais encourus par des entreprises conjointes regroupant des sociétés du Canada et d'autres pays des Amériques, pour l'amélioration des mécanismes d'investissement et de transfert de techniques. Soixante-dix entreprises ont reçu des contributions s'élevant à 8 millions de dollars. Ces sommes ont servi à réaliser 38 études d'investissement, 45 études préliminaires et 26 mises à l'essai et adaptations de techniques canadiennes et à fournir des services techniques et des conseils d'experts dans le domaine de l'investissement pour une vingtaine d'autres projets.



(Photo ACDI: David Barbour, Jamaïque)



(Photo ACDI: David Barbour, Egypte)



(Photo ACDI: Bruce Paton, Zimbabwe)



(Photo ACDI: Dilip Mehta, Inde)



(Photo ACDI: Pat Morrow, Pérou)



(Photo ACDI: David Barbour, Thaïlande)

«D'après l'évaluation qu'en ont donnée les participants et les personnes ressources, le séminaire de formation des cadres qui s'adressait à 27 femmes gestionnaires de 12 pays d'Afrique orientale et australe a connu un énorme succès, et je suis certaine qu'il aura une incidence profonde sur les activités des participantes. Nous remercions le Programme de promotion de la gestion de l'ACDI qui a fait en sorte que ce séminaire ait lieu.»

Misrak Elias, coordonnatrice
du programme Les femmes dans le
développement, Institut de gestion
d'Afrique orientale et australe

«La Direction des ONG internationales a accepté d'appuyer notre programme même s'il ne cadrait pas tout à fait avec ses lignes directrices. Cette souplesse, qui est pour beaucoup dans la participation positive qu'on a maintenant de la participation canadienne, a amené un grand nombre de membres de l'Organisation à s'affirmer. Elle a aussi permis à des personnes handicapées du Canada de faire une importante contribution au mouvement international et nous a permis de partager notre savoir-faire avec bon nombre de pays en développement.»

Henry Enns, président, Organisation
mondiale des personnes handicapées

«Il est à peu près impossible de dire à quel point les femmes bénéficieront de ce projet. Nous sommes très heureux et très enthousiasmés par ce que l'hôpital peut apporter comme complètement à tous nos autres programmes de développement pour les plus démunis. Les gens pourront recevoir, gratuitement, toute l'aide dont ils peuvent s'attendre d'un hôpital. Nous pourrions servir ceux et celles qui souvent sont incapables d'obtenir des soins médicaux efficaces.»

«Nous vous sommes reconnaissants de ce que vous avez fait pour changer la vie de ces gens et nous donner, à nous bénévoles, la possibilité d'être utiles. Si vous pouviez voir, de vos propres yeux, le travail qui se fait ici, vous seriez, j'en suis certaine, fortement impressionnés.»

Seethama Levine, pour le Sri Sadguru
Sai Shankar Trust

«Au Mozambique, deux pasteurs répondent aux besoins physiques et spirituels en coordonnant un programme alimentaire dans la région de Maputo. On estime à 19 000 le nombre d'enfants qui, grâce aux 46 centres de distribution, reçoit

Don Raymer, Pentecostal
Assemblies of Canada

«Nous vous remercions encore de nous avoir aidés à sauver des vies et de nous avoir redonné espoir aux heures les plus désespérantes. Les mesures de secours ont vraiment été extraordinaires. Bien des gens ici se souviennent que la Banque de céréales vivrières du Canada, avec sa structure originale, a été l'un des donateurs les plus souples et pourtant l'un des plus fiables.»

Al Kehler, Food for the
Hungry International, Éthiopie

- Dans le cadre d'un programme coordonné par l'Institut de gestion du Manitoba, la fonction publique du Manitoba a accueilli, pour des stages pratiques, de hauts fonctionnaires des États insulaires de l'est des Antilles, afin de les aider à régler leurs plus graves problèmes de gestion. On a également fourni de l'argent pour la mise sur pied d'un réseau régional de gestion regroupant de hauts fonctionnaires de certains pays des Antilles.
- L'Institut de gestion d'Afrique orientale et australe a organisé, à l'intention des cadres supérieurs des secteurs public et privé, des séminaires de résolution de problèmes, en vue d'améliorer les mécanismes d'échanges commerciaux entre les pays d'Afrique orientale et australe.

Sensibiliser les Canadiens — Le Programme de participation du public

L'ACDI n'est pas sans savoir que la véritable coopération repose sur l'éducation populaire. Par son Programme de participation du public (PPP), elle vise précisément à faire en sorte que les Canadiens comprennent mieux les questions de développement, dans un monde où les pays dépendent les uns des autres. Elle réalise cet objectif en cofinçant les activités de sensibilisation au développement menées par des ONG, des institutions et des groupes communautaires du Canada.

Plus de 150 ONG nationales et régionales. Églises, universités, écoles, syndicats, coopératives, associations professionnelles et centres de ressources travaillent à sensibiliser les Canadiens au développement, et ce, par des activités communautaires, des présentations audio-visuelles, des publications et d'autres moyens. L'Association canadienne de la journée mondiale de l'alimentation, par exemple, a préparé une trousse sur la faim dans le monde. « À manger pour tous », qui s'adresse au grand public, aide les gens à comprendre de manière créatrice et positive les questions liées à l'alimentation dans le monde et à faire le lien entre leur réalité et celle des pays en développement.

De concert avec l'Association canadienne des commissaires d'écoles, le PPP a parrainé une rencontre réunissant, pour la première fois, des représentants de toutes les associations professionnelles du secteur de l'éducation au Canada, pour discuter de l'importance de sensibiliser les jeunes à la situation mondiale. Par suite de cette rencontre, plusieurs programmes ont été lancés; ils comprennent des projets pilotes avec les fédérations d'enseignants du Nouveau-Brunswick et de l'Ontario, un répertoire du matériel de sensibilisation au développement, destiné aux professeurs et qui sera distribué dans tous les conseils et commissions scolaires du Canada, et des discussions avec les facultés d'éducation en vue de concevoir des programmes d'enseignement sur la sensibilisation au développement.

Le PPP a versé plus de 10 millions de dollars en 1986-1987 pour financer 350 projets.

Quelques exemples de réussite

Les lettres qui suivent donnent une idée de ce que l'appui fourni par la Direction générale des programmes spéciaux de l'ACDI représente en termes concrets.

«Le lait est très apprécié. D'après le directeur de la clinique, beaucoup d'enfants ont des parasites, mais, lorsqu'ils boivent du lait, le traitement est plus efficace. Comme ils sont mal nourris, s'ils ne buvaient pas de lait, les médicaments n'auraient aucun effet.»

Hope International Development Agency

«Chaque jour, nous préparons des repas pour près de 200 personnes, en plus de donner à autant de familles leur ration hebdomadaire. La nourriture va vraiment aux affamés et aux plus misérables.»

Soeur Francis, religieuse
du Bon Pasteur, pour la
Canadian Food For Children

Acquérir des compétences administratives – Le Programme de promotion de la gestion

Le Programme de promotion de la gestion (PPG) donne son appui à des projets novateurs dont le but est d'aider les cadres supérieurs des pays en développement à gérer le processus de changement économique et social. Pour ce faire, il favorise les échanges entre ceux et celles qui détiennent des postes de commandement dans les secteurs public et privé et les organismes sans but lucratif tant au Canada que dans les pays en développement, de manière à pouvoir explorer de nouvelles approches aux problèmes de gestion. Souhaitant provoquer l'adoption de mesures à court terme, il met l'accent sur les solutions pratiques et accorde la priorité aux activités régionales plutôt que nationales. Il cherche également à améliorer la capacité de gestion des principaux groupes oeuvrant dans le domaine du développement, tels que les groupes de femmes et les ONG qui, souvent, ne peuvent pas profiter des programmes établis.

En 1986-1987, le PPG a décaissé 4,28 millions de dollars pour 85 projets réalisés en Afrique, en Asie, dans les Antilles, en Amérique latine et dans le Pacifique-Sud. Voici quelques exemples d'activités financées par le PPG.

- La Fédération canadienne des doyens de gestion et d'administration, qui représente 50 instituts canadiens de gestion et réunit 2 000 professeurs à plein temps, collabore avec des associations semblables d'Asie du Sud-Est, d'Afrique franco-phonie et d'Amérique latine. L'aide de l'ACDI a permis d'aider les deux premières de ces régions à constituer leur propre réseau de gestion.
- Le Programme de promotion de la gestion a continué à favoriser la coopération entre 14 États insulaires du Pacifique-Sud, pour la gestion de leurs ressources océaniques qui couvrent une superficie de 26 millions de km².

Dans le cadre de ce projet, on a organisé, au Canada, des stages pratiques d'enseignement clinique postuniversitaire et on a offert des ateliers à l'intention des physiothérapeutes exerçant leur profession dans d'autres îles des Antilles du Commonwealth.

L'Université Memorial a envoyé à l'Université de Makerere, en Ouganda, des professeurs qui enseignent la médecine aux 1^{er} et 2^e cycles. En mettant l'accent sur la pédiatrie sociale et la survie des enfants, on a voulu que les stagiaires soient plus conscients des causes socio-écologiques de la mauvaise santé des enfants et mieux en mesure de les traiter. En dépit des bouleversements sociaux provoqués par la guerre civile dans ce pays, l'initiative a été une réussite et l'UNICEF songe à financer un projet d'expansion de la pédiatrie sociale et des soins de santé de base.

Les organismes de services au développement envoient chaque année plus de 1 400 Canadiens comme coopérants dans des pays du tiers monde. Dans la région de Gargouna, au Mali, l'Entraide universitaire mondiale du Canada (EUMC) travaille avec des groupes communautaires à un programme intégré de développement rural qui doit améliorer les conditions de vie et permettre aux populations locales d'acquiescer l'autonomie qu'il leur assurera un meilleur avenir. Les principaux travaux portent sur l'irrigation et le forage et l'aménagement de puits. Une vingtaine de bénévoles de l'EUMC, spécialistes en ingénierie, en agro-nomie, en gestion, en mécanique et en animation sociale, s'occupent de formation professionnelle et technique.

Des coopératives, des syndicats et des associations professionnelles coopèrent également avec leurs homologues des pays en développement. En Colombie, l'Union des coopératives du Canada s'est occupée de formation et d'aménagement d'installations afin de rendre la coopérative des pêcheurs de Rooscarlos Barker plus autonome. Avec l'aide de l'ACDI, le Congrès du travail du Canada a mis en oeuvre des programmes de formation à l'intention des syndicats d'Afrique du Sud et exécuté des projets touchant la santé et la sécurité au travail. Au Zaïre, la CISD appuie le travail réalisé par la Société de développement international Desjardins pour fournir une aide financière et technique aux coopératives et aux caisses locales. Aux îles du Vent et Sous-Vent, l'Association des infirmières et infirmiers du Canada a mis en application un programme quadriennal visant à aider la Communauté des Caraïbes et l'association régionale des infirmières à améliorer les compétences et les ressources dans le domaine des soins infirmiers.

- Le Canada vient également en aide à la Fédération internationale du planning familial depuis les débuts de cette organisation. Regroupant les organismes de planning familial de 117 pays, la Fédération est aujourd'hui l'une des plus grandes ONG internationales.

En grande partie grâce à l'aide de l'ACDI, 10 ONG internationales ont été mises sur pied au Canada. Elles oeuvrent dans des domaines comme l'alphabétisation, l'aide aux personnes handicapées et le développement des ressources humaines.

Consolider les liens — Le Programme de la coopération institutionnelle et des services au développement

Le Programme de la coopération institutionnelle et des services au développement vise à créer des liens entre divers ins-Canadiens. Grâce à ce programme qui date de 1980, l'ACDI favorise la création de liens entre diverses institutions canadiennes — universités, collèges, syndicats, coopératives et associations professionnelles — et leurs homologues des pays en développement. Elle verse également de l'argent aux organismes qui envoient des coopérateurs à l'étranger. L'Agence espère ainsi créer un effet d'entraînement en favorisant tant l'épanouissement de la personne que le développement des institutions. En 1986-1987, la direction de la CISD a décaissé 93,5 millions de dollars pour 830 projets et pour divers programmes.

Au Burkina Faso, la CISD finance, par l'intermédiaire de l'Université du Québec à Montréal, un programme novateur d'alevinage dans des rizières irriguées, qui poursuit le double objectif de fournir du poisson aux villageois et de hausser le revenu des riziculteurs. Bien connue en Asie, cette technique d'alevinage a rarement été mise à l'essai en Afrique. Un projet antérieur mené au Rwanda avait toutefois indiqué que ce genre d'entreprise offrait d'énormes possibilités.

L'Université Queen's a tra-

vailé de concert avec l'École de physiothérapie de la Jamaïque pour mettre à jour le programme d'études et le programme de formation continue de cette école.

la mise en commun de ressources à l'échelle mondiale. En 1974, l'ACDI a mis sur pied son Programme des ONG internationales, qui permet au Canada de tirer parti de l'expérience d'un grand nombre d'organisations bénévoles de toutes sortes. Ce programme a pour principal objectif d'aider les pays en développement en consolidant les organisations bénévoles internationales qui oeuvrent dans le domaine du développement. Les sommes versées par le Programme des ONG internationales s'ajoutent habituellement aux contributions d'autres sources, y compris celles des pays bénéficiaires, de sorte que chaque dollar investi par la Direction des ONG est multiplié par cinq. Une centaine d'organisations bénévoles internationales profitent de cette aide. Dans plusieurs cas, en versant de l'argent au moment opportun, l'ACDI a contribué à créer ou à maintenir des organisations essentielles. Parmi les activités que l'Agence a cofinancées, mentionnons les programmes de formation, les ateliers et les échanges entre pays en développement, les mesures favorisant la participation des femmes et des jeunes au processus de décision, et les programmes novateurs en communications, en développement rural et en soins de santé de base.

Voici quelques exemples d'activités qui, par l'entremise du Programme des ONG internationales, contribuent à la création d'associations ou de réseaux internationaux de développement.

- La Banque mondiale des femmes, créée en 1975, est maintenant établie sur les six continents grâce à 30 filiales et à 30 groupes en voie de formation. Cet organisme a pour objectif d'améliorer l'accès des femmes au crédit.
- Depuis ses débuts, l'ACDI a soutenu les travaux de l'Académie des sciences du tiers monde et de quelque 150 bourses de perfectionnement à de jeunes scientifiques des pays en développement.
- Avec l'aide de l'ACDI, le Conseil africain des partenariats pour les questions démographiques et du développement a été créé en 1986 pour aider les gouvernements à définir leurs problèmes démographiques et les problèmes de développement qui en découlent et à proposer des solutions.
- L'Institut africain pour le développement économique et social, subventionné par la Direction générale des programmes spéciaux, a donné des cours à quelque 33 000 villageois et villageoises dans neuf pays d'Afrique, l'an dernier.
- L'Institut panafricain pour le développement, une importante ONG internationale d'Afrique, dirige avec l'aide de l'ACDI quatre centres de formation offrant des programmes d'administration et de gestion.

Favoriser la collaboration — Le Programme des ONG internationales

Souvent, la meilleure solution à un problème donné se trouve au-delà des frontières nationales, dans la coopération régionale ou internationale. Les grands problèmes soulevés par la démographie, l'environnement, les établissements humains, l'alphabétisation, les droits de la personne et la formation exigent, pour être réglés,

À Haïti, le Programme des ONG a subventionné plus de 175 projets, en collaboration avec 36 organisations. La plupart d'entre eux portaient sur la santé communautaire, l'éducation, l'approvisionnement en eau et le développement rural. Au Zaïre, l'ACDI a cofinancé plus de 90 projets, en collaboration avec 36 organisations. Mentionnons, parmi les principaux secteurs d'intervention, les soins de santé de base et la nutrition, la production alimentaire, l'éducation et le développement des collectivités rurales.

Pour améliorer les conditions de vie dans 80 villages de l'Inde, l'ACDI et Sopar-Limbou parrainent conjointement le forage de puits. Ce projet comporte deux composantes essentielles : l'aide technique et la formation. Au Mali et au Sénégal, le Club 2/3 verse de l'argent pour former des artisans-forgerons qui pourront fabriquer sur place des pompes à eau. Ces pompes permettront d'accroître la production maraîchère et d'accélérer la croissance des arbres servant à enrayer l'érosion des sols.

La Banque de céréales vivrières du Canada, organisme composé de sept importants groupes religieux, a expédié quelque 37 315 tonnes de nourriture dans six pays d'Afrique et dans un pays d'Amérique centrale. Ces envois contenaient du blé, du maïs, des pois, des lentilles, des fèves, de la farine et de l'huile de canola. Les deux tiers de ces vivres ont été utilisés pour rémunérer les travailleurs. D'une manière générale, l'ACDI se charge d'une partie des frais d'expédition.

Aux Philippines, l'ACDI a versé une aide financière au Comité UNICEF Canada pour venir en aide aux enfants abandonnés des bidonvilles. Ce projet, qui est en cours dans huit localités, a déjà permis de rejoindre 6 000 enfants. Des cours ont été donnés à diverses catégories de travailleurs oeuvrant auprès de ces «enfants des rues» : administrateurs de projet, travailleurs sociaux, bénévoles des services communautaires, personnel des garderies et des parcs, policiers. On s'attend à ce que des organisations communautaires des Philippines se chargent du financement de ce projet.

Avec l'aide de la Direction des ONG, le Secours Quaker canadien a soutenu le travail que font les Peace Brigades International dans un pays d'Amérique centrale. Les gens qui réclament que leur gouvernement retrouve les membres de leur famille portés disparus estiment, en effet, que leur sécurité est menacée lorsqu'ils entreprennent ces démarches. Les Brigades se sont donc données comme mission d'escorter pacifiquement ces citoyens et, depuis le lancement du programme en 1985, aucune personne placée sous la protection de ce groupe n'a été molestée ou kidnappée. Plusieurs Canadiens ont bénévolement partagé la vie de ces personnes, et encouru les mêmes risques qu'elles.

En Guyana, grâce à une contribution pluriannuelle de 830 651 dollars, l'ACDI subventionne un projet de la Fédération pour le planing des naissances du Canada; il s'agit d'améliorer un centre de traitement des fruits et des noix. Situé dans une région montagneuse isolée où habitent des Amérindiens qui assurent leur subsistance en faisant de l'élevage, de la pêche, de la chasse et de l'agriculture, ce centre produira des confitures, des gelées, des conserves, des cajous rôtis et d'autres denrées pour lesquelles il existe déjà un marché. Le projet s'adresse particulièrement aux femmes qui n'ont pas d'autre moyen d'améliorer leur situation financière. On y enseigne les techniques de traitement et de mise en marché des aliments de même que les soins post-nataux et la nutrition. Les gens de la localité sont très enthousiastes.

première année d'activités en 1986-1987. C'est l'Association canadienne de la santé publique qui assure la gestion de ce programme, conjointement avec d'autres organisations canadiennes. La mise en commun des diverses ressources a un effet multiplicateur : l'UNICEF apporte son savoir-faire dans les domaines de l'immunisation et de la collecte de fonds; l'Organisation canadienne pour l'éducation au service du développement, sa grande expérience de la préparation de matériel d'enseignement; l'Université Laval, ses ressources pour la formation de travailleurs de la santé; les clubs Rotary, pour leur part, donnent accès à leur réseau mondial de bénévoles, tandis que le CUSO et le Centre canadien d'études et de coopération internationale prêtent leur concours pour la préparation des opérations sur le terrain.

- Bien consciente du fait que les pays en développement sont aux prises avec une urbanisation sans précédent dans l'histoire de l'humanité, l'ACDI a encouragé les municipalités canadiennes à s'engager dans le développement international. Par son Programme de promotion de la gestion, elle a aidé tant la Fédération canadienne des municipalités que l'Association canadienne des administrateurs municipaux à accroître leur participation. Entre autres activités auxquelles l'ACDI a donné son appui en 1986-1987, mentionnons la mise sur pied du bureau international de la Fédération canadienne des municipalités, la création d'un programme d'échanges de personnel professionnel et technique entre des municipalités du Canada et du tiers monde, les premières phases de planification d'un projet de 7,8 millions de dollars visant à favoriser le développement économique de 14 villes portuaires de Chine et le financement d'un symposium international sur l'aide municipale et le commerce international, à Vancouver. On prévoit également que l'assistance pratique accordée suivant le principe du jumelage des villes deviendra une importante composante du programme Afrique 2000.
- On a également procédé au cours de l'année à la création d'un fonds, confié à l'Association québécoise des organismes de coopération internationale (AQOCI) et destiné à soutenir les initiatives d'un certain nombre d'ONG canado-haïtiennes récemment formées au Québec. Dans le cadre de ce programme, on versera l'an prochain des contributions de contrepartie pour des projets de développement communautaire à Haïti.

Encourager l'autonomie — Le Programme des ONG

- L'intégration des femmes dans le processus de développement étant l'une des priorités de l'ACDI, l'Agence s'est intéressée de très près à la participation croissante des femmes au développement. Un relevé des projets financés par la DGPS révèle que, dans près des deux tiers des cas, ce sont les femmes qui sont bénéficiaires de ces programmes. Les organismes subventionnés dans le cadre du Programme de la CISD et du Programme des ONG s'appliquent de plus en plus à améliorer les conditions de vie et les compétences professionnelles des femmes. Grâce au Programme des ONG internationales, le Canada a facilité l'accès au crédit pour les femmes africaines intéressées à lancer de nouvelles entreprises commerciales. Le PFG a permis de financer des sessions de formation à l'intention des femmes membres d'organisations commerciales, sessions données par l'Institut asiatique de gestion, de même que des cours de perfectionnement des cadres offerts par l'Institut de gestion d'Afrique orientale et australe.
- Subvenir aux besoins essentiels des plus démunis par l'intermédiaire des ONG canadiennes : voilà l'un des buts premiers du Programme des ONG. Pendant l'exercice 1986-1987, la Direction des ONG a affecté 80,8 millions de dollars à 2 400 projets. Les ONG canadiennes sont reconnues pour mettre en oeuvre, à faible coût, des projets de développement efficaces qui permettent de répondre rapidement aux besoins communautaires tout en favorisant l'autonomie. Ces ONG aident les groupes communautaires du tiers monde, dont plusieurs sont en eux-mêmes de véritables organismes de développement, à aménager des installations sanitaires ou à assurer la sécurité alimentaire, l'approvisionnement en eau potable ou la formation professionnelle.

Programmes spéciaux

La Direction générale des programmes spéciaux (DGPS) joue un rôle bien particulier dans le programme canadien d'assistance au développement, en ce qu'elle encourage les initiatives des groupes non gouvernementaux et soutient financièrement leurs activités de développement international et de sensibilisation au développement.

Par l'intermédiaire de ces groupes, des Canadiens de toutes conditions sociales prennent part à la coopération internationale. Des millions d'entre eux donnent de l'argent aux ONG, des milliers y travaillent comme bénévoles — à elle seule, l'UNICEF en regroupe 50 000. Dans le cadre du Plan de parrainage du Canada, 83 000 Canadiens ont «adopté» des enfants des pays en développement. En outre, 3 600 Canadiens sont à l'emploi d'institutions et d'ONG — dont 1 400 sont des bénévoles dans des pays en développement.

- Le Programme des organisations non gouvernementales (ONG) soutient le travail de développement outre-mer de l'ONG qui recueillent des fonds, telles que les Églises, les clubs sociaux et les organismes comme CANSAVE (Association canadienne d'aide à l'enfance) et CARE Canada; le Programme de la coopération institutionnelle et des services au développement (CISD), qui permet la collaboration avec les universités, les collèges, les coopératives, les syndicats, les associations professionnelles et les organismes qui envoient des coopérants à l'étranger — le plus important de ces organismes étant le CUSO; le Programme de promotion de la gestion (PPG), conçu pour aider les pays en développement à gérer leurs ressources de manière productive et efficace;

Faits saillants

- Un certain nombre de réalisations ont marqué l'année qui vient de se terminer.
- Mentionnons tout d'abord le lancement du programme Afrique 2000, la formation de l'unité de coordination Afrique 2000, la mise sur pied de Partenariat Afrique-Canada, et le versement des premières sommes de ce programme de 75 millions de dollars grâce auquel des ONG canadiennes viendront en aide à leurs homologues africaines. Le Groupe consultatif Afrique 2000 a tenu sa première réunion au début de l'année 1987.
- Initiative du premier ministre Mulroney, le Programme canadien d'immunisation internationale: «Un miracle à portée de la main», a amorcé sa

La DGPS a pour rôle premier d'appuyer les initiatives que prennent les organismes canadiens sans but lucratif et les ONG internationales dans le domaine de la coopération internationale, et de favoriser l'établissement de liens de collaboration avec leurs homologues des pays en développement. Elle verse des fonds équivalents ou supérieurs aux contributions en nature ou en espèces versées par les participants du Canada et des pays en développement, de sorte que la valeur d'un projet donné est souvent beaucoup plus élevée que ne le laisse croire la contribution de l'ACDI. En 1986-1987, la Direction générale des programmes spéciaux a décaissé 208 millions de dollars pour quelque 3 500 projets et programmes, auxquels se sont ajoutés 32 millions de dollars sous forme d'aide alimentaire. De plus, elle a géré 92 projets d'action convergente, subventionnés dans le cadre de l'aide de gouvernement à gouvernement, et comportant des déboursés de 22 millions de dollars.

Un programme d'appui de 75 M\$ aux ONG d'Afrique, Partenariat Afrique-Canada, a été mis sur pied au cours de l'année. (Photo ACIDI: Bruce Paton, Zimbabwe)



Vérification du produit de la pêche à Sainte-Lucie. Les ONG aident les groupes communautaires du tiers monde à assurer leur sécurité alimentaire. (Photo ACIDI: Dilip Mishra)



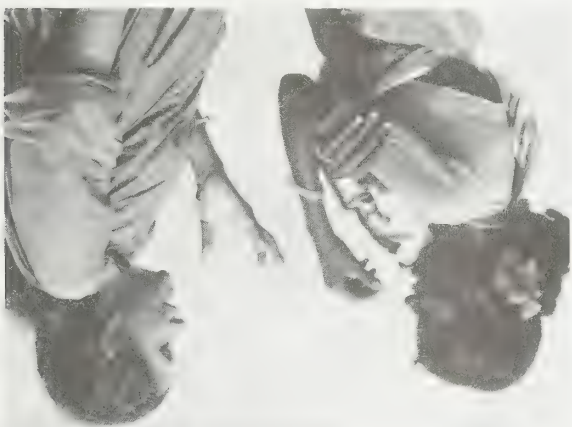
Le programme de la CIRD de l'ACIDI s'emploie à développer les ressources humaines et les institutions par la contribution directe des Canadiens. (Photo ACIDI: Bruce Paton, Zimbabwe)



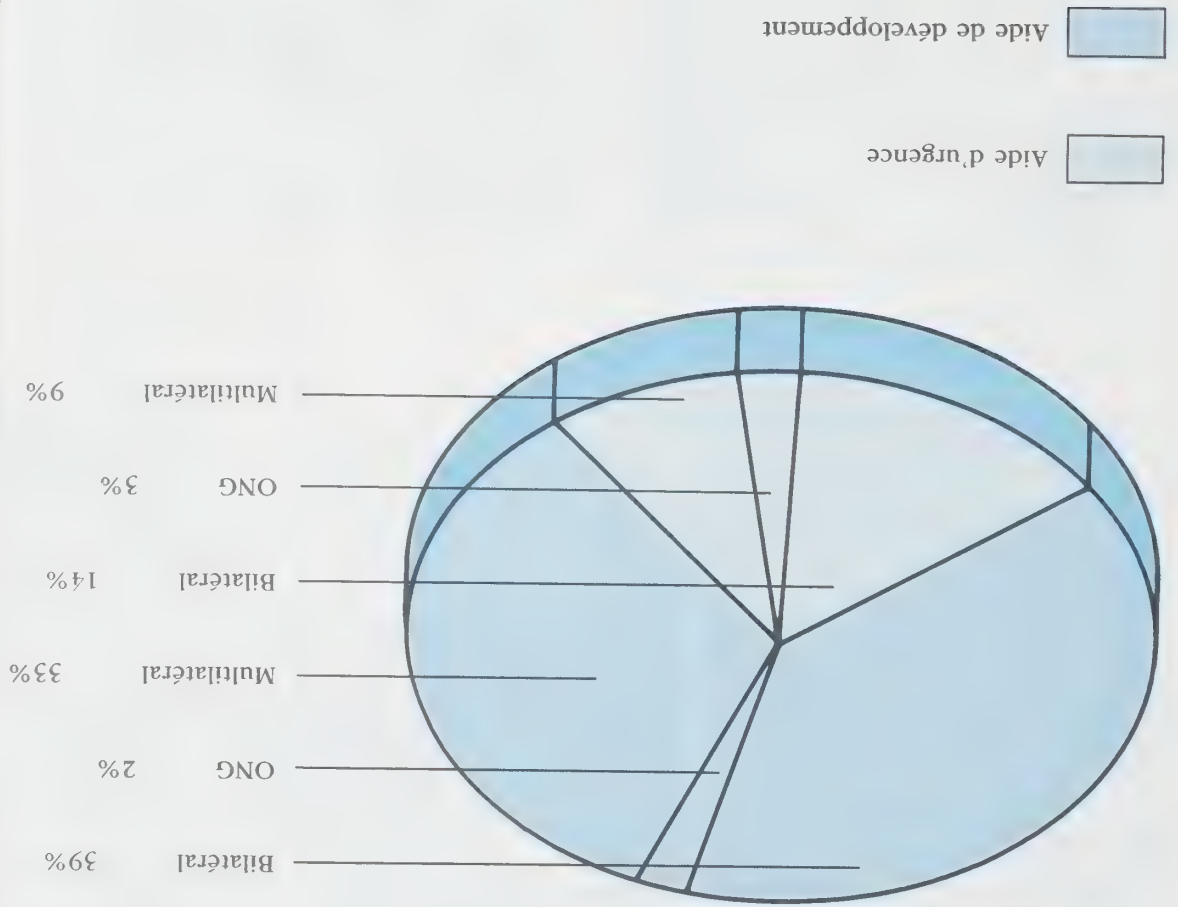
Plusieurs projets d'ONG sont axés sur les enfants. (Photo ACIDI: Ellen Tolmie, Colombie)



Plusieurs projets d'ONG ont pour but l'approvisionnement en eau potable. (Photo ACIDI: David Barbour, Thaïlande)



**Pourcentage de l'aide
alimentaire d'urgence et de
développement
1983-1984 à 1986-1987**



qui lui permettent d'importer les pièces d'équipement indispensables au développement d'autres secteurs. L'aide alimentaire facilite également la mise en place d'importantes réformes agricoles. Une partie du produit de la vente de l'aide alimentaire est versée dans un fonds commun de contrepartie créé en 1985, auquel contribuent plusieurs pays. Administré conjointement par des représentants du gouvernement du Sénégal et des pays donateurs, ce fonds sert à financer les activités et les réformes entreprises dans le cadre de la nouvelle politique de production céréalière adoptée en 1984. Concrètement, donc, la contribution de l'ACDI améliore à n'en pas douter les perspectives d'autosuffisance du Sénégal. En 1986-1987, l'ACDI a versé au total des contributions d'aide alimentaire de 211 millions de dollars.

L'ACDI a également remis 22,9 millions de dollars aux ONG canadiennes afin de les aider à utiliser l'aide alimentaire pour leurs activités sur le terrain. Dans le cadre d'une initiative réalisée conjointement avec les ONG, l'ACDI paie la poudre de lait écrémé utilisée dans des programmes de nutrition. En 1986-1987, 16 ONG ont fourni 5 020 tonnes de poudre de lait écrémé d'une valeur de 5,4 millions de dollars aux populations de l'Éthiopie, du Ghana, du Kenya, du Mozambique, du Sierra Leone, du Soudan, du Swaziland, du Zaïre, de Zambie et du Zimbabwe, entre autres. Pour compléter les dons provenant des cultivateurs canadiens, l'ACDI a versé 16 millions de dollars à la Banque de céréales vivrières du Canada, un consortium d'ONG qui encourage les producteurs agricoles canadiens à participer directement au développement en consacrant une partie de leurs récoltes à l'aide alimentaire. En 1986-1987, la Banque a dépensé 13,6 millions de dollars pour fournir 37 315 tonnes de céréales et de légumineuses secs à sept pays d'Afrique et d'Amérique centrale. La même année, l'ACDI a remboursé 1,4 million de dollars en frais de transport des envois d'aide alimentaire destinés à des projets que des ONG réalisent dans différents pays.

Aide alimentaire

Il y a maintenant plusieurs années que l'aide alimentaire constitue un élément important du programme canadien d'assistance directe, la deuxième activité canadienne en importance, sert à combler les besoins alimentaires mondiaux en cas de pénurie, selon l'état des stocks canadiens de céréales et d'autres denrées alimentaires. À l'ACDI, le Centre de l'aide alimentaire est chargé d'établir les orientations canadiennes en matière d'aide alimentaire et de superviser la mise en oeuvre du programme qui en découle.

L'aide alimentaire consiste principalement en denrées canadiennes, auxquelles s'ajoutent des subventions affectées au paiement des frais de transport et de surveillance. Cette aide sert tantôt à répondre à des besoins urgents, tantôt à fournir un outil de développement à des pays à faible revenu aux prises avec un déficit alimentaire. Les achats de produits de base sont effectués auprès de la Commission canadienne du blé, de la Commission canadienne du lait et d'autres fournisseurs des secteurs de l'agriculture et des pêches; ils sont constitués en majorité de céréales, d'huile végétale, de légumes secs, de poudre de lait écrémé et de poisson. Les agriculteurs font également des contributions volontaires à la Banque de céréales vivrières du Canada. Destinée à des pays en développement d'Asie, d'Afrique, d'Amérique latine et des Antilles, l'aide alimentaire sert à des fins diverses :

- répondre à des besoins d'urgence;
- fournir un supplément alimentaire à des groupes vulnérables;
- offrir des emplois et promouvoir le développement dans le cadre de projets de travail rémunéré en vives;
- soutenir la balance des paiements en réduisant les importations;
- offrir une certaine sécurité alimentaire propre à permettre des réformes à long terme;
- investir dans le développement agricole le produit de la vente des denrées écoulées sur le marché local par le gouvernement bénéficiaire.

L'aide alimentaire de gouvernement est fournie directement aux autorités du pays bénéficiaire, qui ont souvent toute latitude de vendre les produits en question sur le marché local pour investir les profits dans le développement de l'agriculture. Au Sénégal, par exemple, 21 135 tonnes de blé en vrac et 900 tonnes de poudre de lait écrémé fournies par l'ACDI ont été écoulées sur le marché. Le gouvernement du pays bénéficiaire peut ainsi épargner les devises

Le PAM administre également la Réserve alimentaire internationale d'urgence, qui s'occupe d'acheminer l'aide alimentaire à 15 millions de dollars et a fourni 27 555 tonnes de denrées à de nombreux pays d'Afrique, d'Asie, du Moyen-Orient et d'Amérique centrale. Des denrées ont également été remises aux centres de distribution installés en Éthiopie, à l'intention de plus d'un million d'enfants souffrant de malnutrition de même qu'à trois millions de réfugiés au Cameroun et au Soudan.

L'aide alimentaire est administrée par l'entremise d'organismes multilatéraux et d'ONG canadiennes, et dans le cadre d'arrangements bilatéraux avec certains pays. En 1986-1987, les contributions d'aide alimentaire ont totalisé 402,8 millions de dollars pour l'ensemble des secteurs d'intervention. Au niveau multilatéral, le Canada occupe le deuxième rang des pays qui contribuent au Programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) des Nations Unies. En 1986, le PAM a comblé une multitude de besoins en matière de développement. En Éthiopie, il s'emploie à stopper l'érosion dans les hautes terres en réalisant un projet dans le cadre duquel les ouvriers sont rémunérés en vives. En participant au reboisement et à la conservation des sols et des eaux, la population rurale contribue activement à accroître la productivité des terres. Ce projet doit en principe améliorer sensiblement la situation économique des exploitants agricoles tout en leur procurant une sécurité alimentaire accrue. En 1986-1987, les contributions du Canada au PAM ont totalisé 150 millions de dollars.



Envoi d'aide alimentaire canadienne à destination
de l'Afrique. L'aide canadienne totale aux pays afri-
cains a atteint cette année 910 M\$. (Photo ACIDI:
David Barbour, Montréal)

Secours d'urgence

L'ACDI appuie aussi différentes ONG canadiennes qui s'occupent activement de dispenser des secours d'urgence. Parmi elles figurent le Conseil canadien des Églises, World Vision, OXFAM-Canada, l'Organisation catholique canadienne pour le développement et la paix et le Canadian Lutheran World Relief. En 1986-1987, ces ONG sont intervenues dans des situations de toutes sortes : tremblement de terre au El Salvador, guerre au Liban, inondations au Pérou, sécheresse en Éthiopie et agitation sociale en Afrique australe. L'ACDI leur a versé au total des contributions d'environ 1,7 million de dollars.

Le CICR est de loin la plus ancienne organisation humanitaire à laquelle l'ACDI verse des contributions. Contrairement aux sociétés nationales de la Croix-Rouge qui prêtent assistance aux gouvernements en temps de guerre, ou à la Ligue des sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant Rouge qui coordonne les activités des sociétés nationales dans le monde entier, le CICR a pour mandat bien particulier d'assurer aux victimes de la guerre tant militaires que civiles, la protection juridique et l'assistance matérielle dont elles ont besoin. En tant qu'institution indépendante, le CICR a le droit — que lui confère la communauté internationale en vertu des Conventions de Genève — de visiter les prisonniers de guerre et les civils internés pendant des conflits armés internationaux et de proposer ses services à d'autres fins humanitaires quand surviennent des conflits à l'échelle internationale ou régionale. En 1986, le CICR est surtout intervenu en Amérique centrale; au El Salvador seulement, les délégués du Comité ont offert des services de protection dans 25 lieux de détention et sept hôpitaux, et rencontré 1 770 nouveaux prisonniers détenus par les forces de sécurité. En 1986-1987, le Canada a versé au CICR une contribution totale d'environ 8 millions de dollars, dont 1 million a servi à financer les activités du CICR en Amérique centrale.

Au chapitre de la préparation aux sinistres, l'ACDI participe au financement du programme de préparation aux situations d'urgence de l'Organisation panaméricaine de la santé (OPS). Reconnue comme chef de file mondial dans le domaine de l'alerte préventive, l'Organisation se spécialise dans l'administration des secours en cas de catastrophes et dans la planification de la préparation aux sinistres. Au moment du tremblement de terre survenu au El Salvador en octobre 1986, qui a fait 1 000 victimes à San Salvador et touché quelque 200 000 autres personnes, l'OPS est intervenue : après avoir déterminé les besoins les plus urgents dans le secteur de la santé et fait une première évaluation des dommages aux infrastructures de la santé, elle a fourni l'assistance requise pour faire effectuer immédiatement les réparations nécessaires aux hôpitaux, elle a conseillé la communauté internationale et elle a produit un document audio-visuel sur la situation d'urgence pour les besoins ultérieurs de formation. En 1986-1987, la contribution du Canada à l'OPS s'est élevée à 1,5 million de dollars.

Toujours au chapitre des secours d'urgence, l'ACDI a répondu à plusieurs appels internationaux d'assistance. Signalons en particulier une contribution de 100 000 dollars à l'UNDRO pour le transport de l'aide alimentaire destinée à l'Angola, une autre contribution de 1 million de dollars à l'UNDRO pour des secours d'urgence au Mozambique, et 1 million pour répondre à une situation d'urgence au Soudan; cette dernière somme a été investie dans l'opération Rainbow, un pont aérien qui a permis d'ap-provisionner en rations alimentaires des réfugiés isolés par la guerre civile.

s'est détériorée au point où de nombreux camps de réfugiés ont été détruits, le Canada a répondu aux appels d'aide en accordant :

- 75 000 dollars au Conseil canadien des Églises;
- 125 000 dollars au Comité international de la Croix-Rouge;
- 400 000 dollars au Bureau des Nations Unies pour la coordination des secours en cas de catastrophes;
- 100 000 dollars au Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance.

Toujours dans le domaine

de l'assistance aux réfugiés, le Canada a versé

1 million de dollars à l'opération de secours des

Nations Unies dans la zone frontalière (UNDR).

qui vient en aide à 240 000 Khmères ayant fui le

Cambodge au moment de l'invasion vietnamienne

en 1979, et 75 000 dollars au programme de lutte

contre les actes de piraterie dont les réfugiés viet-

namiens sont victimes dans le golfe de Thaïlande.

L'ACDI a également accordé 700 000 dollars et

1 million de dollars respectivement au Comité

international de la Croix-Rouge (CICR) et à

l'UNHCR, en faveur des réfugiés indochinois en

Thaïlande.

Abstraction faite des contributions du gouvernement canadien en faveur des réfugiés, les Canadiens eux-mêmes se sont montrés particulièrement généreux à l'endroit des réfugiés. Beaucoup de particuliers et d'organisations ont investi temps et argent dans l'accueil des réfugiés au Canada et dans leur soutien à l'étranger. En reconnaissance de cette générosité, l'UNHCR a décerné la médaille Nansen pour 1986 à l'ensemble de la population canadienne. C'est la première fois que cette médaille est remise à la population d'un pays.

En Afrique, l'UNHCR appuie également l'intégration locale des femmes réfugiées dans le cadre d'activités de création de revenus. À Port-Soudan, par exemple, une coopérative avicole fournit des volailles à 200 réfugiés, à raison de 100 par exploitant. La coopérative s'occupe du ramassage des produits d'élevage et de leur transport jusqu'au marché. En réponse à une demande d'assistance de l'UNHCR en faveur de ces réfugiés, le Canada s'est engagé à injecter 2 millions de dollars sur une période de trois ans dans des projets d'alphabétisation fonctionnelle, de formation professionnelle et de production et de transformation alimentaires. Également en Afrique, l'UNHCR s'occupe de nombreux mouvements de rapatriement. Celui de nombreux Ougandais qui n'avaient pas encore pu rentrer chez eux a constitué le fait marquant de l'année. D'autres mouvements de rapatriement ont eu lieu en Somalie, au Mozambique, au Tchad, au Mali et en Éthiopie. La contribution du Canada s'est élevée à 1,4 million de dollars.

L'Office de secours et de travaux des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés de Palestine (UNRWA) se préoccupe du sort de plus de deux millions de réfugiés palestiniens installés en Jordanie, au Liban, en Syrie et dans les territoires occupés de Cisjordanie et de la bande de Gaza. Son mandat consiste à fournir aux populations en cause des secours et des services de santé, d'éducation et de formation. À la demande des réfugiés eux-mêmes qui aspirent à l'autosuffisance, l'UNRWA a consacré environ 70 p. 100 de son budget annuel à l'éducation, en 1986-1987. Le Canada verse d'importantes contributions à l'Office : pour l'année à l'étude, une contribution de base de 8,5 millions de dollars, 400 000 dollars pour financer des projets spéciaux dans les secteurs de la santé et de l'éducation en faveur des populations des territoires occupés, et 1 million de dollars en fonds d'urgence destinés aux réfugiés du Liban. Le Canada a également versé des contributions à d'autres organisations qui viennent en aide aux réfugiés palestiniens, soit 400 000 dollars aux programmes réguliers d'assistance par l'entremise du Conseil canadien des Églises, et 300 000 dollars en fonds d'urgence remis à l'UNICEF à l'intention des réfugiés de Syrie. Quand la situation au Liban

Assistance humanitaire internationale

Les mouvements massifs de réfugiés et les catastrophes naturelles peuvent ralentir ou freiner tout le processus du développe-

ment : dans un cas comme dans l'autre, les économies locales perdent des ressources dont elles ont pourtant grandement besoin. C'est la Direction de l'assistance humanitaire internationale (AHI) de l'ACDI, en consultation avec d'autres secteurs du gouvernement canadien, qui voit à achever l'aide canadienne dans des situations de ce genre. Le programme d'AHI répond aux appels internationaux d'assistance en faveur des victimes de catastrophes naturelles ou causées par l'homme, soutient les institutions qui voient à ce que l'assistance humanitaire soit efficace, et encourage ces institutions à mettre en oeuvre des programmes de préparation aux sinistres. Une partie de l'assistance sert aussi à aider les populations touchées à retrouver leur autonomie et à recréer les conditions propices à la reprise du développement. En 1986-1987, les contributions d'AHI ont totalisé 53,3 millions de dollars, dont 15,6 millions affectés au financement des programmes réguliers, 15 millions aux secours permanents et 20,7 millions directement aux secours d'urgence.

Réfugiés

Les réfugiés ont essentielle-

ment besoin d'une protection internationale et d'une solution durable à leurs problèmes. Mis sur pied en 1951, le Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés (UNHCR) s'acquitte de cette tâche partout dans le monde. Actuellement, son programme le plus important, dont le coût est estimé à 80 millions de dollars EU par année, bénéficie aux réfugiés afghans installés au Pakistan, le long de la frontière afghane. Une fois les secours d'urgence assurés, l'UNHCR n'a pas tardé à lancer des projets de création de revenus. Au nombre d'une cinquantaine, ces projets vont de la construction de nouvelles routes d'accès à des régions complètement isolées, à la commercialisation de courtépoules et de pièces d'artisanat, en passant par le reboisement de la province de la Frontière du Nord-Ouest. Cette forme d'aide a de multiples

Nombre de réfugiés internationaux par région

Total mondial: environ 12 millions de personnes
Afrique : 3,4 millions de personnes
 Soudan : 1,2 million de personnes
 Somalie : 700 000 personnes
Asie : 3,5 millions de personnes
 Pakistan : 2,8 millions de personnes
Amérique latine : 339 000 personnes
 Mexique : 175 000 personnes
 Honduras : 68 000 personnes
Moyen-Orient : 4,4 millions de personnes
 Iran : 2,2 millions de personnes
 Jordanie, Liban, Syrie,
 Territoires occupés de
 Gaza et de Cisjordanie : 2,2 millions de personnes
 On retrouve également d'autres réfugiés en Europe et en Amérique du Nord.

SOURCE : Haut-commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés, 1986.

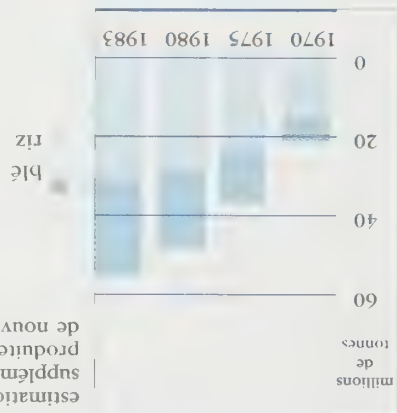
avantages : l'économie locale en tire profit, les réfugiés vivent mieux parce qu'ils sont plus autonomes, et l'intégration locale ainsi favorisée représente une solution durable au problème. D'après l'UNHCR, ces projets générateurs de revenus ont aussi l'avantage d'encourager les réfugiés à retourner un jour dans leur patrie (car il est plus facile d'être optimiste quand on travaille et qu'on subvient soi-même à ses besoins), ce qui constituerait la solution permanente par excellence. Le Canada a versé à l'UNHCR une contribution de base de 6 millions de dollars. Sur les 12,3 millions de dollars affectés par l'ACDI au financement des programmes courants de secours, 4 millions ont été dépensés en faveur des réfugiés afghans.

bourses de recherches et d'études destinées principalement aux fonctionnaires qui oeuvrent dans les secteurs-clés du développement; les boursiers effectuent des stages pratiques et des visites d'études dans les pays qui possèdent les techniques et les connaissances à acquérir. Le FCCT effectue également des études de faisabilité économique sur l'expansion de l'industrie et le potentiel d'exportation dans le but d'augmenter les rentrées de devises des pays en développement membres du Commonwealth en accroissant leurs exportations. Le programme offre de l'assistance dans les secteurs de la promotion, de la commercialisation, de la formation en matière de négociations commerciales et des règlements d'exportation. Le Canada vient au premier rang des pays qui assurent le financement du FCCT, sa contribution s'élevant à 16,7 millions de dollars pour 1986-1987.

PSD

Créé à l'initiative du Canada, le Programme spécial de développement (PSD) de l'Agence de coopération culturelle et technique (ACCT) offre aux pays en développement francophones une assistance à des conditions souples propre à satisfaire leurs besoins en matière de coopération technique. Le PSD, qui a déjà réalisé une centaine de projets, procède à des études techniques régionales portant par exemple sur le potentiel touristique du Burundi, du Rwanda et du Zaïre. Il favorise également le partage d'expériences et de connaissances, comme en font foi les travaux de ce spécialiste togolais qui a répertorié les maladies et les parasites des cultures vivrières en République centrafricaine et propose des moyens de les combattre. Les échanges se multiplient, par conséquent, entre pays en développement. Le PSD octroie également des bourses d'études qui servent à financer des stages pratiques effectués autant que faire se peut dans le tiers monde; à titre d'exemple, un programme en particulier a permis à des techniciens haïtiens de parfaire leur formation dans un centre forestier du Gabon. Le Canada a versé en 1986-1987 une contribution de 1,6 million de dollars au PSD, la plus importante dont le programme ait bénéficié. Notre pays participe aussi à la Conférence des ministres de l'Éducation, et il vient au premier rang des pays donateurs qui assurent le financement de la Conférence des ministres de la Jeunesse et des Sports, axée sur la promotion des activités sportives et socio-éducatives chez les jeunes de la Francophonie. Le financement accordé à ces organisations et au PSD porte à environ 3 millions de dollars les contributions du Canada en faveur de la Francophonie pour 1986-1987.

Plus de nourriture :
estimation de la quantité supplémentaire de céréales produite grâce à l'apport de nouvelles variétés.



Source : *Summary of International Agricultural Research Centers : A Study of Achievements and Potential*, Groupe consultatif pour la recherche agricole internationale (GCRAI).

Les programmes du Commonwealth et de la Francophonie

En début d'année, le Canada se préparait à être l'hôte de deux importants sommets soit ceux de la Francophonie et des chefs de gouvernement du Commonwealth. Le Fonds du Commonwealth pour la coopération technique (FCCT) et le Programme spécial de développement (PSD) sont deux importantes organisations qui font partie du système de coopération fonctionnelle de ces «familles de nations».

FCCT

Le Fonds du Commonwealth pour la coopération technique (FCCT) est le principal mécanisme multilatéral de coopération technique entre pays membres du Commonwealth. Dote d'un budget d'à peine plus d'un million de dollars au moment de sa création en 1971, le Fonds dispose maintenant d'environ 53 millions. À la demande des gouvernements membres, le FCCT fournit des spécialistes et des services de consultation à court terme dans des domaines tels que la planification économique, les transports, l'agriculture et l'aménagement portuaire. La majorité des spécialistes sont originaires de pays en développement et possèdent par conséquent une expérience pertinente acquise à la base, qui peut être investie dans la coopération Sud-Sud. Dans le secteur de l'éducation, le FCCT administre un programme de

Banque mondiale, vise à effectuer les recherches et à assurer la formation nécessaires à la mise au point de nouveaux outils améliorés pour lutter contre six grandes maladies tropicales. En renforçant les institutions nationales, il contribue aussi à faire acquiescer aux pays en cause une plus grande autonomie dans leur lutte contre ces maladies. En 1986-1987, la contribution du Canada, qui se classe au neuvième rang des pays donateurs, s'est élevée à 1,8 million de dollars.

Ressources naturelles renouvelables

GCGAI

Le Groupe consultatif pour la recherche agricole internationale (GCGAI) est un regroupement non structuré d'organisations gouvernementales, régionales et internationales qui financent les activités et les programmes de 13 centres indépendants de recherche agricole du monde entier. Les travaux de ces centres visent principalement l'amélioration des techniques de culture et d'élevage sur lesquelles comptent les pays en développement pour assurer les trois quarts de leur approvisionnement alimentaire, et auxquelles peut être en grande partie attribuée la «révolution verte», cette augmentation phénoménale de la production mondiale de blé et de riz enregistrée dans les années soixante-dix. En 1986, le Canada a été l'hôte de la réunion semestrielle du GCGAI, au cours de laquelle l'importante étude d'impact sur le travail des centres du GCGAI a permis de préciser les objectifs prioritaires à long terme de l'ensemble du réseau des centres internationaux de recherche agricole. Parmi ces priorités figuraient la nécessité de venir d'abord en aide aux agriculteurs sans ressources du tiers monde, et l'importance d'assurer la viabilité des changements technologiques. En 1986-1987, le Canada a versé au GCGAI des contributions totales environ 14,8 millions de dollars, ce qui le place au troisième rang des pays donateurs. Il a également versé 865 000 dollars au Conseil international de recherches en agro-sylviculture, et accordé, pour la première fois, une contribution au Conseil international de gestion des ressources en sols de l'ordre de 150 000 dollars. Le Canada appuie financièrement ces deux organisations parce qu'il reconnaît l'importance de l'agro-foresterie et de la gestion des sols pour la protection de l'environnement et le maintien de la croissance agricole.

FNUPAF a réaménager ses ressources de façon à accorder plus d'attention aux problèmes de population du continent africain. À la suite de ces interventions, le FNUPAF a mis au point une nouvelle stratégie d'assistance à l'Afrique subsaharienne. Le Canada est également intervenu pour que le FNUPAF se dote d'un plan d'action visant l'examen de l'intégration de la femme au développement dans toutes les sphères de son programme. Les 11,25 millions de dollars versés par le Canada au FNUPAF au chapitre de ses dépenses générales, auxquels s'ajoute une contribution supplémentaire de 3 millions de dollars, placent le Canada au sixième rang des pays donateurs.

Le Programme spécial de l'OMS contre le SIDA

L'Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS) coordonne la lutte contre la pandémie du SIDA à l'échelle mondiale, son mandat consistant à encourager la coopération internationale dans le domaine de la santé. Le Programme spécial de l'OMS contre le SIDA vise à diminuer la transmission du virus en renforçant les programmes nationaux de lutte contre le SIDA mis en oeuvre par les pays en développement, en montrant la voie à suivre et en encourageant la collaboration internationale. Le Canada a été l'un des premiers pays donateurs à annoncer qu'il verserait une contribution à ce nouveau programme de l'OMS.

Le PLO et le PRMT

Lancé en 1974 par trois organisations des Nations Unies et par la Banque mondiale, le Programme de lutte contre l'onchocercose (la cécité des rivières) contribue à améliorer et à préserver la santé de millions de pauvres d'Afrique de l'Ouest exposés à des parasites qui causent la cécité, et dont la mouche noire est porteuse. Le taux de réussite atteint déjà les 90 p. 100 dans le secteur initialement désigné. Parallèlement, le retour des habitants vers les régions désertées à cause de la mouche noire augmentera considérablement la quantité de terres arables des pays participants. Le Canada, qui a pris une part active à la réalisation de ce programme depuis son lancement, y a injecté 1,7 million de dollars en 1986-1987, ce qui le place au cinquième rang des pays donateurs. Le Programme de recherches concernant les maladies tropicales, créé par l'Organisation mondiale de la santé, le PNUD et la

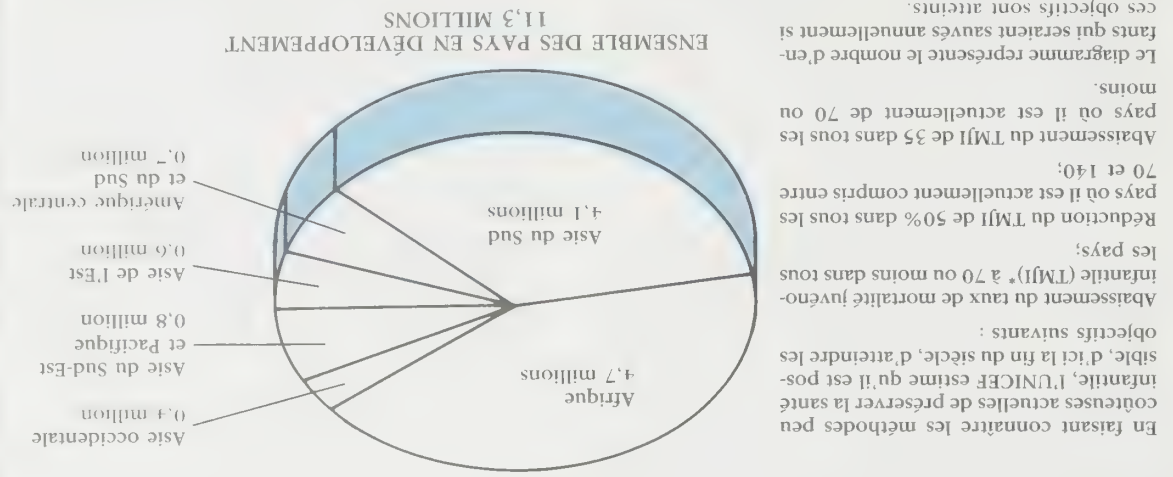
adaptées aux conditions locales. L'UNICEF appuie sans réserve l'objectif d'«immunisation universelle d'ici 1990» de l'Organisation mondiale de la santé; si cet objectif est atteint, les vaccins épargneront annuellement la vie de cinq millions d'enfants qui risqueraient autrement d'être emportés par des maladies qu'il est pourtant possible de prévenir. L'UNICEF a également encouragé l'application du principe de l'«auto-santé» dans de nombreux pays en développement : il s'agit d'une méthode peu coûteuse axée sur la réhydratation orale, l'immunisation, l'allaitement maternel et la surveillance de la croissance, qui a considérablement amélioré l'état de santé des enfants et réduit les taux de mortalité dans le tiers monde.

En 1986-1987, l'UNICEF a continué à défendre la cause des populations défavorisées. Par son action, il a porté à l'attention des gouvernements et des institutions financières multilatérales les nouvelles épreuves que certains programmes d'ajustement imposent aux populations les plus pauvres des pays en développement. La situation des enfants dans le monde, 1987, dont le lancement a eu lieu au Canada, a présenté un tableau complet des très grands progrès réalisés dans le cadre des stratégies de survie des enfants. La publication *Les enfants de la ligne de front* lancée en 1987 décrit les repercussions sur les enfants, du point de vue social et économique, de la campagne de déstabilisation et des luttes armées

Santé et population Le FNUAP

Le Fonds des Nations Unies pour les activités en matière de population (FNUAP) est le principal organisme d'assistance bénéficiant d'un financement international en faveur des programmes de population réalisés par les pays du tiers monde. En 1986, la priorité a été accordée à tout un éventail d'activités : communications et éducation; collecte de données démographiques de base; utilisation des données démographiques et de la recherche sur la population dans la formulation des politiques et la planification du développement; et soins de santé intégrés aux mères et aux enfants, avec entre autres des services de planning familial. De concert avec d'autres donateurs, le Canada a encouragé le

Nombre d'enfants sauvés en l'an 2000 si les objectifs des programmes de survie sont atteints



En faisant connaître les méthodes peu coûteuses actuelles de préserver la santé infantile, l'UNICEF estime qu'il est possible, d'ici la fin du siècle, d'atteindre les objectifs suivants :

- Abaissement du taux de mortalité juvénile (TMI) à 70 ou moins dans tous les pays où il est actuellement compris entre 70 et 140;
- Abaissement du TMI de 35 dans tous les pays où il est actuellement de 70 ou moins;
- Le diagramme représente le nombre d'enfants qui seraient sauvés annuellement si ces objectifs sont atteints.

NOTE : * Le TMI est le nombre annuel de décès d'enfants de moins de cinq ans pour 1 000 naissances vivantes.

Coopération technique multilatérale

La coopération technique

accroît le potentiel en ressources humaines du pays bénéficiaire en améliorant le niveau de connaissances, d'aptitudes intellectuelles et de compétences techniques de ses habitants. Depuis longtemps, le

Canada soutient activement les grandes institutions multilatérales de coopération technique financées au moyen de contributions, dont le Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD), le

Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance (UNICEF), le Fonds des Nations Unies pour les activités en matière de population (FNUAP), les organisations du Commonwealth et de la Francophonie et les

centres de recherche agricole. Ce faisant, le Canada participe à la recherche globale de solutions aux grands problèmes touchant la santé, la population, la recherche agricole et d'autres aspects du développement. Sur le plan de l'ajustement structurel,

le PNUD et l'UNICEF jouent un rôle complémentaire à celui des institutions financières internationales, le PNUD fournissant l'assistance technique nécessaire à la gestion de l'économie, et l'UNICEF

profitant de sa réputation dans le secteur social pour attirer l'attention sur les besoins des groupes les plus vulnérables, soit les pauvres, les femmes et les enfants. En 1986-1987, les contributions du

Fonds généraux

Le PNUD

Le Programme des Nations

Unies pour le développement (PNUD) est le mécanisme central dont relèvent les activités de coopération technique des Nations Unies. Il a pour mandat de favoriser la mise en valeur des ressources humaines dans une foule de secteurs, particulièrement ceux de l'agriculture, de la planification et de la gestion du développement, et de l'industrie.

Doté de structures souples qui lui permettent de répondre aux besoins des pays en développement, le PNUD encourage la coopération au sein même du tiers monde; environ 80 p. 100 de ses ressources

ces profitent aux pays à faible revenu. En 1986, les

contributions volontaires versées par les gouvernements membres ont atteint le niveau record de 1 milliard de dollars EU. Le PNUD possède deux nouvelles divisions, l'une vouée à l'intégration de la femme au développement, qui veille à ce que les femmes participent pleinement aux projets et aux programmes du PNUD en tant qu'agents et bénéficiaires du développement, et l'autre vouée aux relations avec les ONG, qui encourage une collaboration accrue avec ces organisations.

En 1986, le PNUD a égale-

ment porté une attention particulière au développement de l'Afrique et à l'environnement. Conformément aux objectifs du Programme d'action des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique visant une meilleure évaluation des besoins de mise en valeur des ressources humaines et de coopération technique, le

PNUD a lancé les évaluations et programmes nationaux de coopération technique, lesquels aident les pays en développement à évaluer leurs besoins en matière de coopération technique et à préparer un rapport destiné à faciliter la coordination de l'aide.

C'est la première fois que des activités d'assistance technique favorisent ainsi l'adoption d'un plan dans le cadre duquel les gouvernements concernés participent pleinement à l'élaboration des programmes. Pour l'instant, des phases initiales ont été réalisées en Zambie, au Swaziland, en République centrafricaine, au Burundi, en Guinée et en

Guinée-Bissau. En procédant à un examen de ses interventions dans le secteur de l'environnement, le PNUD a émis de nouvelles lignes directrices visant à accorder davantage d'attention à l'environnement à l'étape de l'élaboration des projets, et il assurera à cet égard la formation de son propre personnel et de représentants des pays en développement. En 1986, tout près de 20 p. 100 de ses

projets étaient axés sur l'environnement, ce qui représente des dépenses excédant les 120 millions de dollars. En 1986-1987, le Canada a versé 64 millions de dollars au PNUD, ce qui le place

L'UNICEF

Le Fonds des Nations Unies

pour l'enfance est la principale institution onusienne qui veille à la mise en oeuvre des programmes de développement communautaire destinés aux habitants les plus vulnérables du tiers monde, soit les mères et les enfants. Son action sert principalement à assurer des services essentiels dans les domaines de la santé, de la nutrition, de l'approvisionnement en eau, de l'éducation et de

l'assistance sociale; l'accent est mis sur la participation communautaire, sur la mise en place d'institutions locales et sur le recours à des techniques

Participation du Canada au sein des banques multilatérales de développement

Rang	% de participation du Canada*	
		Groupe de la Banque mondiale
		BIRD (augmentation de capital)
9 ^e	2,92%	IDB (réapprovisionnement)
7 ^e	4,75%	SFI (augmentation de capital)
6 ^e	3,80%	
		Banque interaméricaine de développement
		Ressources ordinaires
5 ^e	4,38%	(augmentation de capital)
4 ^e	5,50%	Fonds d'opérations spéciales (réapprovisionnement)
		Banque asiatique de développement
		Ressources ordinaires
7 ^e	6,40%	(augmentation de capital)
4 ^e	8,32%	Fonds asiatique de développement (réapprovisionnement)
		Groupe de la Banque africaine de développement
		Ressources ordinaires
7 ^e	3,11%	(augmentation de capital)
3 ^e	9,50%	Fonds africain de développement (réapprovisionnement)
		Banque de développement des Caraïbes
		Ressources ordinaires
3 ^e	10,40%	(augmentation de capital)
1 ^{er}	20,00%	Fonds spécial unifié de développement (réapprovisionnement)
10 ^e	3,2%	Fonds international de développement agricole (réapprovisionnement)

gérer le risque, proportionnellement à ses ressources. Au cours de l'année écoulée, la Banque s'est également penchée sur son rôle et sa stratégie pour la période 1987-1990. Cet examen aura notamment permis de souligner l'importance des prêts consentis à des conditions de faveur, de même que la nécessité de s'assurer que la Banque demeure compétitive face aux autres donateurs. Les engagements pris par le Canada par l'intermédiaire du Fonds canadien d'assistance technique ont totalisé 916 000 dollars en 1986-1987.

Le Fonds international de développement agricole

Le Fonds international de développement agricole (FIDA) a été créé en 1977 à l'issue de la Conférence mondiale sur l'alimentation. Cette institution spécialisée des Nations Unies est le seul organisme de développement qui s'intéresse exclusivement au sort des pauvres ruraux — petits agriculteurs, pêcheurs, bergers et paysans sans terre —, et son action vise à accroître la production alimentaire, à lutter contre la pauvreté rurale et à améliorer la nutrition. Les projets du FIDA ont un caractère communautaire et favorisent l'initiative personnelle et l'esprit d'entreprise; il s'agit de petits projets à coefficient élevé de main-d'œuvre.

Le FIDA se distingue également par sa structure et par son mode d'administration. C'est la seule institution multilatérale à laquelle des pays industrialisés, membres de l'OCDE et de l'OPEP*, versent d'importantes contributions. Les trois catégories de membres — pays membres de l'OCDE ou de l'OPEP, et pays en développement — assument la même part de responsabilité dans la prise des décisions. Étant donné son personnel peu nombreux et ses fonds limités, le FIDA compte sur les compétences et les ressources d'autres organisations pour assurer la mise en oeuvre et la surveillance de ses projets.

* Organisation des pays exportateurs de pétrole.

Le Groupe de la Banque africaine de développement

L'Amérique latine se relevait lentement de la récession économique du début des années quatre-vingts, la Banque a enfin pu injecter à nouveau des fonds de développement dans l'amélioration des services sociaux durement touchés par les mesures d'austérité des dernières années. Cette même année, les prêts accordés par la Banque ont totalisé plus de 3 milliards de dollars EU; les secteurs de l'énergie, de l'aménagement rural et du développement urbain en ont principalement profité.

Le directeur exécutif de la Banque étant un Canadien, le Canada a pu prendre une part active à la gestion du programme de prêt de la Banque. Il a fermement appuyé l'adoption et la mise en oeuvre d'une politique de prêt axée sur l'IFD, la protection de l'environnement et la concentration des ressources en faveur des populations les plus pauvres.

La Banque de développement des Caraïbes

Créée en 1969, la Banque de développement des Caraïbes est la plus petite des banques régionales de développement, mais n'en joue pas moins un rôle essentiel dans le développement et l'intégration régionale des Antilles du Commonwealth. À l'exception de Trinité-et-Tobago, les pays de la région ont connu pendant toute l'année une reprise économique attribuable principalement à la production record de bananes dans les îles Sous-le-Vent, et à une industrie touristique florissante. Le service de la dette accapare toutefois une part croissante des entrées de devises, et l'artificialité de la dette a commencé à augmenter.

En raison du pourcentage élevé des voix qui lui sont attribuées, le Canada exerce au sein de la Banque une influence beaucoup plus grande qu'auprès des autres banques. C'est ainsi que la Banque a procédé dernièrement, à la demande du Canada, à un réexamen de sa politique financière qui a entraîné l'adoption de nouvelles règles permettant à la Banque de mieux

Au moment de la création de la Banque africaine de développement en 1963, ses membres fondateurs s'étaient engagés à faire en sorte que celle-ci demeure une banque africaine au service de l'Afrique. La Banque est devenue depuis un important symbole du développement de l'Afrique, et la première institution financière panafricaine en importance. Le Groupe de la Banque, dont font partie la Banque africaine de développement, le Fonds africain de développement et le Fonds de fiducie du Nigeria, poursuit son mandat axé sur le développement social et économique d'un continent dont le taux de croissance était le plus bas du monde en 1986-1987.

Devant l'étendue des problèmes de l'Afrique, le Groupe de la Banque a proposé et fait accepter une augmentation de 200 p. 100 du capital de la Banque l'an dernier, et il négocie présentement une importante augmentation des ressources du Fonds. La Banque contribue également à la mise en oeuvre du Programme d'action des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique en veillant à ce que les objectifs qu'elle se fixe aient un rapport étroit avec ceux de ce programme : attention accrue portée au rôle des femmes dans la production alimentaire; concentration sur les industries dont dépend l'agriculture, notamment les transports et les communications; lutte contre la sécheresse et la désertification; et réformes générales touchant la population, les femmes et l'environnement. Face aux interventions croissantes de la Banque et du Fonds dans l'analyse des politiques des pays qui empruntent pour financer leurs programmes d'ajustement, le Canada encourage la Banque à consentir progressivement des prêts à des fins autres que des projets, en coordination avec la Banque mondiale.

La Banque interaméricaine de développement

Fondée en 1960, la Banque interaméricaine de développement est la plus importante et la plus ancienne des banques régionales de développement. Elle dessert l'Amérique du Sud et l'Amérique centrale, de même qu'une bonne partie des Antilles. En 1986, au moment où

Le Groupe de la Banque mondiale

Constitué de la Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement, de l'Association internationale de développement (IDA) et de la Société financière internationale, le Groupe de la Banque mondiale est l'organisation d'assistance au développement la plus importante au monde. Son action vise à améliorer le niveau de vie des populations des pays en développement en canalisant les ressources financières que les pays industrialisés mettent à la disposition du tiers monde. La Banque est également devenue le principal centre de recherches et de ressources sur la théorie et la pratique du développement économique.

Au cours de l'année écoulée, la Banque s'est intéressée plus particulièrement aux répercussions sociales des programmes d'ajustement structurel entrepris par les pays en développement. Dans le cadre de ses activités régulières de prêt dans les secteurs de l'agriculture, de la santé, de la population et de l'éducation, elle porte une plus grande attention au problème de la pauvreté. En décembre 1986, la Banque a créé un «groupe d'étude sur la pauvreté» chargé de voir dans quelle mesure le travail de la Banque est axé sur la lutte contre la pauvreté. La Banque a également accru sa collaboration avec le secteur non gouvernemental : à l'heure actuelle, des ONG participent à une centaine de projets de la Banque, notamment dans les domaines de l'aménagement urbain, de la construction d'habitations à loyer modique et des soins de santé primaires.

En 1986-1987, le Canada a participé avec la Banque mondiale à la réalisation de projets au Bangladesh, au Burkina Faso, au Cameroun, au Congo, au Ghana, en Guinée, au Honduras et dans bien d'autres pays. Il a également financé avec d'autres donateurs le projet de réorganisation hydro-électrique de Cumberland, à Saint-Vincent, et dans les îles du Vent et Sous-le-Vent.

La Banque asiatique de développement

dont l'IDA assure la coordination. Parmi les initiativess inter-régionales financées principalement par la Banque mondiale, le PNLD et d'autres donateurs figurent les programmes du secteur de l'énergie et de l'évaluation de la gestion, ainsi qu'un programme spécial de recherche agricole. Le Canada a également accepté d'accroître sa part de contributions à l'IDA.

La Banque asiatique de développement, dont le siège se trouve à Manille, aux Philippines, a été créée en 1966. Elle joue un rôle de premier plan dans le développement de la région la plus peuplée du monde, où les taux de croissance progressent plus rapidement que partout ailleurs. Outre ses services de prêt aux secteurs tant public que privé, la Banque fournit de l'assistance technique, encourage l'injection de capitaux publics et privés dans le développement et aide les pays membres qui en font la demande à coordonner leurs programmes et plans de développement et à se doter des services financiers essentiels à la croissance continue du secteur privé.

En 1986-1987, l'influence du Canada a joué dans plusieurs initiatives prises par la Banque. En partie en réponse à des interventions canadiennes aux réunions du conseil des gouverneurs et du conseil d'administration, la haute direction a accepté d'entreprendre une étude du rôle que la Banque est appelée à jouer dans les années quatre-vingt-dix, et de ses besoins futurs en ressources. Le Canada a appuyé l'adoption récente d'une nouvelle méthode de fixation des taux d'intérêt, devenus variables; il en est résulté une réduction générale des taux d'intérêt offerts aux pays membres emprunteurs. Mentionnons en outre la contribution canadienne d'assistance technique de 100 000 dollars injectée par la Banque dans la mise en oeuvre d'une stratégie d'IFD très prometteuse.

En tant que puissance inter-

médiaire, le Canada joue le rôle de médiateur et favorise la recherche d'un consensus dans les efforts collectifs visant à trouver des solutions globales à ces problèmes. C'est ainsi que les fonds

d'APD sont acheminés vers des institutions financières internationales, des organismes des Nations Unies, du Commonwealth et de la Francophonie, et différentes organisations de recherche et d'assistance humanitaire. L'action de la Direction générale des programmes multilatéraux de l'ACDI et des représentants canadiens siégeant aux conseils de direction de ces institutions sert à assurer que les vues du Canada soient prises en considération dans les décisions concernant les politiques, les programmes et les budgets. En 1986-1987, la représentation du Canada a contribué à l'adoption de mesures concrètes visant la protection de l'environnement, l'intégration de la femme au développement, le réexamen des orientations et la réforme structurelle. Pour l'année à l'étude, les décaissements multilatéraux du Canada se sont élevés à 866,8 millions de dollars, dont 284,9 millions versés à la Banque mondiale par le ministère des Finances.

Les institutions financières internationales

Dans le système financier mondial, les banques multilatérales de développement, notamment la Banque mondiale et les banques régionales de développement, jouent une active-ment le rôle d'intermédiaires entre les banques commerciales et les pays du tiers monde. Leur objectif commun consiste à renforcer les économies des pays en développement afin que ceux-ci aient recours de plus en plus aux sources privées de capitaux et de moins en moins aux ressources des banques de développement pour satisfaire leurs besoins financiers. Plongées au cœur d'une crise d'endettement qui touche aussi bien le Nord que le Sud, les banques multilatérales de développement, tout comme les banques commerciales, concentrent leurs efforts sur l'indispensable transfert de milliards de dollars vers le tiers monde. Si la Banque mondiale et les banques régionales de développement peuvent jouer un rôle crucial en appuyant des programmes d'ajustement favorisant la croissance, le rôle spécialement dévolu aux banques régionales demeure axé sur les prêts en faveur de projets particuliers et sur l'intégration économique dans la région qu'elles desservent.

Les institutions préseuses que sont les banques multilatérales de développement appartiennent à des gouvernements de la région et de l'extérieur qui les alimentent en capitaux. Outre les prêts courants, consentis à des conditions qui se rapprochent de celles du marché, les banques de développement accordent à des conditions très favorables aux pays les plus pauvres des prêts provenant de fonds spéciaux. On a donc, du marché, assortis d'un différentiel limité et remboursables sur une période de 20 ans, et d'autre part, les prêts consentis à des conditions de faveur, remboursables sur une période de 50 ans, et sur lesquels ne sont exigés que des frais de gestion annuels minimes. En 1986-1987, les banques multilatérales ont prêté au total 24,2 milliards de dollars EU. Environ 19 p. 100 de cette somme a servi à verser les prêts consentis à des conditions très favorables aux pays les plus pauvres. Les banques de développement ont surtout accordé la priorité aux secteurs de l'agriculture et de l'aménagement rural, de l'énergie, des transports et de l'infrastructure sociale.

L'influence du Canada au sein des institutions financières internationales est fonction du niveau de son capital souscrit et de ses contributions, qui déterminent le nombre de voix lui revenant. En général, le rôle du Canada consiste à s'assurer que les pays membres, en particulier les pays donateurs, versent aux banques des contributions financières suffisantes et équitables, à appuyer le travail des banques et à formuler au besoin des critiques constructives, à veiller à leur bonne gestion, et à encourager l'adoption de lignes de conduite conformes aux principes du développement et de l'assistance humanitaire qui sous-tendent la politique d'aide et les intérêts généraux du Canada en matière de politique étrangère. En 1986-1987, en partie grâce à des initiatives canadiennes, la Banque mondiale, la Banque asiatique de développement et la Banque africaine de développement ont toutes adopté des programmes ou mis en oeuvre des stratégies visant l'intégration de la femme au développement et la protection de l'environnement. Sur le plan du soutien financier, le Canada a fourni en moyenne de 3 à 5 p. 100 du capital souscrit dont disposent les banques de développement, et environ 10 p. 100 des fonds affectés aux prêts à des conditions de faveur. Les contributions canadiennes aux banques de développement représentent 23 p. 100 de l'APD totale, soit quelque 589 millions de dollars pour l'année financière 1986-1987.

Programmes multilatéraux

coordination de l'aide, les groupes consultatifs de la Banque mondiale et les tables rondes du PNUD offrent aux gouvernements des pays bénéficiaires, aux pays donateurs et aux organisations multilatérales la possibilité d'avoir des consultations régulières sur les besoins et priorités des pays en développement et sur leurs problèmes financiers.

L'assistance multilatérale : pourquoi?

Un choix de développement

- qui permet une approche globale et une action concertée en matière de développement, dans un monde de plus en plus interdépendant;
- qui donne la possibilité d'influencer et de participer activement à la formulation de politiques et de programmes dans le cadre d'organisations régionales et internationales;
- qui assure la mise en oeuvre de projets de trop grande envergure pour être réalisés par un seul pays, ou de projets qui nécessitent la coopération de plusieurs États;
- qui permet au Canada d'être présent dans de très nombreux pays en développement, y compris ceux avec lesquels le Canada n'a pas de programme d'assistance bilatérale;
- qui permet la mise en commun d'importants capitaux de développement, facilitant l'accès à des ressources de beaucoup supérieures à la seule contribution canadienne.

Un choix de politique étrangère

- qui permet, par la promotion du progrès économique et social, de contribuer efficacement à la paix et la sécurité dans le monde;
- qui permet également de renforcer les liens de coopération internationale.

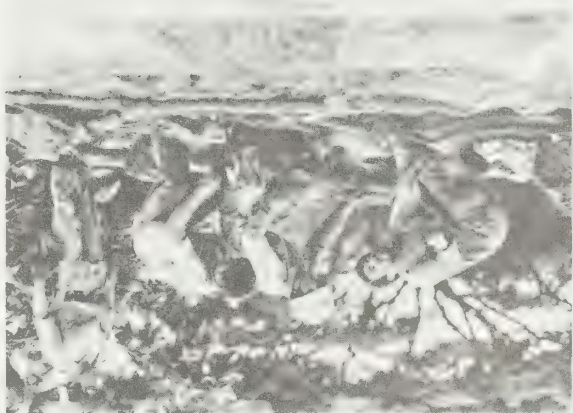
Un choix de commerce extérieur

- qui, grâce à la participation du Canada aux institutions financières internationales et aux agences des Nations Unies, permet aux entreprises canadiennes d'avoir accès à un marché de plus de 10 milliards de dollars EU.

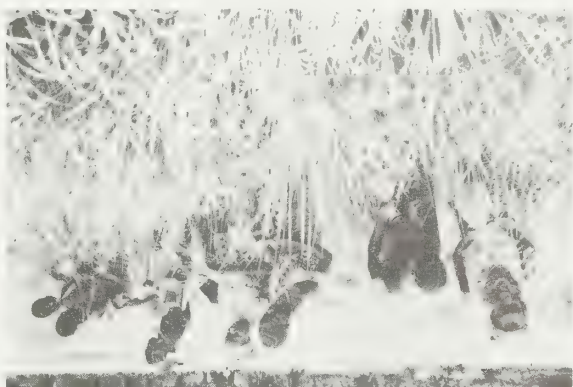
Les changements survenus ces dernières années dans le monde posent d'énormes problèmes à la famille planétaire. Personne — aucun pays, aucun homme, aucune femme, aucun enfant — n'est à l'abri, et seule la coopération internationale offre un espoir de solution. Du point de vue économique, la dette du tiers monde a franchi le seuil de 1 000 milliards de dollars EU en 1987, et bien des pays en développement ne peuvent même plus acquitter les intérêts de leurs emprunts. Sur le plan social, l'augmentation du nombre de réfugiés et de personnes déplacées fuyant les zones de combat au Moyen-Orient, en Asie, en Afrique et en Amérique centrale préoccupe de plus en plus. La dégradation rapide de l'environnement, particulièrement en Afrique, et la disparition des forêts denses tropicales perturbent la vie d'un nombre incalculable de gens, souvent parmi les plus pauvres. Enfin, on prévoit que la pandémie du SIDA emportera des dizaines de millions de personnes au cours des 15 prochaines années.

Face à cette situation, deux mouvements se dessinent dans les milieux multilatéraux : on s'efforce d'un côté de réorganiser les économies et les institutions, et de l'autre, d'assurer une meilleure coordination de tous les éléments du processus du développement. Par exemple, des gouvernements du tiers monde, en collaboration avec la Banque mondiale et d'autres banques multilatérales de développement, adoptent de nouvelles stratégies économiques nationales propres à favoriser une croissance à long terme; c'est ce qu'il est convenu d'appeler l'ajustement structurel. Afin de réduire les coûts à court terme de ce processus sur le plan social, les milieux du développement du monde entier travaillent ensemble à tous les échelons dans le but de prêter assistance aux groupes les plus touchés, notamment les femmes, les enfants et les pauvres. Sur le plan institutionnel, la réorganisation de la Banque mondiale a eu pour effet d'accroître l'efficacité de cet organisme de développement; quant aux banques régionales telles la Banque asiatique de développement et la Banque de développement des Caraïbes, elles proposent de nouveaux de leurs clients. Au sein même du système des Nations Unies, l'accent est mis sur une coopération et une coordination accrues visant à conférer à l'organisation une plus grande efficacité face aux problèmes de l'heure. En matière de

Intervention rapide d'une équipe de secours de la Croix-Rouge colombienne à Armero, après l'éruption du Nevado del Ruiz. (Photo: photothèque de la Croix-Rouge)



Récolte de riz en Casamance; des techniques de culture améliorées et des travaux de contrôle des eaux, financés par l'IDA, ont permis au Sénégal d'accroître sa production de riz. (Photo: Banque mondiale, Ray Wilin)



Dans le cadre d'un programme de soins de santé primaires, l'UNICEF collabore avec le gouvernement de la République arabe du Yémen afin d'immuniser tous les enfants. (Photo: UNICEF, Ruth Massey)



Réfection de routes à Bogota en Colombie effectuée dans le cadre d'un programme de développement de l'infrastructure urbaine financé en partie par la BID. (Photo: BID, Carlos Conde)



En Inde, en Zambie et en République arabe du Yémen, on utilise déjà une nouvelle variété de mil perle mise au point par un des centres de recherches du GCRAI. (Photo: GCRAI)



Au Liban ravagé par la guerre, des familles de réfugiés palestiniens s'entassent dans des camps et doivent dépendre des organismes d'aide internationaux. (Photo: UNRWA, George Nehmeh)



Décaissements par secteur, 1986-1987

(en millions de dollars)	
49,2	Agriculture
0,5	Pêches
11,1	Forêt
52,3	Énergie
27,7	Transports
6,8	Communications
18,5	Social (comprend santé et nutrition, population et établissements humains, eau et assainissement)
25,2	Ressources humaines
47,4	Appui économique et financier
32,9	Appui industriel et institutionnel
120,4	Aide alimentaire
18,0	Autres

Quelques apports en chiffres

Wagons remis à neuf	42
Routes construites	92 km
Engrais fournis	275 309 tonnes (37,9 millions de dollars)
Produits de base	46 976 tonnes (21,8 millions de dollars)
Fournis (pâte de bois, soufre, tiges de cuivre, lingots d'aluminium)	529 149 tonnes (120,3 millions de dollars)
Aide alimentaire	529 149 tonnes (120,3 millions de dollars)
Fournie (blé et huile de colza)	Études de faisabilité 2
Lignes de crédit	5 (2,4 millions de dollars versés pour équipement et pièces détachées)
Stagiaires boursiers de l'ACDI	638
Étudiants boursiers de l'ACDI	426
Experts canadiens affectés dans ces pays	1 064

une économie industrielle moderne. Le programme d'aide de l'ACDI (22 millions de dollars) se concentre sur l'énergie, la mise en valeur des ressources humaines et des institutions, ainsi que sur le soutien aux industries. Neuf projets d'une valeur de 29,4 millions de dollars ont été approuvés durant l'année, dont 5 millions de dollars pour des bourses d'études supérieures de 2e et de 3e cycles, 4,7 millions de dollars pour la transformation de produits alimentaires, et 5 millions de dollars pour relever la participation des femmes au processus décisionnel dans les sphères économique, politique et sociale de la vie thaïlandaise. Ce projet appuiera les propositions des groupes de femmes de Thaïlande qui dirigeront leurs efforts vers la mise sur pied d'activités rémunérées et la création d'emplois.

Parmi les projets en cours, 4,85 millions de dollars servent à améliorer la capacité des villageois de planifier et de réaliser des activités rémunérées et autres initiatives de développement par le biais des organisations populaires, et à relever le niveau de vie dans les régions rurales pauvres de huit provinces du nord-est de la Thaïlande. Le projet, qui est géré pour le compte de l'ACDI par l'Institut Coady d'Antigonish (Nouvelle-Écosse), est mis en oeuvre par le département de développement communautaire du ministère de l'Intérieur de la Thaïlande.

Les Philippines figurent

depuis cette année parmi les pays auxquels le

Canada accorde en priorité une aide au développe-

ment, en réponse à l'engagement pris par le

gouvernement Aquino de procéder à une réforme

économique et sociale constructive. Même si les

Philippines sont dotées de ressources naturelles

abondantes, disposent d'une population nom-

breuse, jeune et très qualifiée, et possèdent des

terres qui se prêtent à un large éventail de cultures,

le pays n'a pas réalisé son potentiel économique.

Son économie demeure stagnante, plus de la moitié

de ses 56 millions d'habitants vivent au-dessous du

seuil de pauvreté, le revenu par habitant est à la

baïsse et la répartition des revenus est très inégale.

Le programme d'assistance

de l'ACDI prévoit des contributions de l'ordre de

100 millions de dollars au cours des cinq pro-

chaines années, lesquelles seront dirigées vers les

besoins économiques immédiats du pays et des

plans de développement de plus grande envergure.

Il s'agit, entre autres, d'aider les pauvres des cam-

pagas et des villes à améliorer leur niveau de vie

au moyen d'un développement agricole et in-

dustriel équilibré, et de promouvoir l'établissement

de liens entre les organisations non gouvernement-

tales et le secteur privé du Canada et des

Philippines.

Durant l'année, huit projets

d'une valeur de 37,6 millions de dollars ont été

approuvés. Conformément aux objectifs de l'ACDI,

un projet de 4,8 millions de dollars favorise la

création de liens entre les ONG du Canada et des

Philippines et la mise sur pied de projets com-

munitaires destinés à relever le niveau de vie des

groupes les plus pauvres parmi la société

philippine.

Un projet de 5 millions de

dollars aidera les Philippines à atteindre leur objec-

tif d'immuniser tous les enfants du pays d'ici 1990,

11 millions de dollars soutiennent la diversification

agricole, l'agroforesterie, ainsi que des activités

d'éducation et de formation visant les pauvres sans

terre qui habitent l'île Negros, et 10 millions de

dollars en engrais potassiques ont été fournis

comme soutien au titre de la balance des

pailements. En plus, 900 000 dollars serviront à

étendre un projet de mise en valeur des pêches ar-

tisanales, et 5 millions de dollars seront versés à

l'UNICEF pour permettre à cet organisme d'aider

les groupes à faible revenu à avoir un meilleur

accès aux services de santé, à l'éducation et à des

activités rémunérées.

À Sri Lanka, le programme

d'assistance de l'ACDI (31,1 millions de dollars,

dont 12,2 millions de dollars en aide alimentaire)

est axé sur le développement agricole et rural et

sur la mise en valeur des ressources humaines, en

cherchant d'abord à atteindre les pauvres des zones

rurales. Un projet de 270 000 dollars pour la mise

à l'essai de pompes manuelles a été achevé au

cours de l'année. Le projet, qui s'inscrivait dans

une initiative conjointe du PNUD et de la Banque

mondiale destinée à aider les pays à alimenter leur

population en eau potable d'ici 1990, faisait partie

et qui consistait à mettre à l'essai des pompes

susceptibles d'améliorer la sécurité de fonctionne-

ment et de réduire le coût des systèmes ruraux

d'alimentation en eau. Les résultats font actuelle-

ment l'objet d'analyses.

Dans d'autres domaines,

l'ACDI a fourni 6,5 millions de dollars en engrais

de potasse, 3,9 millions de dollars en pâte de bois

et 12,2 millions de dollars en bié pour aider à

soulagier le fardeau de la balance des paiements.

Un projet de 5,7 millions de

dollars, parmi les projets en cours, vise à accroître

la production de 115 000 petits agriculteurs de

subsistance, la plupart des Tamouls, en réhabilitant

sept aménagements hydro-agricoles existants et en

fournissant des services d'aménagement hydro-

lique. Dans le cadre de ce projet, auquel contri-

buent la Banque mondiale, la Suisse, Sri Lanka et le

Canada, l'ACDI fournit du matériel lourd de

fabrication canadienne et finance les travaux

publics locaux. En ce qui concerne l'élément for-

mation technique, 200 000 dollars permettront à

des ingénieurs et à cadres supérieurs sri lankais,

qui se spécialisent dans les aménagements hydro-

agricoles, de se perfectionner dans l'exploitation

rationnelle des eaux.

Dix-neuf projets ont été

approuvés durant l'année (d'une valeur de

56,6 millions de dollars), dont un de 4 millions de

dollars qui vise à créer un fonds pour financer les

projets de développement définis et administrés

par des ONG sri lankaises de moyenne envergure.

En Thaïlande, les efforts de

développement des 20 dernières années ont porté

fruit, comme en témoigne la vigueur soutenue de

l'économie et les changements importants qui se

sont produits dans le domaine social. On s'attend à

ce que le pays continue de diversifier son

économie à prédominance agricole pour en faire

En 1987, un projet de 4,67 millions de dollars dans le domaine de la santé a également été approuvé pour la même région. Il n'y a qu'un seul médecin pour 30 000 personnes au Népal (comparé à un médecin pour 510 personnes au Canada), l'espérance de vie moyenne n'est que de 46 ans et le taux de mortalité infantile est élevé — réalité attribuable à des maladies qu'il est pourtant possible de prévenir comme la rougeole, la tuberculose, la diarrhée et la coqueluche. Le projet, qui prévoit la mise en place d'un système de soins de santé répondant aux besoins définis par les collectivités elles-mêmes, repose sur la réussite d'un projet de l'ACDI récemment achevé et qui a permis de former des médecins généralistes pour les services de santé implantés en zone rurale.

L'eau est l'une des rares ressources exploitables du Népal et l'ACDI, dans le cadre du projet de mise en valeur des ressources hydrauliques et énergétiques, contribue à son exploitation depuis 1977. Ce projet, qui prévoit le détachement de conseillers canadiens auprès du gouvernement du Népal pour l'aider à institutionnaliser sa capacité de planification dans cet important secteur, en est à la phase III de sa réalisation. Le projet d'aviation civile approuvé en 1979 (et d'une valeur de 5,6 millions de dollars) sera presque achevé cette année. Jusqu'à maintenant, il a permis de fournir trois appareils Twin Otter et les pièces de rechange, de former 24 pilotes et instructeurs du personnel d'entretien et de fournir du matériel et des ateliers de révision. Un projet connexe de soutien à la maintenance pour l'aviation civile devrait permettre d'achever cette année la révision de tous les appareils Twin Otter que le Népal a obtenu de l'Institut national de la Santé du Pakistan de planifier et de mettre en oeuvre un programme na-

Dans le cadre des 11 projets approuvés durant l'année, 22,7 millions de dollars ont été consacrés à la formation des femmes dans des domaines considérés comme non traditionnels selon les normes pakistanaïses. Le projet améliorera la qualité et augmentera la capacité du système national de formation professionnelle pour qu'il puisse d'une part répondre aux besoins en personnel qualifié des secteurs industriel, agricole et rural, et d'autre part, amener les femmes à occuper des emplois salariés. L'ACDI fournira du matériel à cinq centres de formation technique des femmes et à huit centres ruraux de formation professionnelle; en outre, elle accordera une aide pour renforcer le cadre institutionnel en offrant des services d'experts, des bourses d'études et du matériel pour les unités de gestion aux niveaux fédéral et provincial.

Dans le secteur de l'énergie, où les pénuries entravent de beaucoup le développement industriel et agricole du Pakistan, l'ACDI a fourni pour une valeur de 10 millions de dollars en aluminium canadien en vue d'électrifier les régions rurales du Baluchistan, une province particulièrement pauvre. Un autre projet énergétiquement mis en branle au cours de l'année, d'une valeur de 38,4 millions de dollars, permettra de fournir une assistance technique et du matériel de fabrication canadienne en vue d'améliorer et d'étendre les systèmes de production et de transport d'électricité des services de distribution pakistanaïses.

L'essor de croissance économique du Pakistan au cours des quelques dernières années n'a pas été égalé dans le domaine social. La priorité a donc été accordée par l'Etat à ce domaine de développement. Le programme de l'ACDI (41,5 millions de dollars, sans compter 14 millions de dollars en aide alimentaire pour les réfugiés afghans) aidera le Pakistan à maintenir sa croissance économique à long terme tout en visant une répartition plus équitable des avantages qu'il en tire. Dans ce sens, les travaux se poursuivront en vue de la réalisation d'un projet de 3,2 millions de dollars destiné à renforcer la capacité de l'Institut national de la Santé du Pakistan de planifier et de mettre en oeuvre un programme na-

Dans le domaine de l'agriculture, l'ACDI a versé 30 millions de dollars pour combattre les problèmes croissants liés à l'accumulation d'eau et de sels dans les sols, par le biais d'un projet de contrôle de la salinité et d'assèchement à Mardan. La participation directe de l'ACDI à ce projet — qui a consisté à installer un système de drainage souterrain — tire à sa fin. Par ailleurs, l'ACDI prévoit prolonger son soutien au projet de recherche et de développement agricoles visant les régions barani, en vue d'aider les agriculteurs exploitant des terres barani (terres sèches) à accroître leur productivité.

formation technique des ressources humaines et la dépendance à l'égard de l'exportation des produits de base — continuent d'entraver gravement le développement. L'ACDI réagit aux besoins de l'Indonésie en concentrant son programme (45,1 millions de dollars) sur la gestion de l'environnement et des ressources, ainsi que sur la mise en valeur des ressources humaines tant dans le secteur public que dans le secteur privé.

Au cours de l'année à été mis en oeuvre dans la région de l'île Sulawesi un projet de 772 000 dollars qui permettra, d'une part, d'offrir des services financiers, techniques et de formation, et d'autre part, de soutenir la construction et l'entretien d'un système d'alimentation en eau, l'éducation sanitaire connexe ainsi que des activités communautaires rémunérées dans

42 villages. La population locale, qui a participé à la construction et à l'entretien du système, a bien accueilli le projet. Si le système a pu être installé et fonctionne bien, c'est grâce à l'engagement tant des villageois que de CARB Canada qui a organisé le transfert de compétences appropriées. Durant l'année, un projet semblable d'une valeur de 5,69 millions de dollars a été approuvé. Il sera mis en oeuvre par CARB Canada et touchera

157 villages et 143 000 habitants de la région. La contribution du Canada couvrira une partie du coût des matériaux et de l'équipement, sans compter les frais de formation, de gestion et d'administration. En outre, le gouvernement de l'Indonésie assumera la plus grande partie du coût des matériaux et de l'équipement. CARB gèrera les contributions tant du Canada que de l'Indonésie, et les populations locales fourniront la main-d'oeuvre pour construire et entretenir les systèmes d'alimentation en eau et d'assainissement.

Parce que l'Indonésie a grandement besoin de personnel professionnel, scientifique et technique pour doter ses établissements et les cadres intermédiaires de son industrie, l'ACDI a mis l'accent sur le renforcement de la base institutionnelle du pays — les universités, les collèges et autres établissements d'enseignement. Par exemple, un projet de 3,3 millions de dollars permet de renforcer la capacité des établissements de l'Indonésie d'offrir un programme efficace de services de vulgarisation et d'enseignement à distance. Le projet, qui vise à mettre les études supérieures à la portée des habitants de toutes les régions du pays, fournit une assistance spécialisée de l'Open University de la Colombie-Britannique, y compris l'aide nécessaire pour l'élaboration d'un système d'inscription des élèves, de banques d'examen, la formation du

personnel pour l'établissement de programmes d'études et dans d'autres domaines, et des études supérieures pour 30 cadres intermédiaires. Un projet de 6,9 millions de dollars a aussi été approuvé pour que soit poursuivi un programme important portant sur l'environnement et administratif par l'Université Dalhousie de Halifax. Le projet, qui constitue maintenant un modèle éventuel du rôle que peuvent jouer les donateurs participant à l'amélioration de l'environnement dans les pays en développement, aide l'Indonésie à gérer et à évaluer les répercussions du développement national et régional sur l'environnement, qui s'est gravement détérioré en raison de la croissance économique rapide et de l'exploitation des ressources.

Dans d'autres domaines, 174 000 tonnes d'engrais potassiques (d'une valeur de 23,5 millions de dollars) ont été fournis pour atténuer les problèmes que connaît l'Indonésie par rapport à sa balance des paiements et pour augmenter les réserves d'engrais mises à la disposition des producteurs agricoles. D'autres engrais d'une valeur de 40 millions de dollars seront fournis pendant une période de trois ans. De plus, 92 km de l'autoroute Banda Aceh Mculaboh ont été construits, les 152 km restants en sont à divers stades de construction.

Peu nanti en richesses naturelles, le Népal, pays montagneux et sans accès à la mer, est l'un des plus dépourvus et des moins développés du monde. Il traverse aujourd'hui une crise provoquée par la croissance démographique, le déboisement, l'érosion des sols, l'analphabétisme et la baisse de la production agricole. Le programme d'aide de l'ACDI (8,4 millions de dollars) étaye les efforts déployés par le Népal pour soutenir sa production alimentaire et énergétique, pour former sa population et atténuer les risques auxquels est exposé un environnement fragile.

Le projet le plus important de l'ACDI au Népal, la phase II du projet de développement rural intégré Karnali-Bheri, d'une valeur de 19,7 millions de dollars, a reçu une impulsion nouvelle cette année grâce à l'entrée en jeu d'un agent d'exécution canadien. L'équipe de cinq membres, qui provient d'un consortium composé des sociétés Kenning Earth Sciences International et Cowater International ainsi que de l'Entraid universitaire mondiale du Canada, est chargée de conseiller les ministères népalais sur la planification et la mise en oeuvre d'une douzaine de petits projets qui constituent le projet «K-Bird» dans le centre-ouest du pays.

Dans le secteur énergétique, l'étude de préféabilité concernant la construction du barrage des Trois-Gorges sur le fleuve Yang-tse se poursuit; il s'agit d'un projet qui, s'il est mis en chantier, représentera le plus grand complexe hydro-électrique du monde. Une somme additionnelle de 1,4 million de dollars a été accordée pour élargir le cadre de l'étude afin d'examiner les répercussions qu'entraînerait la construction d'un barrage plus haut à l'emplacement prévu. En agriculture, l'ACDI aide la Chine à augmenter et à diversifier ses approvisionnements en produits agricoles en améliorant les possibilités techniques et génétiques du Centre d'élevage du bétail de Harbin (2,5 millions de dollars).

Quoique l'Inde soit souvent perçue comme une nation pauvre, elle est aujourd'hui la dixième plus importante puissance industrielle du monde. Elle s'est dotée d'une importante industrie à forte intensité de capital et compte parmi les sept seuls pays à avoir lancé leurs propres satellites. Grand importateur de céréales durant les années soixante-dix, ce pays a pratiquement franchi le seuil de l'autosuffisance alimentaire depuis. Le gouvernement de l'Inde peut s'enorgueillir d'avoir réussi, malgré la grave sécheresse qui a frappé les régions occidentales du pays cette année, à satisfaire à la plus grande partie de ses besoins en puisant dans ses propres réserves alimentaires d'urgence. Si le développement de l'Inde semble être une réussite, il ne faut pas oublier que près de la moitié de ses 765 millions d'habitants vivent toujours au-dessous du seuil de la pauvreté et que la guerre contre la pauvreté dans ce pays est loin d'être gagnée.

Le programme d'assistance de l'ACDI (74,7 millions de dollars) tient compte de cette double réalité de l'économie de l'Inde. D'une part, il accorde la priorité au dégauchement des goulots d'étranglement au niveau de l'infrastructure, qui gênent le développement. L'énergie continue d'être un obstacle majeur au progrès dans l'industrie et l'agriculture.

L'ACDI a injecté des ressources importantes dans la production d'hydro-électricité en Inde; elle coopère notamment avec la Société pour l'expansion des exportations au financement du projet hydro-électrique Chamera — un investissement de 645 millions de dollars —, le

D'autre part, l'ACDI canalise des ressources vers les zones rurales pour s'attaquer aux problèmes liés à cette partie de la population qui vit au-dessous du seuil de la pauvreté. Les travaux se poursuivent pour le projet de 76,7 millions de dollars qui vise à accroître la production d'oléagineux et les revenus des agriculteurs, ainsi qu'à stabiliser les prix à la consommation des huiles comestibles. La vente d'huile de canola en Inde crée des fonds de contrepartie gérés par l'Office national du développement laitier, qui est chargé des travaux de vulgarisation agricole nécessaires pour promouvoir la mise en valeur de cette importante culture. L'ACDI participe en outre à plusieurs projets dans le domaine de la foresterie rurale dont un projet de 44 millions de dollars dans l'État d'Andhra Pradesh, qui aidera à répondre à la demande accrue de ressources en bois de chauffage et en plantes fourragères. Dans le domaine des soins de santé de base, l'ACDI est l'un des principaux donateurs du programme d'immunisation que l'UNICEF est en train de mettre en oeuvre en Inde au nom du Canada.

La mise en valeur des ressources humaines est l'un des principaux domaines visés par le programme d'assistance de l'ACDI. Un programme de perfectionnement professionnel, notamment, permettra à des professionnels indiens choisis de venir faire des études de courte durée au Canada, dans diverses spécialités, ou d'être jumelés à des collègues canadiens dans le cadre de stages pratiques.

Grâce à l'exploitation de ses nombreuses richesses naturelles (le pétrole et le gaz naturel en particulier), l'Indonésie a connu une forte progression au cours des 20 dernières années, par le biais d'investissements majeurs dans les régions rurales, l'élargissement de sa base économique et la répartition dans l'ensemble du pays des bénéfices découlant du développement. Divers facteurs toutefois — entre autres la pression démographique, une pauvreté généralisée, des installations sanitaires rudimentaires, le manque de

des paiements, mais ils se concentrent aussi sur des questions fondamentales à plus long terme telles

que la planification des naissances, la création d'emplois et le rôle des femmes dans le processus de développement. Les secteurs prioritaires sont l'agriculture, y compris le développement rural et l'alimentation en eau, l'énergie, les transports (en particulier les chemins de fer) et la population. Le principal souci est la pauvreté rurale et l'amélioration des conditions de vie dans les villages. Par exemple, deux des 23 projets approuvés au cours de l'année vise à accroître la production des cultures d'hiver (oléagineux, légumineuses à grain et pommes de terre) pour les petits agriculteurs. Environ un million de dollars seront consacrés au développement de l'infrastructure nécessaire à la création de services de vulgarisation et de crédit agricoles, y compris un programme d'enseignement concernant les cultures, un programme d'approvisionnement de puits tubulaires et des essais de culture sur le terrain. Six autres millions de dollars en engrais potassiques ont également été fournis.

Les habitants des zones rurales sont aussi l'objet d'un projet en cours destiné à augmenter leur revenu et à relever leur niveau de vie. L'ACDI accorde 5,35 millions de dollars sur une période de cinq ans à l'ONG Comilla Proshika du Bangladesh pour aider les pauvres des campagnes à devenir autosuffisants en mettant sur pied des projets économiquement viables. Les fonds consentis soutiennent 13 centres de développement régionaux qui ont pour fonction de coordonner la création et la formation des groupes, d'accorder du crédit aux groupes ruraux, de recruter des femmes comme employées et de voir à l'organisation de quelque 1 500 groupements de femmes en milieux ruraux.

L'agriculture est l'activité économique dominante du Bangladesh. Le programme d'aide alimentaire du Canada contribue à combler la production insuffisante en augmentant les réserves publiques de céréales, soutenant ainsi le système d'allocation de vivres, le programme vulnérable de distribution collective d'aliments et les projets de travail rétribué en vivres. L'aide alimentaire apporte en outre la souplesse voulue pour qu'on puisse s'orienter vers des politiques à long terme cohérentes au lieu de réagir aux crises à court terme.

La Chine a fait beaucoup de progrès depuis quelques années. Elle est devenue autosuffisante sur le plan alimentaire, a établi une base industrielle et peut subvenir aux besoins essentiels de ses habitants. Toutefois, le programme de modernisation de la Chine se heurte à deux écueils : retard dans le domaine des techniques appropriées d'une part, et travailleurs qualifiés en nombre insuffisant d'autre part. La demande de cadres compétents pour faire face à l'expansion industrielle et commerciale rapide a donné lieu à de graves pénuries de personnel. L'ACDI prête son concours à la Chine pour éliminer les contraintes relatives aux ressources humaines. Le programme d'assistance (27,1 millions de dollars) vise le transfert de techniques en aidant la Chine à perfectionner ses ressources humaines dans des domaines-clés de développement, c'est-à-dire l'agriculture, la foresterie, l'énergie, les transports et les télécommunications, et la mise en valeur des ressources humaines, spécialement en établissant de bonnes relations entre des particuliers et des institutions du Canada et de la Chine. On ne fournit de l'équipement et du matériel que s'ils s'avèrent essentiels pour soutenir d'autres activités : par exemple, dans le cadre d'un projet d'assistance technique visant à améliorer le système intérieur de communications par satellite de la Chine.

L'assistance technique de l'ACDI est dans une large mesure assurée par des liens entre universités, collèges et associations professionnelles du Canada et de la Chine, bien que le secteur privé canadien joue un rôle d'une importance croissante dans ce programme. L'année financière 1986-1987 a vu la réalisation de la première phase d'un programme de formation linguistique — en anglais et en français — destiné aux élèves chinois qui étudieront au Canada en vue de profiter au maximum de la formation qui leur est offerte par le Canada. Récemment un projet de 14,8 millions de dollars a été approuvé. Ce projet vise à renforcer les capacités des universités et des centres hospitaliers universitaires chinois en établissant des liens de coopération avec les établissements homologues canadiens. Parmi les autres initiatives prises dans ce domaine, 21,6 millions de dollars serviront à former plus de 400 employés dans la gestion de projets de développement, et 27,5 millions de dollars à accroître la capacité de formation des cadres de huit universités chinoises et à les aider à faire face au manque de programmes en gestion des affaires.

Il y a une vingtaine de pays en développement en Asie qui sont situés, pour la plupart, dans le sous-continent indien et en Asie du Sud-Est. Le Canada prête son assistance à 15 d'entre eux, mais les efforts se concentrent sur les neuf suivants : Bangladesh, la Chine, l'Inde, l'Indonésie, le Népal, le Pakistan, les Philippines, Sri Lanka et la Thaïlande.

Le programme d'assistance à l'Asie, qui s'est élevé à 410 millions de dollars durant l'exercice 1986-1987, est le plus important de l'ACDI; il a mis l'accent sur l'agriculture et le développement rural, la production, le transport et l'économie d'énergie, la mise en valeur des ressources humaines et, dans certains pays, les transports et les télécommunications. On comptait, durant l'année, 344 projets d'une valeur de plus de 3 milliards de dollars (sans compter l'aide alimentaire et les petits projets administrés par les ambassades et les hauts-commissariats du Canada). Cent soixante-six projets d'une valeur de 912 millions de dollars ont été approuvés et 50 autres projets d'une valeur de plus de 220 millions de dollars ont été terminés.

Indicateurs de développement social

Pays de concentration d'Asie recevant l'assistance canadienne au développement

(classés selon leur revenu par habitant, les plus pauvres figurant en premier)

Espérance de vie à la naissance (années)	Taux de mortalité infantile (enfants de moins d'un an) par 1 000 naissances vivantes	Taux d'alphabétisation des adultes (%)	hommes/femmes	NOMBRE DE FILLES INSCRITES À L'ÉCOLE PRIMAIRE EN POURCENTAGE DU GROUPE D'ÂGE PERTINENT	1960	1985	1965	1985	1970	1980-1985	1965	1984						
					37	51	153	123	36/12	43/22	31	55	27	73	107*	101*	29	65	116*	97
52	64	88	43	86/72	94/58	n.d.	82/56	91/83	40/19	83/65	86	107*	101*	29	65	116*	97	
41	55	138	96	66/42	83/65	n.d.	57/29	39/12	31	43/22	57	73	107*	101*	29	65	116*	97
43	51	149	115	30/11	40/19	n.d.	82/56	91/83	40/19	83/65	86	107*	101*	29	65	116*	97	
62	70	63	36	85/69	91/83	n.d.	82/56	91/83	40/19	83/65	86	107*	101*	29	65	116*	97	
41	69	90	35	n.d.	82/56	n.d.	82/56	91/83	40/19	83/65	86	107*	101*	29	65	116*	97	
43	56	151	89	47/20	57/29	n.d.	82/56	91/83	40/19	83/65	86	107*	101*	29	65	116*	97	
38	47	184	133	23/3	39/12	n.d.	82/56	91/83	40/19	83/65	86	107*	101*	29	65	116*	97	
37	51	153	123	36/12	43/22	n.d.	82/56	91/83	40/19	83/65	86	107*	101*	29	65	116*	97	

n.d. données non disponibles

	1983	1985	1965-1985	1983-1985	1970	1985
PNB par habitant (EU)	130 \$	150 \$	0,4	110	11,4	10,9
Népal	160 \$	160 \$	0,1	106	n.d.	4,0
Inde	260 \$	270 \$	1,7	120	23,7	9,3
Chine	300 \$	310 \$	4,8	125	n.d.	n.d.
Sri Lanka	330 \$	380 \$	2,9	98	10,8	13,9
Pakistan	390 \$	380 \$	2,6	114	23,4	29,5
Indonésie	560 \$	530 \$	4,8	117	n.d.	19,9
Thaïlande	820 \$	800 \$	4,0	119	3,4	14,7

	PNB par habitant	croissance annuelle	habitant, PNB par	de production	indice moyen	Service de la dette publique extérieure en pourcentage des exportations
	(EU)	(%) moyenne	par habitant	aliméntaire	(1979-1981 = 100)	

(classés selon leur revenu par habitant, les plus pauvres figurant en premier)

Indicateurs de développement économique

Pays de concentration d'Asie recevant l'assistance canadienne au développement

En dépit de l'extrême pauvreté qui afflige une grande partie de l'Asie, de nombreux pays ont fait des progrès économiques et sociaux étonnants. Par exemple, l'autosuffisance sur le plan alimentaire — qui semblait impossible il y a une douzaine d'années encore — a été réalisée ou est en voie de l'être au Bangladesh, à Brunei, en Chine, en Inde, en Malaisie, au Pakistan et en Thaïlande. Les six pays membres de l'ANASE ont à divers degrés atteint un stade avancé de leur développement industriel et technique. L'Inde est devenue l'une des 10 nations les plus industrialisées du monde. Le nombre de diplômés qui sortent des universités des Philippines est deux fois plus élevé qu'au Canada. D'ici l'an 2000, on prévoit que quatre milliards d'Asiatiques (soit les deux tiers de la population mondiale) produiront la moitié des biens et services du monde grâce à une base industrielle plus diversifiée que celle de l'Europe et de l'Amérique du Nord réunies. Donc l'Asie, où habitent la majorité des habitants de la Terre, est un contraste de pauvreté et de progrès.

Le fait que l'Asie soit à la fois faible et forte, sur le plan économique, nécessite une approche dualiste de l'assistance au développement. Bien que les modalités traditionnelles d'aide conviennent toujours aux habitants

Le Canada entretient une relation de longue date avec l'Asie, relation fondée sur de nombreux liens aux plans politique, économique et du développement, et qui se traduit, notamment, par plus de trois décennies de soutien aux programmes de développement de l'Asie, une préoccupation mutuelle au sujet de la stabilité politique et économique du monde, ainsi qu'une reconnaissance croissante des possibilités commerciales nouvelles de l'Asie. La valeur des échanges commerciaux du Canada avec l'Asie est déjà supérieure à ceux qu'il effectue avec l'Europe.

Le Canada entretient une relation de longue date avec l'Asie, relation fondée sur de nombreux liens aux plans politique, économique et du développement, et qui se traduit, notamment, par plus de trois décennies de soutien aux programmes de développement de l'Asie, une préoccupation mutuelle au sujet de la stabilité politique et économique du monde, ainsi qu'une reconnaissance croissante des possibilités commerciales nouvelles de l'Asie. La valeur des échanges commerciaux du Canada avec l'Asie est déjà supérieure à ceux qu'il effectue avec l'Europe.

Le Canada entretient une relation de longue date avec l'Asie, relation fondée sur de nombreux liens aux plans politique, économique et du développement, et qui se traduit, notamment, par plus de trois décennies de soutien aux programmes de développement de l'Asie, une préoccupation mutuelle au sujet de la stabilité politique et économique du monde, ainsi qu'une reconnaissance croissante des possibilités commerciales nouvelles de l'Asie. La valeur des échanges commerciaux du Canada avec l'Asie est déjà supérieure à ceux qu'il effectue avec l'Europe.

Asie

R

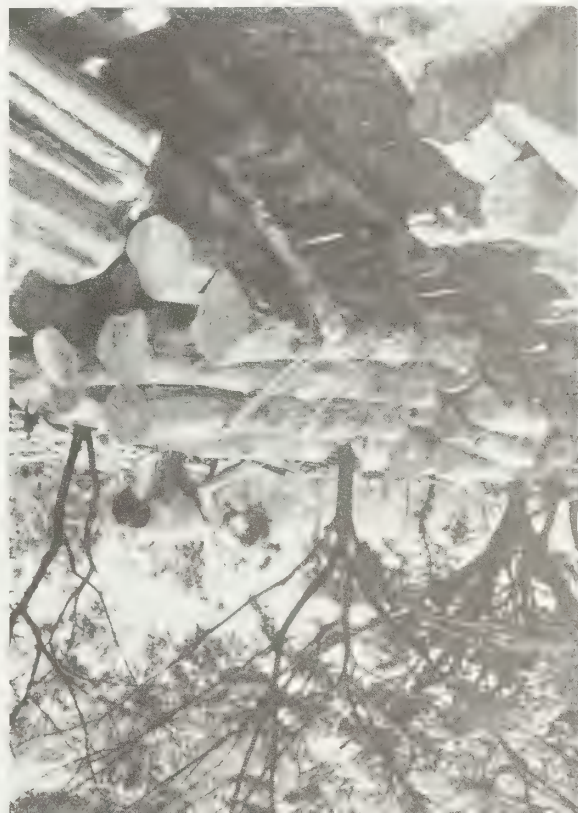
réfugiés... bourses des valeurs mobilières de Bombay et de Hong-Kong... autant d'images de l'Asie d'aujourd'hui. Tous les extrêmes sont présents sur le plus grand continent du monde. L'Asie se compose d'un grand nombre de cultures, de religions et de systèmes politiques. Sur le plan économique, les populations les plus pauvres continuent de vivre à côté des plus grandes réalisations techniques des nations industrialisées.

Ces contrastes, combinés aux données renversantes de la démographie, font de l'Asie le défi global qui s'impose en tout premier lieu sur le plan du développement. L'Asie compte plus de la moitié des habitants de la Terre sur son continent. Les initiatives de développement doivent non seulement répondre aux besoins humains fondamentaux, mais également être adaptées aux exigences complexes des nations les plus prospères.

La pauvreté des masses est l'obstacle dominant au développement de l'Asie. Dans 20 pays en développement, 600 millions de personnes meurent trop jeunes à cause de divers facteurs : maladies qu'on peut prévenir (telles que la dysenterie, la rougeole, la malaria), logements inadéquats, contamination de l'eau, revenus excessivement bas, malnutrition et taux de mortalité infantile atteignant jusqu'à 25 p. 100. Les pressions démographiques, la dégradation de l'environnement, les pénuries de vivres et le climat défavorable sont autant de facteurs intimement liés qui compliquent davantage le problème.

* L'Association des Nations de l'Asie du Sud-Est dont font partie Brunel, l'Indonésie, la Malaisie, les Philippines, Singapour et la Thaïlande.

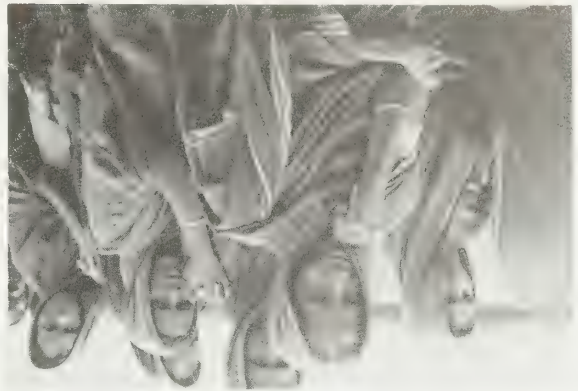




L'ACDI aide le gouvernement de l'Indonésie à gérer et à évaluer les répercussions du développement national et régional sur l'environnement. (Photo ACDI: Pat Morrow, Indonésie)



Le programme de l'ACDI en Thaïlande se concentre sur la mise en valeur des ressources humaines et des institutions. (Photo ACDI: David Barbour)



Au Bangladesh, l'ACDI axe ses efforts sur l'amélioration des conditions de vie des femmes. (Photo ACDI: Dilip Mehra, Bangladesh)



L'ACDI aide le Pakistan à faire face aux pénuries d'énergie qui freinent le développement agricole et industriel. (Photo ACDI: Dilip Mehra, Pakistan)



Grand importateur de céréales durant les années 60 et 70, l'Inde a presque franchi le seuil de l'auto-suffisance alimentaire depuis. (Photo ACDI: Dilip Mehra)



En 1986-1987, le Canada a fourni pour 10 M\$ d'engrais potassique aux Philippines comme soutien à la balance des paiements. (Photo: Programme d'aide au développement des Philippines, Barry Brooks)

Décaissements par secteur, 1986-1987

(en millions de dollars)	
26,5	Agriculture
2,5	Pêches
9,3	Forêt
13,5	Énergie
18,2	Transports
5,4	Communications
	Social (comprend santé et nutrition, population et établissements humains, eau et assainissement)
18,7	Éducation et développement des ressources humaines
16,9	Appui économique et financier
13,2	Appui industriel et institutionnel
6,3	Aide alimentaire
26,8	Autres

Quelques apports en chiffres

Wagons remis à neuf	42
Routes construites	92 km
Engrais fournis	275 309 tonnes
Produits de base	(37,9 millions de dollars)
Fournis (pâte de	46 976 tonnes
bois, soufre, tiges de cuivre, lingots d'aluminium)	(21,8 millions de dollars)
Aide alimentaire	529 149 tonnes
Fournie (blé et huile de colza)	(120,3 millions de dollars)
Études de faisabilité	2
Lignes de crédit	5 (2,4 millions de dollars versés pour équipement et pièces détachées)
Stagiaires boursiers de l'ACDI	638
Étudiants boursiers de l'ACDI	426
Experts canadiens affectés dans ces pays	1 064

À Haïti, le Canada soutient quatre grands projets : des travaux d'électrification dans la région métropolitaine de Port-au-Prince, où la demande d'électricité augmente toujours; l'installation d'un système de relèvement d'urgence dans tout le pays; l'élaboration d'un plan directeur national pour l'électrification des villages et des zones rurales; et une aide à l'électricité Haïti pour l'exploitation et l'entretien de sa plus importante centrale hydro-électrique. L'ACDI applique également à la Barbade un projet visant la construction d'un gazoduc, l'envoi de compresseurs à gaz, et des services techniques connexes. Par ailleurs, le Canada fournit du matériel électrique et mécanique à une centrale géothermique du Nicaragua.

Environnement, population et santé

Outre les 9 millions de

dollars affectés à la gestion et à la conservation des forêts, l'ACDI a décaissé 19 millions de dollars pour des projets visant à améliorer la qualité de la vie tant dans les villes que dans les campagnes. Plus de deux tiers des projets approuvés pendant l'année financière prévoyaient des services

sanitaires et d'approvisionnement en eau potable. Au Nicaragua, par exemple, le Canada fournit des systèmes d'alimentation en eau aux communautés rurales, alors qu'au Pérou, il apporte une aide technique et financière aux habitants des bidon-

Belize, 10 000 personnes ont maintenant accès à un système d'aqueduc et d'égout. À Saint-Georges, sur l'île de la Grenade, l'ACDI participe à la remise en état d'un collecteur d'évacuation de 350 mètres et des installations connexes, afin que les eaux usées ne soient pas déversées sur le rivage. À

Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis, elle s'occupe de la construction de deux usines d'épuration qui desserviront les 16 000 habitants et les touristes de la région.

Plus de 5 millions de dollars ont été affectés à des projets dans les domaines de la santé, de la nutrition, de la démographie et des établissements humains au cours de l'année. En Colombie, l'ACDI s'occupe de créer de meilleures conditions d'hygiène pour les plus démunis en subventionnant plusieurs projets touchant la famille et le développement rural. Elle apporte également une aide financière, technique et professionnelle dans le domaine des soins infirmiers.

L'Agence s'occupe aussi de formation en santé communautaire et en nutrition dans le cadre de la plupart de ses projets de développement rural.

Conformément à la politique canadienne voulant que les gens soient à la fois les moyens et la fin du développement, l'ACDI estime que le développement des ressources humaines est un élément essentiel de la plupart de ses projets. Elle a donc accordé une attention particulière à la participation des femmes, dans le cadre de projets communautaires touchant la santé, la nutrition, l'approvisionnement en eau dans les campagnes, l'éducation et la formation.

Éducation et développement des ressources humaines

En 1986-1987, l'Agence a déboursé 16,9 millions de dollars pour diverses activités éducatives, professionnelles et techniques. Elle a accordé des bourses de perfectionnement à 496 étudiants et 1 973 stagiaires et affecté 385 experts canadiens à des projets de coopération dans la région.

Aux îles du Vent et Sous-le-Vent, le Canada offre des bourses de formation à ceux et celles qui souhaitent poursuivre leurs études dans des disciplines reliées aux secteurs prioritaires de développement. À Haïti, l'ACDI collabore avec la Faculté d'agronomie et de médecine vétérinaire pour accroître la productivité des petites entreprises agricoles. Le Canada fournit également une assistance au Centre de formation professionnelle d'Haïti et aide le gouvernement et l'UNICEF à mettre en œuvre leur programme d'alphabétisation.

Par ailleurs, l'ACDI apporte une aide technique et professionnelle à l'Institut de technologie de Tarapoto, un important collège professionnel situé en plein cœur de la jungle péruvienne. Des Canadiens collaborent avec des scientifiques brésiliens dans les domaines de l'agronomie, de la technologie, de la technique spatiale et de la vérification fiscale informatisée. En Colombie, l'ACDI subventionne un programme en vue d'améliorer les exploitations agricoles traditionnelles et de mettre à l'essai de nouvelles cultures. En Amérique centrale, l'Agence subventionne les travaux du Centre latino-américain de démographie (CELAD), un organisme des Nations Unies qui dessert tous les pays d'Amérique latine et des Antilles. Elle soutient également les mesures prises par l'Institut centra-américain d'administration publique pour améliorer ses programmes et assurer le perfectionnement de son personnel.

Dans toute la région des Amériques, et particulièrement dans les Antilles du Commonwealth, une forte proportion des emplois de pêche. Le poisson est également un aliment de base de la population, et il représente la principale source de protéine animale, et la moins coûteuse. Cependant, de graves problèmes techniques et infrastructurels nuisent au développement de la pêche. L'ACDI a voulu répondre aux demandes et aux besoins des pays, en s'intéressant particulièrement aux groupes défavorisés. Ainsi, en Guyana, elle fournit le matériel et les services d'approvisionnement, de conseils techniques et de formation nécessaires pour améliorer les installations locales de traitement du poisson.

Quatre grands projets ont porté sur les problèmes régionaux. Trois d'entre eux s'intéressaient particulièrement à l'amélioration des installations portuaires, au resserrément des mesures de sécurité et au perfectionnement des contrôleurs aériens dans plus de 13 pays des Antilles. On estime en effet qu'il est essentiel, pour la croissance économique de cette région, que les îles disposent d'un réseau de transport moderne et efficace. Le Canada a également subventionné un programme de formation maritime s'adressant aux étudiants des Antilles.

Au palier national, l'Agence a également financé plusieurs projets visant à améliorer les infrastructures essentielles. Par exemple, à Antigua-et-Barbuda et à la Grenade, elle fournit aussi bien du matériel de maintenance que de l'aide technique.

L'ACDI subventionne, pour deux ans, des travaux d'entretien sur la principale route du nord de la Dominique, travaux qui permettront d'acheminer les denrées agricoles vers les régions rurales éloignées. À la Jamaïque, elle participe à la réfection d'une quinzaine de ponts sur les principales autoroutes.

Au Pérou, l'ACDI en est à la deuxième phase d'un projet de télétection qui améliorera les ressources techniques locales dans le domaine de l'inventaire, de la surveillance et de l'évaluation des richesses naturelles. Au Brésil, elle s'intéresse particulièrement à la formation spécialisée et à la fourniture de matériel qui permettra le développement des communications. Enfin, à la Grenade, l'ACDI apporte son appui à la conception et à l'installation d'un réseau moderne de communication par téléphone.

Energie

L'an dernier, l'ACDI a dépensé 13,5 millions de dollars dans le secteur de l'énergie, en vue d'aider les pays des Amériques à réduire leur dépendance à l'égard du pétrole importé. À Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines, par exemple, elle fournit du matériel de transport d'électricité de même que des services techniques et institutionnels, dans le cadre du projet hydro-électrique de Cumberland, une initiative multilatérale touchant la construction de trois petites centrales hydro-électriques. À la Jamaïque, elle participe à un projet semblable, mais plus modeste, sur la rivière Morant.

Transports et communications

À Sainte-Lucie, l'ACDI a déboursé 18,19 millions de dollars pour le développement et l'amélioration des transports en Amérique latine et dans les Antilles.

En 1986-1987, l'ACDI a subventionné la gestion des forêts de bois dur et la protection des fragiles écosystèmes.

destinées aux écoles primaires, alors qu'au Costa Rica, le Canada subventionne un programme de bourses d'études professionnelles et techniques en agriculture.

Exemples de réalisations

Voici un compte rendu partiel des progrès réalisés au cours de l'année dans les principaux secteurs d'intervention de l'ACDI.

Agriculture, pêches et sylviculture

Au total, l'ACDI a dépensé quelque 38 millions de dollars dans ces secteurs d'activité en 1986-1987. Ainsi, elle a expédié en Jamaïque des engrais qui sont vendus aux petits agriculteurs, et les recettes de ces ventes serviront à financer des activités communautaires. À Haïti, elle subventionne le projet du maïs et des semences en vue d'améliorer la production agricole et d'augmenter le revenu des petits fermiers. Par ailleurs, elle a entrepris à la Dominique la deuxième phase d'un projet de remise en état et d'expansion des plantations de coco, dans le cadre duquel elle enseigne aux petits agriculteurs les techniques modernes de culture et leur fournit des engrais. À la Grenade, une contribution canadienne destinée à l'agrandissement et à la remise en état des plantations de cacao aidera les petits fermiers à accroître leur revenu.

Au Pérou, avec la collaboration du CRDI comme agence d'exécution, l'ACDI finance un projet intégré destiné à accroître le rendement agricole et la production animale dans sept communautés rurales des Andes. Dans le département de Cajamarca, elle met l'accent sur l'assistance technique et financière dans des domaines comme les systèmes d'irrigation et de distribution d'eau, l'aquiculture, le reboisement, la santé communautaire et l'alphabétisation. Au Brésil, l'Agence subventionne un projet de recherches et d'expériences conjointes sur la culture sans labour, projet dans le cadre duquel on s'occupe également de transfert de techniques et de formation. Elle subventionne aussi la formation relative ment à l'alimentation des vaches laitières, à la génétique, à la transformation de la volaille de viande qu'à l'inspection et au classement de la

Le Pérou a de plus en plus

de difficulté à nourrir sa population, la production agricole étant constamment en retard sur la consommation locale. Le pays doit importer 90 p. 100 du blé, 55 p. 100 de l'huile comestible et 40 p. 100 du maïs dont il a besoin. Au cours de la dernière décennie, le Canada a versé au Pérou 17,3 millions de dollars en aide alimentaire, à des fins de développement ou au chapitre des secours d'urgence. Depuis trois ans, les recettes de la vente des denrées obtenues dans le cadre de cette aide alimentaire sont utilisées pour financer des projets de développement rural, en vue de hausser le niveau de vie des groupes à faible revenu. Plus de 300 projets ont été lancés dans les 21 départements du pays, projets dont quelque 13 000 fermiers et associations ont été bénéficiaires.

À Haïti, l'ACDI finance deux grands projets de développement rural, l'un à Saint-Michel-de-l'Atalaye, l'autre dans la région de Carice et du Mont Organisé. Dans les deux cas, elle met l'accent sur le développement communautaire, de manière à accroître l'autosuffisance locale.

Cinquante-trois nouveaux projets ont été approuvés en 1986-1987, pour un montant total de plus de 110 millions de dollars. En voici quelques-uns.

L'ACDI fournira une assistance technique et institutionnelle au ministère de la Pêche d'Antigua, et lui proposera des moyens les récoltes de poisson. À Montserrat, elle cherchera à diversifier la production agricole tout en protégeant les ressources, et encouragera notamment la production d'arbres fruitiers, le développement des pâturages, la mise en marché et la formation. À Sainte-Lucie, elle poursuivra, avec le gouvernement, la mise en oeuvre d'une stratégie de gestion et de conservation des forêts. Elle apportera également son aide aux autorités locales en ce qui a trait au plan d'épuration de l'eau et au réseau d'égouts, au Belize et à Antigua, et elle cherchera à améliorer le fonctionnement du service des eaux de la Dominique. La formation est une importante composante de tous ces projets. Aux îles du Vent et Sous-le-Vent, l'Agence fournira du papier journal et une assistance technique pour la production, à faible coût, de manuels scolaires

785 écoles. Le Canada a fourni plus d'une tonne métrique de papier journal pour publier 8,3 millions de livres et de manuels, destinés à 800 enseignants et 35 000 élèves.

On a par ailleurs élaboré un programme d'études portant sur cinq cours, à l'intention de 73 écoles dispersées sur 15 ter-ritoires de l'archipel des Antilles. Au total, 34 enseignants-spécialistes ont été formés tandis que 300 autres éducateurs suivaient des cours techniques dans les disciplines appropriées.

Projets en cours d'exécution

Au Costa Rica, le Canada participe à un projet de logement en milieu rural. Grâce à la vente d'engrais canadiens, on a pu cons-tituer un fonds de contrepartie qui sert maintenant à financer, à faible taux d'intérêt, la construction de logements pour les communautés rurales. Le 1^{er} avril 1987, l'ACDI avait approuvé le finance-ment de près de 1 300 maisons destinées aux membres de coopératives de tous les coins du pays. On s'attend à ce que la construction de 1 000 autres logements soit approuvée cette année.

Depuis avril 1986, l'ACDI a expédié au El Salvador 8 millions de dollars en engrais qui ont été vendus aux petits agriculteurs, au prix du marché local. Le produit de ces ventes a été déposé dans un fonds spécial, qui sert mainte-nant à financer des projets pour aider les pauvres et les personnes déplacées. Relevant des ONG locales, ces projets portent notamment sur la santé, l'éducation, le logement, les petits commerces, les pêches et l'agriculture.

Indicateurs de développement social

Pays de concentration des Amériques* recevant l'assistance canadienne au développement

(classés selon leur revenu par habitant, les plus pauvres figurant en premier)

Esérance de vie à la naissance (années)	1960	1985	1965	1985	1970	1980-1985	1965	1984
Taux de mortalité infantile (enfants de moins d'un an) par 1 000 naissances vivantes								
Taux d'alphabétisation des adultes (%)								
Nombre de filles inscrites à l'école primaire en pourcentage du groupe d'âge pertinent								
Haïti	44	54	158	123	26/17	40/35	44	72
Guyana	61	65	70	43	94/89	97/95	106**	99
Honduras	46	62	128	76	55/50	61/58	79	101**
Jamaïque	64	73	49	20	96/97	n.d.	106**	107**
Pérou	47	59	131	94	81/60	91/78	90	112**
Colombie	53	65	96	48	79/76	89/87	86	119**

n.d. données non disponibles

* Les îles du Vent et Sous-le-Vent sont aussi classées «pays de concentration». Toutefois en raison de données trop fragmentaires, elles ne paraissent pas au tableau des indicateurs économiques.

** Le pourcentage peut dépasser 100 p. 100, les élèves au-dessus et en-dessous de l'âge officiel à l'école primaire, générale-ment entre six et onze ans, étant incluses dans les statistiques.

SOURCE: *Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1987*, publié par la Banque mondiale.

La situation des enfants dans le monde 1987, publié par l'UNICEF.

Les contributions aux pays de concentration ont été réparties comme suit : Jamaïque (28,29 M\$); îles du Vent et Sous-le-Vent (24,76 M\$); Pérou (8,71 M\$); Guyana (3,43 M\$); et Colombie (1,78 M\$). Parmi les autres pays ayant reçu une assistance bilatérale importante, on compte El Salvador (6,46 M\$), la Bolivie (6,17 M\$), le Costa Rica (4,81 M\$) et le Brésil (3,69 M\$). L'ACDI a également subventionné des programmes régionaux dans divers secteurs.

Au cours du dernier exercice financier, plus de 65 projets d'une valeur globale de 80 millions de dollars ont été achevés, 250 étaient en voie de réalisation et 53 nouveaux projets d'une valeur totale de 111 millions de dollars ont été approuvés. Voici quelques exemples de projets.

Projets complétés en 1986-1987

Au Honduras, avec la collaboration de CARE Canada comme agence d'exécution, l'ACDI a financé la construction de 180 systèmes d'eau potable, favorisé la conservation des bassins hydrographiques et le reboisement et offert des cours sur la santé et l'éducation à des communautés rurales. Plus de 90 000 personnes en ont bénéficié.

Dans le cadre du projet de Rio Lebreija réalisé en Colombie, l'ACDI a fourni des services techniques spécialisés à une société régionale ayant pour mandat de protéger les richesses naturelles. L'objectif était de récupérer et de sauvegarder des zones dont l'équilibre écologique est menacé, afin d'améliorer les conditions de vie de plus de 650 000 personnes.

Aux îles du Vent et Sous-le-Vent, c'est à l'amélioration des installations portuaires de Grenade, de Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines et de Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis que l'ACDI s'est intéressée. Ce projet prévoyait une assistance technique dans les domaines de la maintenance, de la gestion des ports et de l'entretien du matériel, et la fourniture de matériel de maintenance pour tous les ports. Des appareils spéciaux de maintenance du sucre ont été conçus pour Saint-Kitts. À la Jamaïque, l'ACDI a financé l'impression de manuels scolaires qui ont été distribués dans quelque

Indicateurs de développement économique

Pays de concentration des Amériques* recevant l'assistance canadienne au développement

(classés selon leur revenu par habitant, les plus pauvres figurant en premier)

PNB par habitant (EU)	PNB par habitant, croissance annuelle moyenne (%)	Indice moyen de production alimentaire par habitant (1979-1981 = 100)	Service de la dette publique extérieure en pourcentage des exportations		
				1983	1985
Haiti	300 \$	310 \$	0,7	104	7,7
Guyana	520 \$	500 \$	0,2	n.d.	3,6
Honduras	670 \$	720 \$	0,4	104	3,1
Jamaïque	1 040 \$	940 \$	-0,7	109	2,7
Pérou	1 300 \$	1 010 \$	0,2	111	11,6
Colombie	1 430 \$	1 320 \$	2,9	103	12,0

n.d. données non disponibles

* Les îles du Vent et Sous-le-Vent sont aussi classées « pays de concentration ». Toutefois en raison de données trop fragmentaires, elles ne paraissent pas au tableau des indicateurs économiques.

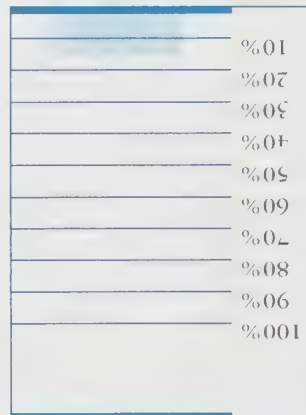
Source : *Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1987*, publié par la Banque mondiale.

Amériques



Assistance totale nette
à gouvernement
967,02 M\$

Assistance totale nette
à gouvernement
Amériques
153,03 M\$ 15,8 %



venir à bout des contraintes infrastructurelles com-
munes aux petites îles, malgré le peu de diversité
de leurs ressources, la faiblesse de leur revenus in-
térieurs et l'absence d'une infrastructure pourtant
essentielle au développement.

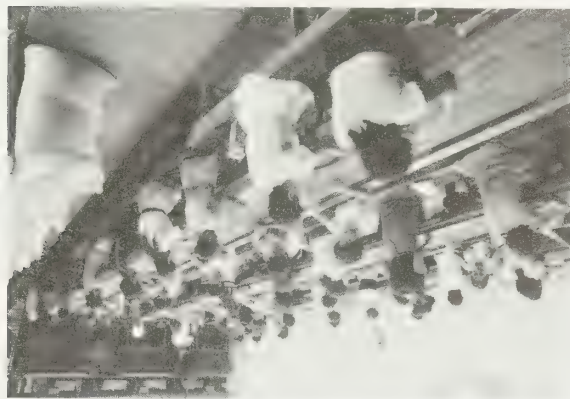
En voulant contribuer au
développement de la région, le Canada tient
compte de la diversité des besoins de chaque pays,
des intérêts régionaux mais aussi de sa propre
capacité et de ses propres ressources. Il fournit une
assistance à 34 pays d'Amérique latine et des
Antilles. Dans six pays dits de concentration,
l'ACDI poursuit un programme pluriannuel de
coopération; aux autres, l'Agence apporte un sou-
tien financier, institutionnel et technique pour des
projets locaux de développement.

En 1986-1987, les

décaissements nets vers les Amériques se sont chif-
frés à 153 millions de dollars, en comptant l'aide
alimentaire de gouvernement à gouvernement. Les
priorités sectorielles étaient l'aide au développe-
ment des infrastructures économiques nationales,
les nouvelles initiatives destinées à augmenter la
production agricole, à protéger et à gérer de
manière soutenue les ressources forestières et
halieutiques, ainsi que le développement social et
le développement des ressources humaines.

La région géographique comprend une quarantaine de pays
d'Amérique centrale, d'Amérique du Sud et des
Antilles, qui en sont à divers stades de développe-
ment économique et social. En plus d'avoir à régler
leurs problèmes de développement, ces pays doi-
vent surmonter de sérieux obstacles structurels sur
les plans régional et intrarégional : croissance
économique lente et inégale, augmentation de
l'endettement et des besoins de la population,
détérioration de l'environnement et rythme d'urba-
nisation le plus rapide au monde. Le manque de
formation de la main-d'œuvre, dans tous les
secteurs, n'est qu'une entrave de plus au progrès.

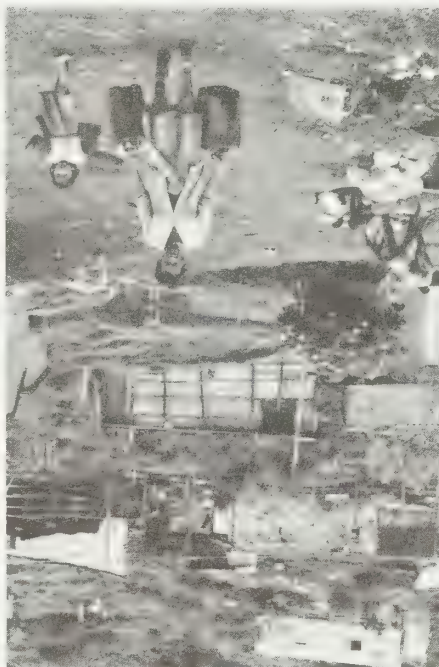
La région des Amériques est
avant tout une région de contrastes et de dif-
férences profondes. Comme la langue, la culture et
la superficie du territoire, le niveau de développe-
ment économique et social varie d'un pays à
l'autre. Le Brésil, par exemple, couvre 41 p. 100 de
la population de la région, couvre 41 p. 100 des
terres du continent et compte pour plus de
33 p. 100 de l'ensemble du PIB. Par contre, les
petits États des Antilles ont des populations de
moins de 100 000 habitants; s'appuyant sur des
micro-économies extrêmement fragiles, ils doivent



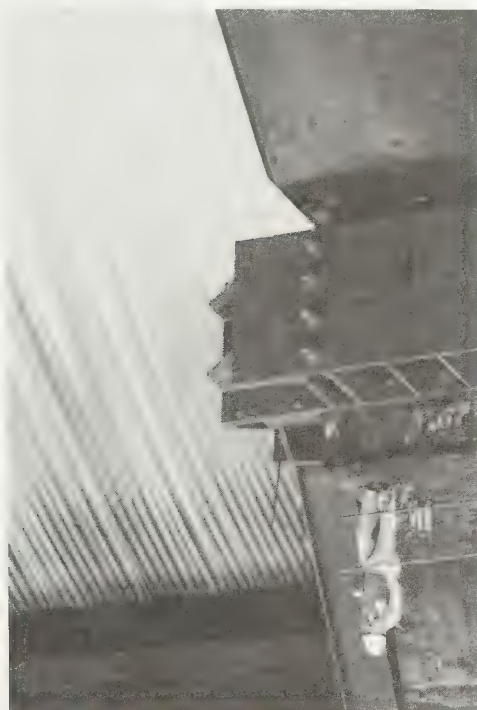
De nombreux projets de l'ACDI visent à procurer un revenu aux femmes. (Photo ACDI: Patricio Baeza, Honduras)



Laboratoire de recherche agricole à Sainte-Lucie. (Photo ACDI: Dilip Mehta)



Pour les communautés périphériques des grandes villes, l'approvisionnement en eau potable constitue souvent un problème sérieux. (Photo ACDI: Ellen Tolmie, Colombie)



Centrale hydro-électrique au Costa Rica. (Photo ACDI: Patricio Baeza)



Projet de remise en état et d'expansion des plantations de coco à la Dominique. (Photo ACDI: Dilip Mehta)



Dans les Antilles du Commonwealth, l'ACDI a mis en oeuvre un projet visant à moderniser 22 aéroports et à y améliorer les conditions de sécurité. (Photo ACDI: David Barbour, Jamaïque)

Décaissements par secteur, 1986-1987

(en millions de dollars)	
20,7	Agriculture
1,6	Pêches
14,5	Forêt
21,0	Énergie
45,2	Transports
13,1	Communications
	Social (comprend santé et nutrition, population et établissements humains, eau et assainissement)
15,4	Éducation et développement des ressources humaines
20,9	Appui économique et financier
22,5	Appui industriel et institutionnel
12,4	Aide alimentaire

Quelques apports en chiffres

	Nombre de projets complétés (y compris les fonds administrés par les missions) :
plus de 110	Nombre de projets en cours :
plus de 330	de 5 M\$ signés avec des organisations canadiennes :
23 pour une valeur de 58,2 M \$	Nombre d'hectares aménagés :
plus de 7 000	Nombre de forages et de puits réalisés :
plus de 500	Nombre de locomotives fournies :
12 et plus de 100 wagons	Nombre de tonnes d'aliments fournis :
160 000	Stagiaires boursiers de l'ACDI :
355	Étudiants boursiers de l'ACDI :
891	Experts canadiens affectés dans ces pays :
657	

D'autres programmes

pluriannuels de bourses sont en cours au Burkina Faso, au Cameroun, en Guinée, au Mali et au Niger. L'ACDI apporte également son soutien à l'enseignement primaire et secondaire au Burkina Faso, et à l'enseignement universitaire au Cameroun, au Rwanda, au Mali et au Sénégal. D'autres types de formation, tels que l'appui aux coopératives et le perfectionnement professionnel, se donnent en Côte-d'Ivoire, en Guinée, au Zaïre, au Sénégal et dans les pays du Sahel.

Quelque 1 246 étudiants et

stagiaires ont bénéficié de bourses d'études ou de cours de perfectionnement dans leur pays, au Canada ou dans un pays tiers. Parallèlement, quelque 657 experts et enseignants canadiens ont été affectés à la réalisation de projets dans de nombreux pays d'Afrique francophone.

Enfin, l'Agence a poursuivi ses efforts en vue d'une plus grande intégration de la femme dans le développement. Les besoins de la femme africaine ont souvent été ignorés, bien que celle-ci accomplisse les deux tiers des tâches agricoles traditionnelles. Elle doit de plus veiller à la cueillette du bois et de l'eau, au bien-être de la famille et à l'éducation des enfants. Souvent, elle travaille même au marché. Bien qu'elle assume ces lourdes responsabilités, la femme africaine est souvent victime de préjugés et de traditions ancestrales qui l'empêchent de participer pleinement à l'élaboration et à la réalisation des projets de développement.

L'Agence s'est fixé comme priorité une plus grande participation de la femme dans tous ses projets de coopération. En 1984, l'Agence a adopté un ensemble de mesures qui lui permet de s'assurer que les femmes soient à la fois agents et bénéficiaires du programme canadien d'assistance. Un plan général d'action et un plan quinquennal furent ensuite élaborés. Ce dernier fut présenté au Parlement au cours du présent exercice financier. Il prévoit, entre autres, un plus grand appui aux initiatives féminines. De plus, chaque projet doit maintenant préciser l'impact qu'il aura sur l'amélioration de la condition féminine.

Cet engagement de l'ACDI

s'est traduit par le financement d'une foule d'activités. Ainsi, au Mali, le programme canadien apporte son soutien aux centres de formation d'animatrices rurales. Il s'agit d'un programme d'appui aux femmes des villages afin de les aider à mieux s'organiser et à mieux utiliser leurs ressources. Les domaines de formation comprennent la production agricole et le petit élevage, les techniques appropriées, la santé et la nutrition, la protection maternelle et infantile, le planning familial et l'alphabétisation fonctionnelle.

L'Agence poursuit également une série d'interventions au niveau de la formation des femmes dans tous les pays d'Afrique, soit dans le cadre des micro-réalisations, des projets de développement rural intégré ou des fonds ad-ministrés par la mission diplomatique. Au chapitre de l'aide alimentaire, l'ACDI a fourni plus de 156 000 t de blé, 1 400 t de lait en poudre, 828 t de poissons et 713 t d'huile de canola à cinq pays de l'Afrique francophone. Au total, l'ACDI a versé 18 millions de dollars pour appuyer la sécurité alimentaire des pays suivants : la Tunisie (5 M\$); le Sénégal (4,9 M\$); le Zaïre (4,2 M\$); le Mali (2,4 M\$) et le Rwanda (1,9 M\$).

Au Togo, un projet d'hydraulique villageoise, complété au cours du présent exercice, comprenait le forage de 200 puits et l'aménagement de quatre sources alternatives de captage d'eau. Ces initiatives permettent d'améliorer le bien-être de quelque 65 000 ruraux. Le budget de ce projet fut équitablement partagé entre deux activités principales : l'hydraulique proprement dite et un programme socio-sanitaire d'animation et de formation. Ce dernier volet s'est traduit par une plus grande participation de la population au projet et par de meilleures conditions et de meilleures pratiques d'hygiène. L'ACDI finance également des programmes de nutrition et de santé communautaire en Tunisie, en Côte-d'Ivoire et au Zaïre.

Développement des ressources humaines

Le développement des ressources humaines représente l'une des grandes priorités de l'Agence en Afrique francophone.

Malgré des progrès considérables réalisés dans le domaine de la scolarisation, la situation demeure précaire dans bon nombre de pays : l'analphabétisme reste encore très élevé; les ressources humaines sont peu développées et dans bon nombre de cas, le matériel pédagogique nécessaire fait défaut. Des contraintes budgétaires et un manque d'infrastructures physiques empêchent ainsi l'Afrique de se doter des outils essentiels à un développement socio-économique soutenu.

L'ACDI appuie le développement des ressources humaines en finançant, par un programme de bourses, l'éducation supérieure, professionnelle ou technique et en soutenant les projets de formation de base. L'ACDI a consacré 20,9 millions de dollars à diverses activités d'éducation, d'alphabétisation et de formation. Au Sénégal, grâce à un programme pluriannuel de bourses, 119 stagiaires ont pu bénéficier de cours de formation au Canada et en tiers pays. La deuxième phase de ce projet met davantage l'accent sur la formation technique et un nombre plus important de bourses est disponible pour les femmes et pour les initiatives du secteur privé.

Une contribution de l'ACDI de 16 millions de dollars a permis à la Régie des chemins de fer du Sénégal de moderniser son matériel roulant en se procurant quatre locomotives et 100 wagons de fabrication canadienne. Huit autres locomotives ont été fournies à la Régie des chemins de fer du Mali.

L'ACDI a versé plus de 13 millions de dollars pour soutenir le développement des communications en Afrique francophone au cours de l'exercice financier 1986-1987. L'appui du Canada aux services nationaux de télécommunications, particulièrement dans le domaine de la formation, a permis au réseau PANAFTEL de dépasser les normes établies par l'Union internationale des télécommunications pour cette région du monde. Le financement canadien permet également d'apporter le service téléphonique à 20 régions secondaires, et d'assurer un service de téléx entre les capitales du Bénin, du Burkina Faso, du Mali, du Niger et du Sénégal.

Environnement et santé publique

L'ACDI a versé 15,4 millions de dollars en 1986-1987 pour la réalisation de projets destinés à améliorer la qualité de vie des populations de l'Afrique francophone. La majorité de ces projets ont servi à fournir aux communautés rurales un accès à des sources d'eau potable et à des pratiques améliorées d'assainissement. La maîtrise de l'eau représente pour le continent africain un prérequis au développement agricole, à la lutte contre la désertification et à l'amélioration des conditions de vie.

Au Niger, les efforts de l'Agence et d'une ONG canadienne ont permis la réalisation de 250 points d'eau dans les départements de Maradi et de Zinder et le creusage de cinq puits cimentés dans le département de Diffa. Au Mali, dans le cadre du projet de développement rural intégré du Kaarta, l'ACDI a financé la réalisation de 36 forages et de 11 puits. En pays Dogon, l'intervention canadienne s'est traduite par l'aménagement d'une quarantaine de points d'eau. D'autres projets d'approvisionnement en eau potable en milieu rural sont en cours au Maroc, au Rwanda et au Zaïre.

d'un plan directeur de développement. Au cours de son voyage au Sénégal, le premier ministre Mulronney a annoncé un programme supplémentaire de 15 millions de dollars. Celui-ci permettra d'améliorer les techniques de pêche artisanale, ainsi que les techniques de transformation et de distribution du poisson. Une attention particulière sera apportée aux femmes qui jouent un rôle essentiel dans ce secteur.

Énergie

Dans le domaine énergétique, les projets ont surtout porté sur la production et la distribution d'électricité en milieu rural et le développement des énergies renouvelables. Au total, plus de 20 millions de dollars ont été consacrés à ces activités au Burkina Faso, en Guinée, au Cameroun, en Côte-d'Ivoire, au Mali et au Sénégal.

En Côte-d'Ivoire, le programme canadien appuie la préparation et l'adoption d'un plan énergétique national. Sa création assurera l'élaboration de politiques énergétiques rationnelles, fondées sur une utilisation optimale des ressources hydriques, forestières et gazières du pays. Le projet comporte également la formation d'un personnel qualifié.

L'ACDI appuie, de plus, un programme de développement de l'énergie solaire dans les pays du Sahel. Dix rours de télécommunications ont déjà été converties à cette source d'énergie.

Transports et communications

L'ACDI a consacré quelque 45 millions de dollars au développement du secteur des transports en Afrique francophone en 1986-1987. Ces sommes ont servi à financer différentes activités : infrastructure routière au Burkina Faso, au Cameroun et au Niger; infrastructure ferroviaire au Mali, au Sénégal et en Côte-d'Ivoire et infrastructure aérienne au Rwanda.

Au Niger, pays enclavé, l'Agence appuie depuis quelques années l'aménagement de la route Djartiri-Diffa. La construction de cette route d'une longueur de 147 km progresse rapidement. Plus de 90 km ont été élargis, renforcés et bitumés. Il ne reste qu'à compléter le dernier tronçon et les travaux se déroulent selon le calendrier de travail prévu.

L'ACDI a versé 14,5 millions de dollars en 1986-1987 à des projets destinés à améliorer la protection et la gestion des ressources forestières de la région de l'Afrique francophone. L'Afrique doit surmonter une grave crise de débousoisement. Près de 1,3 million d'hectares de forêts denses ont été abattues au cours des cinq dernières années tandis que 2,3 millions d'hectares de forêts claires sont défrichées chaque année. Plus de 60 p. 100 des forêts détruites dans le monde, ces dernières années, l'auraient été en Afrique, ce qui laisse voir le caractère urgent de la lutte contre la désertification.

Au Cameroun, un projet d'appui institutionnel forestier a pour objectif la réalisation d'un programme d'inventaire et d'aménagement de la forêt et la formation de plus de 300 stagiaires. Le projet comporte également le financement des équipements d'exploitation.

Au Rwanda, le projet de formation forestière comporte deux volets : la formation de cadres supérieurs en foresterie et une assistance technique canadienne en aménagement forestier et en gestion des ressources.

Afin de freiner le processus de désertification au Sénégal, l'ACDI appuie le projet de foresterie rurale de Kolda. Ce projet vise à sensibiliser les populations à la protection et à la gestion des ressources de la région. Le projet de fixation des dunes dans la région du Gandiolas fait également appel à la participation des populations locales. La plantation d'une bande d'arbres de 200 m de large, le long du littoral, a permis aux paysans de cette région de protéger leurs cultures maraîchères contre l'érosion du vent, laquelle menaçait d'enterrer les récoltes.

L'ACDI finance également une multitude d'actions concertées de reboisement et de sensibilisation : développement de la sylviculture au Rwanda, au Sénégal et au Zaïre, régénération des forêts au Burkina Faso, projets d'agro-foresterie au Mali, de protection des cultures au Niger, au Cameroun et au Burkina Faso.

L'ACDI continue d'apporter son soutien au développement de la pêche artisanale. La pêche représente un secteur dynamique de l'économie sénégalaise et alimente un marché de consommation en pleine expansion. Au cours des dernières années, l'Agence a financé d'importants projets de commercialisation et de distribution des produits de la pêche artisanale, de protection et de surveillance des côtes et de réalisation

Le Burkina Faso bénéficie également d'une ligne de crédit polyvalente de 15 millions de dollars et d'un programme d'aménagement de terroirs de 10 millions de dollars. La ligne de crédit permettra aux entreprises publiques et privées de se procurer des biens et services canadiens. Les sommes perçues serviront à alimenter le fonds de contrepartie pour le financement des activités communautaires. Le projet d'aménagement de terroirs se déroule dans la province du Nahouri, dans le sud du pays à la frontière du Ghana. Première étape d'un programme à long terme, ce projet a pour objet une meilleure utilisation des ressources du milieu. S'appuyant sur la participation des communautés, il prévoit l'harmonisation des différentes activités de cultures maraîchères et fourragères, d'irrigation et d'élevage en vue de lutter contre la désertification. Un aspect important du projet comporte la promotion d'activités de transformation ou de commercialisation des produits locaux.

Exemples de réalisations

La description suivante fait état de certains projets réalisés au cours de l'année dans les principaux secteurs d'intervention de l'ACDI.

Agriculture, pêches et forêt

L'Afrique est la seule région du monde où, au cours des deux dernières décennies, le taux de croissance de la production alimentaire s'est avéré plus faible que le taux de croissance de la population. En effet, le taux de croissance de la population a été de 3,2 p. 100 alors que le taux de croissance de la production alimentaire n'atteignait que 1,8 p. 100. L'incapacité de l'Afrique de se nourrir elle-même représente l'un des grands paradoxes du tiers monde et explique que la malnutrition de près d'un Africain sur quatre. Tout en répondant aux besoins immédiats d'aide alimentaire, le Canada continue d'apporter son appui à la recherche de solutions qui permettront éventuellement d'augmenter la productivité des économies africaines et de réduire ainsi leur dépendance à l'égard de l'aide extérieure. Par conséquent, les programmes de l'Agence contribuent à l'élaboration de stratégies alimentaires, à la promotion d'activités agro-industrielles, au soutien des programmes de recherche et de vulgarisation ainsi qu'à la protection des cultures et de l'environnement.

Des contributions d'un montant total de 20,7 millions de dollars ont été affectées au financement de centaines de projets d'agriculture. Ainsi, au Mali, le projet de développement rural intégré du Kaarta a vu sa production alimentaire s'élever à 95 000 t de céréales. Cet accroissement de la production a permis de satisfaire les besoins alimentaires des villageois et de dégager un surplus commercialisable de 25 000 t. Au Niger, l'Agence, dans le cadre d'un programme d'appui au développement agricole de la région de Diffa, a financé l'aménagement d'un canal de 2 100 m à Mamouri. Cette initiative rend possible l'irrigation de 7 000 ha de terres. Dans le cadre du projet de protection des végétaux, 5 000 paysans appartenant à des brigades villageoises et environ 100 vulgarisateurs agricoles ont été formés aux techniques d'utilisation d'équipements de traitement chimique. Quelque 1 900 villageois et 70 vulgarisateurs ont également reçu une formation en mécanique.

En Algérie, l'ACDI appuie une initiative gouvernementale destinée à améliorer les techniques de production de la pomme de terre de semences. Le projet, qui consiste en la fourniture d'équipements spécialisés et en un programme de formation technique, comporte la création d'une station de production de semences et la production de variétés adaptées aux conditions locales.

L'Agence finance également plusieurs projets axés sur la recherche de meilleurs moyens de production, sur l'amélioration du rendement des cultures et sur la vulgarisation des techniques auprès des agriculteurs. Ainsi, l'ACDI appuie des projets de vulgarisation au Zaïre et au Sahel et des associations et coopératives d'agriculteurs au Rwanda et au Zaïre. Des micro-réalisations, destinées à améliorer la qualité de vie des populations rurales, sont en cours au Burkina Faso, au Mali, au Niger, au Rwanda et au Zaïre. Des projets portant sur la protection des cultures se déroulent au Cameroun et dans trois pays du Sahel : le Mali, le Niger et le Burkina Faso.

Au Mali, l'Agence soutient les communautés de base dans leur démarche pour connaître leurs besoins, puis planifier, mettre en oeuvre et gérer leurs propres actions de développement. Le coût de chaque projet peut aller de 50 000 à 300 000 dollars. L'enveloppe budgétaire sert à financer l'assistance technique et les frais d'équipement et de fonctionnement. Onze projets sont actuellement en cours dans le sud et le centre-est du pays. Ceux-ci portent principalement sur l'amélioration de la production agricole et la maîtrise de l'eau.

En Côte-d'Ivoire, le Canada apporte son appui à la Régie des chemins de fer Abidjan-Niger. La première phase du projet consistait en la fourniture de 23 locomotives. La seconde comporte deux volets : la fourniture de pièces de rechange et un programme de formation technique qui assurera un transfert bien maîtrisé de la technique, à la fin du projet.

Projets approuvés ou en planification

Au cours des prochains exercices financiers, l'ACDI entend privilégier davantage, dans son programme de coopération avec la Guinée, le développement d'infrastructures, particulièrement dans le domaine énergétique. La priorité sera également accordée au développement rural, à la protection de l'environnement et à la participation des communautés. Ces initiatives ont pour but d'aider ce pays à surmonter une grave crise écologique.

Au Mali, un projet de stabilisation du couvert végétal prévoit l'aménagement d'espaces ruraux à des fins agricole, d'élevage et de réhabilitation forestière comme moyen de lutte contre la désertification. L'intervention canadienne inclut un ensemble de composantes telles que le contrôle et la gestion de l'eau, le reboisement, l'analyse des besoins en énergie domestique, et elle s'appuie avant tout sur les ressources humaines du milieu. Un second projet favorise la production alimentaire en augmentant la capacité du secteur privé de produire des biens de consommation courante et de créer des emplois productifs à coût modeste.

Au Sénégal, l'ACDI finance un important projet d'électrification rurale qui comprend la construction d'un réseau secondaire de distribution électrique afin d'alimenter 24 villages de la côte. Ce réseau sera relié à une ligne principale d'électricité déjà mise en place par l'Agence dans le cadre d'un projet précédent. Le Canada appuie également un projet de promotion et de protection des forêts menacées par la désertification. Un des volets importants de cette initiative comprend l'animation et la participation des populations concernées. Ce projet vient appuyer une intervention similaire amorcée l'an dernier dans le sud du pays.

Un programme consistant en une importante ligne de crédit multisectorielle de 55 millions de dollars a été mis en oeuvre au Cameroun. Il comprend deux principaux éléments : quelque 40 millions de dollars serviront à des projets d'adduction d'eau en milieux urbains et ruraux, au financement de fermes laitières, à la photo-cartographie des ressources forestières, à l'électrification rurale, et à la révision de locomotives fabriquées au Canada. Certains financements se feront en parallèle avec la Société pour l'expansion des exportations. Ce programme devrait faire effet de levier sur le développement du Cameroun ; un crédit d'environ 10 millions de dollars assurera la vente de produits de base et d'équipements canadiens.

Un programme de micro-réalisations au Rwanda, amorcé cette année, prévoit un appui aux communautés de base afin de les aider à définir leurs propres projets de développement, à financer ces activités et à en assurer la gestion. Cette initiative s'inscrit dans la politique de décentralisation et de développement rural du gouvernement rwandais. Le programme prévoit le financement d'activités communautaires, telles que la construction de petites infrastructures en milieu rural, les systèmes d'adduction d'eau, les pistes de desserte agricole, les bâtiments à usage collectif et les PME.

Projets en cours de réalisation

Au Burkina Faso, l'ACDI

finance un programme de micro-réalisations c'est-à-dire de petits projets ayant pour but d'accroître les capacités d'autosuffisance des populations rurales, largement démunies. Chaque micro-réalisation fait appel à la participation active des communautés. À ce jour, les deux premières phases ont permis de financer une quinzaine de projets, lesquels ont porté à plus de 240 villages. Parmi les initiatives réalisées, soulignons la création de brigades de dépannage et d'entretien de pompes à eau, l'aménagement de périmètres irrigués et de retenues d'eau, la construction de maternités, de dispensaires et d'écoles.

Au Zaïre, la contribution canadienne porte sur la fourniture d'équipement et l'assistance technique pour la construction d'un abattoir moderne, adapté aux conditions du milieu. Ce projet vient appuyer les efforts de l'Association coopérative des éleveurs du Nord-Kivu, une des provinces les plus peuplées du pays, pour accroître leurs revenus et participer au développement économique de la région.

Indicateurs de développement social

Pays de concentration d'Afrique francophone recevant l'assistance canadienne au développement

(classés selon leur revenu par habitant, les plus pauvres figurant en premier)

Esérance de vie à la naissance (années)	1960	1985	1965	1985	1970	1980-1985	1965	1984
Taux de mortalité infantile (enfants de moins d'un an) par 1 000 vivantes	174	200	174	143	114	39/8	16	n.d.
Taux d'alphabétisation des adultes	13/3	144	102	135	61/22	79/45	45	84
Nombre de filles inscrites à l'école primaire en pourcentage du groupe d'âge pertinent	193	45	180	44	140	6/2	7	19
	127	141	196	153	21/7	40/17	19	60
	137	171	185	105	26/10	53/21	41	63
	174	174	137	185	18/5	37/19	29	44
	53	53	37	37	47/19	68/55	75	97
	55	55	143	89	47/19	68/55	75	97

n.d. données non disponibles

Source: Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1987, publié par la Banque mondiale. La situation des enfants dans le monde 1987, publié par l'UNICEF.

Au cours du présent exercice financier, plus de 113 projets de coopération furent complétés, portant la valeur de ceux-ci à 243 millions de dollars. Quelques 330 projets sont en cours d'exécution, 175 ont été approuvés et 70 autres sont en voie de planification. Voici quelques exemples de projets complétés, en cours ou récemment approuvés dans différents pays.

Projets complétés en 1986-1987

Parmi les principaux projets exécutés au cours de cette année financière, il importe de souligner la participation active du

Canada dans la lutte contre les insectes destructeurs de récoltes. En 1986, les récoltes de nombreux pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest furent sérieusement menacées par l'invasion de sauteriaux, de criquets et d'autres prédateurs. Ceux-ci menacèrent plus de 50 millions d'hectares, risquant de plonger cette partie de l'Afrique dans un autre cycle de famine et de malnutrition chronique. Un état d'urgence fut décrété et l'ensemble de la communauté internationale se mobilisa.

Le Canada fut l'un des premiers pays à répondre à l'appel. Au cours des mois d'août et de septembre, plus de 4 millions de dollars furent consacrés à la lutte contre ces insectes. Cette contribution assura l'envoi de quatre avions au Sénégal et le traitement de 500 000 ha. Elle permit également l'achat de 100 000 litres d'insecticides et le traitement aérien de 67 000 ha au Mali et de 23 000 ha au Burkina Faso.

Au Rwanda, un projet de prospection géophysique a donné lieu à un levé aéroporté des données magnétiques et radiométriques et à la production de cartes détaillées. Ce projet avait pour but de soutenir les efforts de développement du secteur minier et comportait un volet d'assistance technique et la formation au Canada de quatre techniciens en géologie et en géophysique.

Des progrès importants ont été accomplis dans la mise en oeuvre d'initiatives inspirées du programme Afrique 2000. La programmation de l'ACDI dans les pays du Sahel est à signaler. Plus de 20 millions de dollars ont été consacrés à des projets d'aménagement villageois au

Indicateurs de développement économique

Pays de concentration d'Afrique francophone recevant l'assistance canadienne au développement

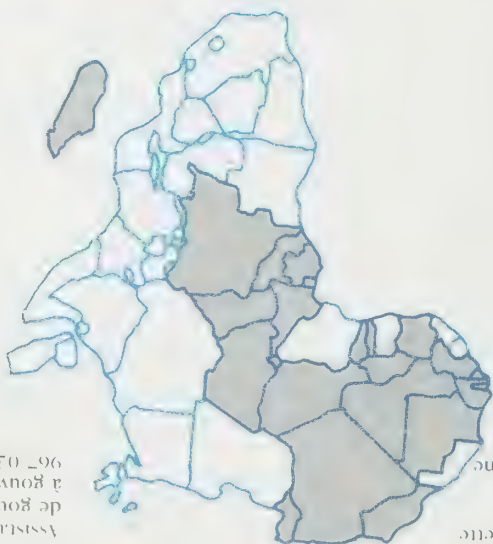
(classés selon leur revenu par habitant, les plus pauvres figurant en premier)

PNB par habitant (EU)	1983	1985	1965-1985	Index moyen de production alimentaire par habitant (1979-1981 = 100)	Service de la dette publique extérieure en pourcentage des exportations
Mali	160 \$	150 \$	1,4	114	1,4
Burkina Faso	180 \$	150 \$	1,3	114	6,8
Zaïre	170 \$	170 \$	- 2,1	113	4,4
Niger	240 \$	250 \$	- 2,1	96	4,0
Rwanda	270 \$	280 \$	1,8	106	1,2
Guinée	300 \$	320 \$	0,8	102	n.d.
Sénégal	440 \$	370 \$	0,6	105	2,9
Côte-d'Ivoire	710 \$	660 \$	0,9	115	7,0
Cameroun	820 \$	810 \$	3,6	107	3,2

n.d. données non disponibles

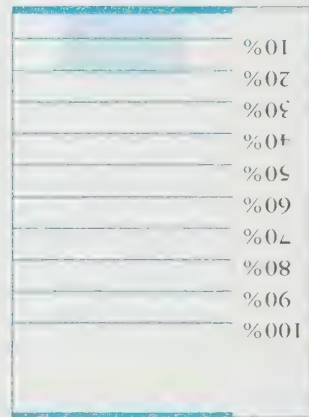
Source : Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1987, publié par la Banque mondiale.

Afrique francophone



Assistance totale nette
à gouvernement
967 02 M\$

Assistance totale nette
à gouvernement
198,99 M\$ 20,6%



Afrique francophone regroupe 27 États, situés principalement en Afrique du Nord, en Afrique de l'Ouest et en Afrique centrale. De ce nombre, 20 appartiennent au groupe des pays les plus pauvres; sept sont situés dans la région du Sahel, six sont enclavés et trois sont de petites économies insulaires.

Les problèmes des pays de l'Afrique francophone ne sont guère différents de ceux que doivent surmonter les autres États du continent. En fait, bon nombre de pays africains traversent une crise complexe aux multiples composantes : crise économique liée à la chute des cours des matières premières et à la détérioration des termes de l'échange; crise financière marquée par le poids de la dette extérieure; crise environnementale alimentée par la désertification et le déboisement; crise humaine amplifiée par le taux de croissance démographique le plus élevé du monde et par une grande pauvreté.

L'assistance financière et technique joue des lors un rôle essentiel dans les efforts de développement du continent. En 1986-1987, le Canada a accordé une assistance, sous une forme ou une autre, à tous les pays de l'Afrique francophone. Dans neuf pays dits de concentration, l'ACDI poursuit un programme

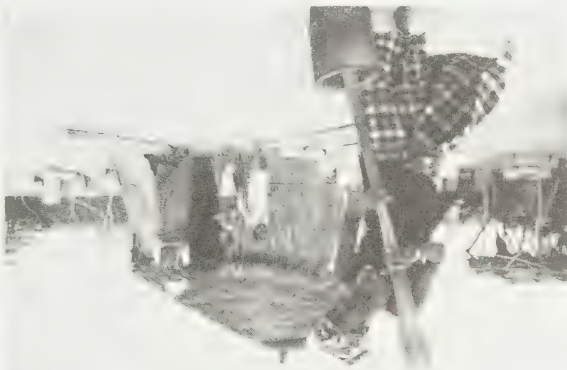
En 1986-1987, les décaissements nets de gouvernement se sont élevés à 198 millions de dollars. Le Canada a également consenti 18 millions de dollars sous forme d'aide alimentaire à cinq pays de la région.

pluriannuel de coopération; dans les autres, elle fournit une assistance financière, institutionnelle, industrielle ou technique. L'Agence finance également deux programmes régionaux : l'un s'applique à tous les pays de l'Afrique francophone; l'autre s'adresse plus spécifiquement aux besoins des pays du Sahel. Les secteurs prioritaires de développement sont l'agriculture — y compris la forêt et les pêches afin que soit assurée la sécurité alimentaire — l'énergie, les transports et le développement des ressources humaines.

Les contributions canadiennes versées aux pays de concentration furent réparties comme suit : le Niger (27,8 M\$), le Sénégal (25,0 M\$), le Mali (21,8 M\$), le Zaïre (19,7 M\$), le Cameroun (16,7 M\$), le Burkina Faso (13,5 M\$), la Côte-d'Ivoire (12,5 M\$), le Rwanda (5,2 M\$) et la Guinée (4,9 M\$). D'autres pays ont également reçu des contributions canadiennes importantes comme le Togo (6,3 M\$), le Gabon (4,6 M\$), la Tunisie (3,3 M\$), le Maroc (2,7 M\$) et l'Algérie (2,1 M\$).



Formation du personnel dans le cadre d'un projet de développement de l'infrastructure ferroviaire. (Photo ACIDI: Michel Dompierre, Mali)



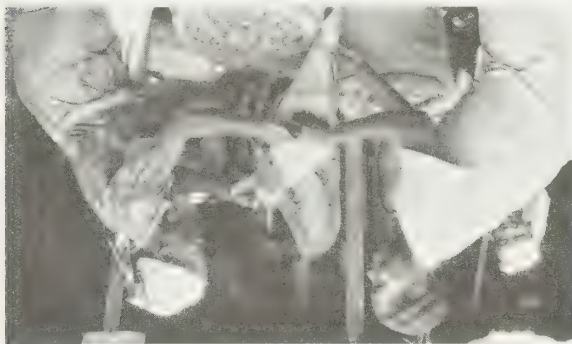
Les besoins de la femme africaine ont souvent été ignorés malgré les lourdes responsabilités qu'elle assume. (Photo ACIDI: Paul Chiasson, Sénégal)



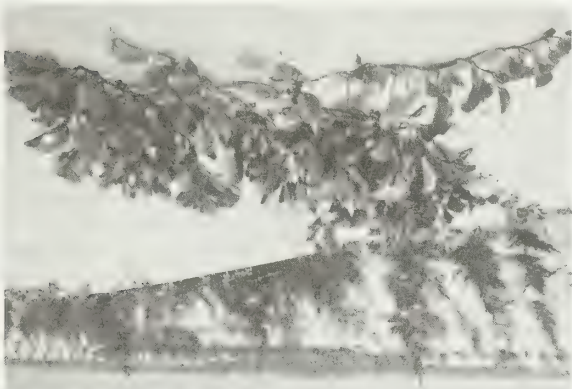
En plus d'accomplir les deux tiers des tâches agricoles traditionnelles, les femmes africaines travaillent souvent au marché. (Photo ACIDI: Paul Chiasson, Zaïre)



L'insuffisance des pluies rend l'agriculture difficile dans certaines régions de l'Afrique. (Photo ACIDI: Paul Chiasson, Sénégal)



Au Mali, l'ACIDI appuie la production de biens de consommation courante et la création d'emplois. (Photo ACIDI: Michel Dompierre)



Au Sénégal, la plantation d'arbres sur les dunes de sable empêche la progression du désert. (Photo ACIDI: Paul Chiasson)

(en millions
de dollars)

Décaissements par secteur, 1986-1987

20,7	Agriculture
-	Pêches
6,3	Forêt
18,4	Énergie
42,0	Transports
9,7	Communications
	Secteur social (comprend
	santé et nutrition, popula-
	tion et établissements
	humains, eau et
12,6	assainissement)
	Éducation et perfec-
	tionnement des ressources
24,7	humaines
	Appui économique et
	financier
27,5	Appui industriel et
	institutionnel
20,8	Aide alimentaire
44,5	

Quelques apports en chiffres :

10	Locomotives entretenues
4	Locomotives fournies
	Câbles électriques souterrains
4,5 km	posés
plus de 100	Puits creusés
	Produits de base et pièces
	d'équipement fournis
	(aluminium, pneus, vaccins,
	tracteurs, camions, pièces
26,3	de rechange, matériel de
millions	production et de transport
de \$	d'électricité)
91	Stagiaires boursiers
	de l'ACDI
	Étudiants boursiers
410	de l'ACDI
	Experts canadiens
466	affectés dans ces pays

Également en 1986-1987 la Direction générale de l'Afrique anglophone s'est engagée dans un vaste programme d'assistance à l'intention des Noirs d'Afrique du Sud. L'objectif visé consiste à assurer la formation de futurs dirigeants auxquels des cours seront donnés en Afrique du Sud et au Canada au coût de 7 millions de dollars. Vingt-quatre bourses ont aussi été décernées pour la poursuite d'études universitaires en Afrique du Sud, plus de 200 000 dollars ont été accordés à des organisations locales qui s'occupent d'éducation non institutionnelle et préconisent des méthodes nouvelles d'enseignement, et un administrateur de programme d'éducation s'est rendu en Afrique du Sud pour superviser ces activités.

Parmi les projets en cours, citons la contribution de 2 millions de dollars à un programme régional de recherche sur le sorgho et le millet que réalise l'Institut international de recherche sur les cultures en zone tropicale semi-aride établi dans la région de Matopos, au Zimbabwe; la construction de lignes de transport d'électricité dans le nord du Botswana (2,2 millions); et l'aménagement d'un réseau régional de télécommunications au Mozambique et en Zambie (14,7 millions).

Parmi les projets approuvés pendant l'année figurent la deuxième phase du projet de réfection de la voie ferrée de Nacala (29 millions); un programme de 8,2 millions de dollars de soutien à la recherche sur des variétés améliorées de fèves, en collaboration avec le Centre international d'agriculture tropicale et le Centre de coopération en recherche agricole pour l'Afrique australe; une assistance de 1,3 million de dollars à la formation de directeurs de la recherche agricole des pays membres de la CCDA assurée par le Service international de la recherche nationale en agriculture; un projet de 4,8 millions de dollars d'assistance technique à l'unité technique administrative du secteur énergétique de l'Angola, afin d'aider à l'élaboration de programmes régionaux d'exploitation des ressources énergétiques; et une assistance de 48 millions de dollars pour l'installation d'une ligne de transport d'électricité devant assurer l'interconnexion des réseaux du Zimbabwe, de la Zambie et du Botswana de façon à réduire la dépendance du Botswana vis-à-vis l'Afrique du Sud. L'ACDI finance également d'autres projets en Afrique australe hors des cadres du programme de la CCDA, dont une contribution de 6,2 millions de dollars pour l'achat de locomotives destinées au Botswana, la construction maintenant terminée d'une laiterie au Lesotho, un projet d'exploitation laitière au Malawi; des investitures des eaux souterraines et des projets de mise en valeur des ressources hydriques rurales au Swaziland; et diverses initiatives de formation en différents endroits dans la région. En outre, le Malawi a bénéficié d'une assistance de 8 millions de dollars à titre de soutien de sa balance des paiements, pour financer l'achat d'engrais et de produits pharmaceutiques.

L'ACDI participe depuis les débuts au programme d'éducation et de développement des ressources humaines réalisé au Zimbabwe; elle appuie le travail d'organismes tels le CUSO et l'Entraide universitaire mondiale du Canada, et elle encourage l'établissement de liens entre universités et institutions du Canada et du Zimbabwe. Actuellement, un projet de formation technique et professionnelle de 8,9 millions de dollars permet de fournir de l'assistance dans les domaines de l'enseignement technique, de l'apprentissage des métiers et de l'élaboration des programmes d'étude, de même que d'assurer la formation de Zimbabwéens au Canada.

Le programme de l'ACDI sera dorénavant prioritairement axé sur l'appui aux efforts du gouvernement visant la gestion des richesses naturelles et de l'environnement. Est également prévu un important projet de perfectionnement des ressources humaines dans le cadre duquel sera assurée la formation de participants des secteurs public et privé représentant 300 années-personnes. Finalement, l'ACDI appuiera également le programme national d'immunisation. La Conférence de coordination du développement de l'Afrique australe est une organisation régionale regroupant neuf États d'Afrique australe (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzanie, Zambie et Zimbabwe), dont l'action vise le développement économique accéléré par la voie d'une plus grande intégration régionale et de l'autonomie collective. L'ACDI concentre ses activités dans les domaines de l'alimentation et de l'agriculture, de l'énergie, des transports et des communications, de même que du perfectionnement des ressources humaines. Pour l'année à l'étude, les décaissements au titre des projets en cours ont totalisé 32,1 millions de dollars.

Au Mozambique, l'ACDI a terminé au coût de 15,9 millions de dollars la première phase de sa contribution à la réfection de 192 km de la voie ferrée de Nacala, un lien vital entre le Malawi, pays sans littoral, le nord du Mozambique et le port de mer de Nacala. Toujours dans le domaine des transports, la Commission des transports et des communications pour l'Afrique australe, un organisme de coordination de la CCDA, bénéficie de services techniques au coût de 6 millions de dollars.

La Zambie tente d'opérer des réformes économiques qui lui sont dictées par l'omniprésence nécessaire de réduire sa dépendance des exportations de cuivre. La situation économique du pays est actuellement très précaire; afin de soutenir le redressement économique, l'ACDI appuie les mesures prises par le gouvernement dans le but d'accroître la production agricole et de doter les zones rurales d'une infrastructure et de services satisfaisants. La mise en valeur des ressources humaines prend également une dimension cruciale. Les décaissements au titre des projets en cours de réalisation pendant l'année ont totalisé 14 millions de dollars.

Dans le domaine de l'agriculture, le projet le plus important (36,3 millions de dollars sur une période de neuf ans) visait la construction de 84 hangars pour entreposer le maïs et les engrais afin de réduire les pertes attribuables à la détérioration. Le transport par route et par chemin de fer a également été amélioré dans certains endroits afin de faciliter la distribution des produits maraîchers sur le marché intérieur. L'autoinsuffisance alimentaire accrue permettra d'épargner les devises étrangères consacrées jusqu'ici à importer des produits alimentaires dont les prix ne cessent d'augmenter. Le Canada a offert une aide supplémentaire à la Zambie en lui fournissant 4,5 millions de dollars d'aide alimentaire pendant l'année.

D'autres projets touchaient également le secteur rural, notamment la construction de 520 km de routes de gravier devant relier les villages de pêcheurs du nord aux marchés urbains (30,6 millions), la recherche sur la viabilité de la culture du blé pluvial (9,9 millions), et le soutien institutionnel au ministère zambien de l'Agriculture et de l'aménagement des eaux (8,4 millions).

L'ACDI vient d'annoncer une initiative de 12,6 millions de dollars visant à assurer le perfectionnement du personnel appelé à occuper des postes-clés dans des institutions zambiennes, et à aider les institutions en question à gérer elles-mêmes la formation et le perfectionnement de leur personnel.

Entre autres entreprises axées sur le redressement économique figure l'achat, au coût de 30 millions de dollars, de quelque 405 wagons qui permettront aux chemins de fer zambiens de réduire le nombre de wagons qu'ils louent présentement de l'Afrique du Sud.

Depuis son accession à l'indépendance en 1980, le Zimbabwe a fait des progrès dans les secteurs-clés de la production alimentaire, de l'éducation et de la planification familiale, mais son économie urbaine moderne demeure vulnérable aux conséquences des sécheresses périodiques et aux incertitudes concernant les importations et les exportations, dont l'Afrique du Sud est responsable. Le programme de paiements et de l'infrastructure, l'accroissement de l'autoinsuffisance alimentaire et les activités du développement des ressources humaines. Les décaissements au titre des 11 projets en voie de réalisation cette année ont totalisé 11,6 millions de dollars.

Ces dernières années, l'appui accordé à la Zambie au titre de la balance des paiements et de l'infrastructure a pris la forme d'une ligne de crédit de 15 millions de dollars affectée à l'achat de matériel destiné au secteur rural, et d'une assistance de plus de 12 millions de dollars au secteur des transports (chemins de fer et routes).

À l'heure actuelle, une ligne de crédit de 14,7 millions de dollars dont le secteur privé du Zimbabwe bénéficie depuis 1985 permet aux importateurs d'acheter au Canada les biens, produits de base et pièces d'équipement qu'ils avaient l'habitude de se procurer en Afrique du Sud. L'opération vise à soutenir le milieu des affaires et à encourager l'établissement de liens commerciaux avec le Canada. Avec les 3,5 millions de dollars mis à leur disposition en 1986-1987, plus de 80 exportateurs canadiens ont vendu leurs produits sur le marché zimbabwéen. Pour l'économie du Zimbabwe, l'opération se traduit par des épargnes de devises et par la création d'emplois.

Dans le secteur rural, un nouveau projet vise à alléger la lourde charge de travail des femmes qui s'occupent de la transformation du sorgho et du millet, deux cultures adaptées à la sécheresse. Des techniques de mouture des céréales à petits grains adaptées aux conditions locales seront enseignées, et des études seront faites afin de déterminer si les femmes pourraient devenir propriétaires des installations. L'ACDI fournira une assistance de 4 millions de dollars répartie sur quatre ans.

perfectionnement des cadres intermédiaires et supérieurs de la fonction publique kényane qui viennent suivre des cours dans des institutions canadiennes spécialisées en agronomie, en enseignement et en administration des affaires. L'ACDI finance en outre la préparation de modèles de planification macro-économique à long terme adaptés au contexte kényan, dans le but d'améliorer les compétences du gouvernement en matière de planification et de formulation de lignes de conduite. La première phase du projet, qui doit se terminer cette année, devait coûter 4 millions de dollars.

L'ACDI accorde également une aide financière aux instituts Harambee du Kenya, où sont offerts des cours de techniques de l'eau, d'agriculture et de construction. Ce projet de 5,5 millions de dollars vise à accroître le nombre d'ouvriers qualifiés et à créer des emplois en zone rurale.

En 1987 doivent débiter les deuxièmes phases du Fonds général de formation et du projet de planification à long terme, respectivement dotés de budgets de 14,8 et 5 millions de dollars. Parmi les autres projets prévus, signalons la construction de nouvelles routes rurales, une activité à coefficient élevé de main-d'œuvre (11,1 millions), l'appui au programme réalisé au Kenya par le Fonds des Nations Unies pour les activités en matière de population (4,7 millions), la formation du personnel chargé de la recherche agricole (5 millions) et l'assistance à la Compagnie d'électricité et d'éclairage du Kenya pour l'amélioration de ses installations de transport et de distribution (18 millions).

La Tanzanie voit sa situation économique s'améliorer progressivement après avoir fait face pendant des années à une baisse de sa production agricole et à une détérioration des termes de l'échange. Pendant l'année qui vient de s'écouler, les Tanzaniens ont atteint, voire dépassé, leurs objectifs en matière de réforme économique. L'ACDI a pris la forme d'un appui de la balance des paiements et d'activités dans les secteurs de l'agriculture, des transports et de l'énergie, où 39 projets étaient en cours pendant l'année. Le programme a entraîné des décaissements totalisant 40,9 millions de dollars.

Afin d'appuyer les réformes économiques entreprises par la Tanzanie, le Canada s'est engagé à lui accorder à compter de 1986-1987 une aide en nature de 30 millions de dollars répar- tis sur trois ans, qui vient s'ajouter aux niveaux convenus de décaissements. Des produits de base

d'une valeur totale de 14,8 millions de dollars, comprenant entre autres de l'aluminium, des pneus, des aliments composés pour la volaille et des vaccins pour le bétail, ont déjà été expédiés. Afin de compenser les pertes de bête causées par une infestation de chenilles dans le nord de la Tanzanie, l'ACDI a fourni une aide alimentaire d'urgence de 3 millions de dollars. Un projet de recherche sur le blé et de production sur une grande échelle s'est poursuivi dans cette même région. De nouveaux projets ont débuté dans les domaines de l'utilisation des bovins (3,9 millions) et de l'assistance aux petits exploitants agricoles du sud de la Tanzanie (3,3 millions).

La production agricole et la commercialisation dépendent du transport. La Tanzanie bénéficie de l'un des plus importants programmes d'assistance canadienne dans le domaine ferroviaire. En 1986-1987, l'ACDI a versé 10 millions de dollars à la Société des chemins de fer de la Tanzanie (SCFT) pour l'achat de pièces de locomotives, la production de ballast servant à la remise en état des voies, et les activités de formation et d'assistance technique en matière de gestion des chemins de fer et de réparation de locomotives.

Au chapitre de la remise en état et de l'entretien des installations d'autres modes de transport, l'ACDI a en outre accordé une assistance à la société Air Tanzania et à l'administration des ports tanzaniens, sous forme de pièces de rechange.

L'ACDI a maintenu sa contribution de longue date au développement du secteur énergétique de la Tanzanie en participant avec d'autres donateurs au financement d'un projet de 800 km qui servira à alimenter en électricité le nord-ouest du pays. Les fonds provenant du Canada, de l'ordre de 10 millions de dollars, serviront à financer les travaux techniques, la surveillance de la construction et l'exécution des travaux.

Parmi les projets à venir, signalons la participation du Canada à une initiative de 16 millions de dollars prise par la Banque SCFT. L'ACDI injectera 5 millions de dollars dans la remise à neuf de 13 locomotives qui s'ajoutent à celles qui sont réparées dans le cadre de programmes existants.

Un programme de remise en état de l'outilage servant à l'entretien des routes du Ghana bénéficieraient du crédit devant leur permettre d'améliorer leur situation sociale et économique.

Le Kenya a enregistré une forte croissance économique en 1985 et 1986 grâce à la baisse des prix du pétrole et à l'augmentation de ceux du café et du thé, qui sont ses principales produits d'exportation; ces tendances sont toutefois inversées en 1987. Le taux de natalité toujours élevé, de l'ordre de 4 p. 100, demeure également préoccupant compte tenu des pressions que la croissance rapide de la population exerce sur l'économie.

Les 28 projets que l'ACDI réalise présentement au Kenya servent à appuyer le développement économique du pays en apportant des solutions aux grands problèmes qui se posent dans les secteurs de l'énergie, de l'infrastructure rurale et du perfectionnement des ressources humaines. Pour l'année à l'étude, les décaissements ont totalisé 25,4 millions de dollars.

L'aménagement du barrage hydro-électrique de Kiambere s'est poursuivi. Ce projet financé par plusieurs donateurs vise la construction et l'équipement d'un barrage et d'une centrale de 140 MW qui assureront la production locale de l'énergie devant remplacer le pétrole importé. Les fonds de 42 millions de dollars fournis par le Canada sur une période de quatre ans servent à payer les turbines, les génératrices et les transformateurs, de même qu'une partie des travaux publics.

Dans les régions rurales, l'ACDI participe à la construction de 390 km de routes de desserte afin d'ouvrir de nouvelles zones à la production agricole, de créer des emplois et de faciliter le transport des marchandises et des produits maraîchers. Ce projet d'une durée de cinq ans est doté d'un budget de 8,6 millions de dollars. Également dans le secteur rural, l'ACDI appuie financièrement la Fondation canadienne contre la faim et l'organisme CARE, qui participent tous deux sur une grande échelle à des projets d'adduction d'eau au Kenya.

Sur le plan de la mise en valeur des ressources humaines, le Fonds général de formation consiste en un projet de 14 millions de dollars, d'une durée de six ans, axé sur le

en 1986. L'approvisionnement en eau, la santé, l'agriculture, les routes, la foresterie et le développement communautaire figurent parmi les secteurs touchés.

L'ACDI a également maintenu sa participation au programme d'approvisionnement rural en eau dans le Haut-Ghana, en appuyant la formation des préposés à l'entretien des pompes manuelles, l'éducation sanitaire et le développement communautaire. Le coût de cette phase du programme devrait s'élever à 7 millions de dollars. Dans l'est du Haut-Ghana, le Canada participe au programme de mise à l'essai de pompes manuelles réalisé conjointement par le Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement et la Banque mondiale.

Plusieurs instituts de recherche agricole bénéficient de fonds de l'ACDI dans le but de mettre en application de nouvelles techniques destinées à accroître la production du maïs et des légumineuses au Ghana. La deuxième phase du projet, qui doit coûter 6 millions de dollars, est maintenant en cours.

Après avoir appuyé la campagne nationale d'immunisation contre la rougeole organisée par l'UNICEF, l'ACDI injecte maintenant 3,9 millions de dollars dans un programme lancé par cette même organisation pour immuniser les enfants contre les six principales maladies de l'enfance que sont la rougeole, la diphtérie, la coqueluche, le tétanos, la polio et la tuberculose.

Dans le domaine de la mise en valeur des ressources humaines, on procède à la modernisation de deux instituts de formation dont le personnel enseignant et administratif reçoit par ailleurs une assistance technique.

Dans le but d'appuyer la relance économique, l'ACDI a accordé au Ghana une ligne de crédit de 4,9 millions de dollars qui fait partie d'un crédit à l'importation consenti à ce pays par la Banque mondiale au titre de la reconstruction. Les fonds servent à l'achat de pièces d'équipement dont le pays a un pressant besoin dans le secteur forestier, l'une des principales sources nationales de revenus d'exportation. Le Canada a également accordé une ligne de crédit de 3,1 millions de dollars affectée à l'achat de pièces de matériel servant à la production et au transport de l'électricité, ce qui permet au Ghana de satisfaire ses besoins d'électricité et de se procurer des devises grâce à ses ventes aux pays voisins.

la famille. L'ACDI a placé au haut de l'échelle de ses priorités l'intégration de la femme aux projets existants et la création de nouveaux projets devant bénéficier directement aux femmes : comme ce sont d'abord elles qui portent l'eau et la consommation, les femmes ont souvent un rôle-clé à jouer dans la réalisation des projets d'approvisionnement en eau; des cours et des programmes agricoles leur sont également offerts afin de les initier au crédit rural, au coopératisme, aux techniques agricoles et aux soins de santé.

Les projets communautaires financés par les ambassades et les hauts-

commissariats du Canada à même les fonds ad-ministrés par les missions (FAM) ont souvent été lancés par des femmes qui voient également à leur réalisation. Les FAM, de l'ordre de 300 000 dollars par année dans la plupart des pays, servent habituellement à financer de 20 à 30 petits projets communautaires. Mentionnons à titre d'exemples les moulins à mains, les pompes manuelles ou les machines à coudre fournies à des groupes de femmes, les matériaux de construction, les livres et le matériel fournis aux écoles et aux dispensaires, et le soutien à des projets de production agricole et d'adduction d'eau.

L'assistance accordée par l'ACDI dans le cadre de son programme de l'Afrique anglophone bénéficie principalement à six pays de concentration (l'Égypte, le Ghana, le Kenya, la Tanzanie, la Zambie et le Zimbabwe) et à la Conférence de coordination du développement de l'Afrique australe, retenus en fonction de leurs besoins et de leur capacité de mettre efficacement à profit l'aide canadienne.

L'Égypte traverse une crise économique très grave; c'est un pays aux prises avec une dette extérieure considérable et avec des problèmes dans les secteurs de l'agriculture, de l'énergie et de la production industrielle. Le programme de l'ACDI est axé sur le soutien et la modernisation des secteurs de l'agriculture et de l'énergie, sans lesquels il ne saurait y avoir de redressement économique. La mise en valeur des ressources humaines représente un important aspect de cette assistance. Pour l'année écoulée, les décaissements au titre des 14 projets en cours de réalisation* ont totalisé 7,6 millions de dollars.

* Il s'agit du nombre total de projets de grande envergure. Sont également compris dans le chiffre des décaissements plusieurs petits projets dotés chacun d'un budget inférieur à 1 million de dollars.

Le projet intégré de mise en valeur des sols et des eaux représente une entreprise de grande envergure qui doit permettre de récupérer 35 000 hectares de terres agricoles dans le delta du Nil. Le Canada a accepté d'injecter 48,4 millions de dollars dans ce projet de 85 millions de dollars. Toujours dans le domaine de l'agriculture, l'Université McGill réalise un projet de 5 millions de dollars financé par l'ACDI, qui vise à accroître la production alimentaire en Égypte par l'octroi de petites subventions servant à financer l'achat de matériel, la formation et l'assistance technique dans différents secteurs de l'agriculture.

Parmi les projets en cours dans le domaine énergétique, citons les travaux de rénovation à la centrale hydro-électrique El Azab à El Fayoum (4,6 millions de dollars), l'installation de câbles souterrains et d'une sous-station en vue de l'interconnexion de la centrale de Chubra el-Kheima, au Caire, avec le réseau national (22 millions de dollars), et la formation de spécialistes de la Régie égyptienne de l'électricité assurée par la société Hydro Ontario (11,9 millions de dollars).

Parmi les initiatives prises récemment, mentionnons une aide de 15 millions de dollars au titre du soutien de la balance des paiements, affectée à l'achat de produits de base, et une aide alimentaire de 20 millions de dollars pour aider le pays à importer les quantités énormes de denrées alimentaires dont il a besoin.

Au Ghana, la stratégie de l'ACDI vise d'abord et avant tout à satisfaire les besoins fondamentaux de la population et à accorder un soutien économique général. Le programme d'aide canadien est axé sur l'agriculture et la sécurité alimentaire, l'approvisionnement en eau, la santé, le perfectionnement des ressources humaines et l'expansion des exportations. Pour l'année à l'étude, les décaissements au titre des 23 projets en cours de réalisation ont totalisé 15,2 millions de dollars. L'aide alimentaire sous forme de blé, d'huile de canola et de poudre de lait écrémé a représenté une importante tranche du budget du programme (6,5 millions de dollars).

Dans la région nord, l'ACDI collabore avec le gouvernement à la mise en oeuvre d'une stratégie d'aménagement rural à long terme. La réalisation du plan plurisectoriel devrait entraîner des dépenses de l'ordre de 30 millions de dollars sur une période de cinq ans ayant débuté

enregistrés en 1985 et 1986. Dotés d'économies plus fortes, le Botswana, le Lesotho, le Swaziland et le Zimbabwe ont eux aussi enregistré des taux de croissance particulièrement intéressants ces dernières années, mais la proximité de l'Afrique du Sud n'est pas sans leur causer certains problèmes politiques particuliers qu'ils partagent avec d'autres Etats de la région. Voilà pourquoi l'ACDI a annoncé en janvier 1987 un programme révisé de coopération avec les neuf pays membres de la Conférence de coordination du développement de l'Afrique australe (CCDAa) afin d'appuyer leurs efforts pour parvenir à l'autonomie collective.

Le soutien de la relance économique se concentre particulièrement dans le secteur de l'agriculture, qui demeure le pivot du développement économique dans la majorité des pays africains. Ainsi donc, la plus grande partie des fonds affectés au programme de l'Afrique anglophone par l'ACDI sert à financer la production agricole et des activités connexes. Les années de sécheresse auront clairement montré l'importance de disposer de l'infrastructure voulue pour achever le matériel et distribuer les récoltes.

L'ACDI participe depuis longtemps à des projets d'infrastructure en Afrique, et ses efforts actuels visent principalement la remise en état ou l'entretien des réseaux de transport existants. Le secteur

La mise en valeur du potentiel humain du continent par l'éducation et la formation constitue également un aspect crucial de la programmation de l'ACDI, tant dans le cadre de projets visant directement le perfectionnement des ressources humaines, qu'à l'intérieur d'autres projets. Car c'est en Afrique, plus que partout ailleurs dans le monde, que le manque de spécialistes est le plus grand. Dans le secteur de la santé, l'ACDI appuie entre autres les campagnes nationales d'immunisation de plusieurs pays dont le Ghana, la Zambie et le Zimbabwe. Le problème du SIDA retient également l'attention. Bien que les ravages de la maladie sur le continent ne soient pas encore très bien connus, l'ACDI appuie les efforts déployés par l'Organisation mondiale de la santé pour mettre en oeuvre des programmes de lutte contre ce nouveau fléau.

L'ACDI a également reconnu le rôle particulièrement important joué par les femmes en Afrique. Dans bien des régions du continent, c'est sur les femmes que repose la responsabilité de la production agricole et du bien-être de

Indicateurs de développement social

Pays de concentration d'Afrique anglophone recevant l'assistance canadienne au développement

(classés selon leur revenu par habitant, les plus pauvres figurant en premier)

Espérance de vie à la naissance (années)		Taux de mortalité infantile (enfants de moins d'un an) par 1 000 naissances vivantes		Taux d'alphabétisation des adultes (%) hommes/femmes		Nombre de filles inscrites à l'école primaire en pourcentage du groupe d'âge pertinent	
1960	1985	1965	1985	1970	1980-1985	1965	1984
42	52	138	110	48/18	90/80	25	84
41	54	112	91	44/19	70/49	40	94
45	53	120	94	43/18	64/43	57	59
40	52	121	84	66/37	84/67	46	95
46	61	172	93	50/20	59/30	60	72
49	57	103	77	63/47	81/67	92	127*

* Le pourcentage peut dépasser 100 p. 100, les élèves au-dessus et en-dessous de l'âge officiel à l'école primaire, généralement entre six et onze ans, étant incluses dans les statistiques.

Sources: *Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1987*, publié par la Banque mondiale. *La situation des enfants dans le monde 1987*, publié par l'UNICEF.

n.d. données non disponibles

	1983	1985	1965-1985	1983-1985	1970	1985
Tanzanie	240 \$	290 \$	n.d.	108	5,2	16,7
Kenya	340 \$	290 \$	1,9	99	5,8	25,5
Ghana	310 \$	380 \$	- 2,2	118	5,2	12,2
Zambie	580 \$	390 \$	- 1,6	107	6,3	10,2
Egypte	700 \$	610 \$	3,1	115	36,8	30,9
Zimbabwe	740 \$	680 \$	1,6	100	n.d.	32,2
PNB par habitant (EU)						
PNB par habitant						
croissance annuelle						
habitant, de production						
habitant, de production						
Index moyen						
Service de la dette publique						
extérieure en pourcentage des exportations						

(classés selon leur revenu par habitant, les plus pauvres figurant en premier)

Indicateurs de développement économique

Pays de concentration d'Afrique anglophone recevant l'assistance canadienne au développement

Presque tous les pays du continent bénéficient de l'assistance canadienne au développement. Dans le cadre du programme de l'Afrique anglophone en particulier, 23 pays de l'Afrique subsaharienne et six pays du Moyen-Orient reçoivent une forme quelconque d'aide. Dans les pays les plus touchés par la sécheresse et dont la situation économique est particulièrement pénible, tels l'Éthiopie, le Mozambique et le Soudan, l'ACDI maintient son aide alimentaire (15 millions, 4,8 millions et 9 millions de dollars respectivement en 1986-1987) afin de combler en partie les pénuries et de ménager les réserves de devises. La deuxième phase d'un projet d'approvisionnement rural en eau se poursuit en Éthiopie au coût de 14 millions de dollars, tout comme le projet d'artidoculture de Sim Sim, au Soudan, dont le coût doit s'élever à 9 millions de dollars. En Éthiopie, de bonnes récoltes ont contribué à amorcer une certaine reprise, mais 2,5 millions de personnes auraient encore besoin d'aide alimentaire. Au Soudan, l'endettement est si grave qu'il compromet l'effort de redressement économique. Le Ghana, l'Égypte et la Zambie reçoivent eux aussi une aide alimentaire.

L'Égypte, le Mozambique, la Tanzanie, le Ghana et la Zambie se retrouvent parmi les pays qui connaissent de graves problèmes de balance des paiements. Dans ce genre de situation, le Canada choisit soit de fournir une aide alimentaire, soit de financer l'achat de produits de base, soit de fournir du matériel et des pièces de rechange servant à l'entretien ou à la modernisation des infrastructures. Parce qu'elles permettent aux pays bénéficiaires d'épargner leurs devises, ces mesures contribuent toutes à soutenir la balance des paiements des pays en question. En Ouganda où sévit également une crise économique, l'ACDI a contribué au financement d'une étude par laquelle par le Centre de recherches pour le développement international dans le but de conseiller au gouvernement des mesures macro-économiques adaptées à la situation.

L'heure est à l'optimisme au Ghana, au Kenya et au Malawi, où les efforts d'ajustement structurel ont porté fruit comme en témoignent les taux de croissance économique

personnes auraient encore besoin d'aide alimentaire. Au Soudan, l'endettement est si grave qu'il compromet l'effort de redressement économique. Le Ghana, l'Égypte et la Zambie reçoivent eux aussi une aide alimentaire.

Afrique anglophone



Assistance totale nette de gouvernement
à gouvernement
967,02 M\$

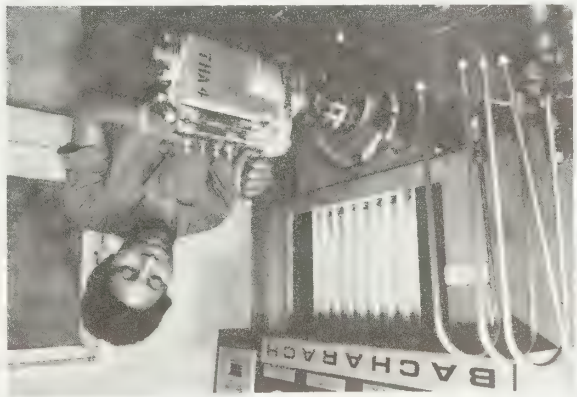
Depuis le retour des pluies qui ont procuré de bonnes récoltes à la plupart des pays d'Afrique en 1985, les grands médias s'intéressent beaucoup moins au sort des populations de ce continent. Pourtant, la sécheresse a fait ressortir les graves problèmes structurels qui minent l'économie des pays africains, après des années de baisse de la production agricole aggravée par la dégradation de l'environnement. Les conséquences sont lourdes sur le plan social, et la nécessité de satisfaire les besoins humains les plus fondamentaux devient chaque jour plus urgente.

En mai-juin 1986, les Nations

Unies ont approuvé un programme d'action pour l'Afrique couvrant la période 1986-1990. Dans ce contexte, des engagements ont été pris de part et d'autre : les pays africains devront opérer les réformes économiques qui s'imposent sur le plan intérieur, et la communauté internationale devra de son côté leur accorder une assistance suivie, notamment sur le plan du soutien de la balance des paiements, et faire en sorte que la conjoncture économique mondiale s'améliore. Les dirigeants de quelque 25 pays africains se sont engagés au nom de leur gouvernement à adopter des programmes rigoureux d'ajustement structurel visant la reprise de l'activité économique par l'application de

mesures propres à stimuler les secteurs productifs et à réduire les dépenses publiques. Dans bien des cas, la réussite de ces programmes dépend essentiellement de mesures d'encouragement aux petits exploitants agricoles. Mais l'importance de l'endettement, la faiblesse des prix mondiaux des produits de base et le prix élevé des importations essentielles viennent entraver ces efforts de redressement. Dernièrement, cependant, de nombreuses économies africaines ont pu profiter d'une baisse des prix du pétrole. Compte tenu du lourd fardeau que peuvent représenter ces programmes d'ajustement structurel sur le plan social, les milieux internationaux n'ont pas manqué de jouer la détermination des Africains.

En réaction à la crise économique frappant l'Afrique, le Canada décidait en avril 1986 d'accorder aux pays du sud du Sahara engagés dans des programmes d'ajustement structurel un moratoire sur le remboursement des prêts consentis préalablement à titre d'aide, moratoire renouvelable jusqu'en l'an 2000. Le gouvernement canadien a également augmenté ses engagements d'aide à l'Afrique et annoncé que l'assistance canadienne serait désormais accordée en totalité sous forme de subventions plutôt que de prêts à des conditions de faveur. Ce même



En Afrique, une des premières priorités de l'ACDI est l'intégration de la femme au processus de développement. (Photo ACDI: David Barbour, Tanzanie)



Projet d'irrigation en Egypte. (Photo ACDI: David Barbour)



Photo ACDI: David Barbour, Egypte.



Le Canada participe avec plusieurs autres donateurs au projet d'aménagement du barrage de Kiambere au Kenya. (Photo ACDI: Doug Curran)



La mise en valeur du potentiel humain par l'éducation et la formation est un aspect crucial de la programmation de l'ACDI en Afrique. (Photo ACDI: Bruce Paton, Zimbabwe)

Terre. Ces manifestations ont constitué un forum pour les Canadiens et ont contribué à sensibiliser davantage les participants à l'importance de la protection de l'environnement mondial et d'une bonne gestion de ses ressources au cours des prochaines années.

L'environnement constitue à la fois la base de la croissance économique et les paramètres qui la limitent. Des politiques environnementales judicieuses sont à la base d'un

développement solide. De par le monde, les ressources de la Terre sont menacées. Des forêts sont détruites, la désertification progresse et une grande partie des ressources hydriques mondiales est polluée. Les prairies se détériorent et les terres agricoles montrent des signes de surexploitation.

Les crises écologiques n'attendent pas : elles se produisent dès maintenant, elles font partie de notre réalité collective immédiate. Une grande partie du sous-continent indien, la majeure partie de l'Afrique subsaharienne, les Andes et les Antilles sont au bord de la catastrophe écologique, prisonnières d'un gouffre qui va s'aggrandissant.

La pauvreté et les pressions démographiques sont les principales causes de cette situation, la destruction environnementale découlant des efforts désespérés des pauvres et des paysans sans terre pour répondre à leurs besoins essentiels en matière de chauffage, d'alimentation et d'eau. La pauvreté oblige les villageois et les habitants des bidonvilles à détruire les ressources dont dépend leur survie. Une croissance démographique continue exerce également des pressions incroyables sur des ressources déjà rares. Des populations de plus en plus nombreuses ont davantage besoin d'aliments, de bois de chauffage, d'eau, de terres, ce qui entraîne finalement la détérioration de l'environnement naturel et des conditions de vie.

Au fil des ans, de nombreux projets de l'ACDI ont eu pour but de protéger et de gérer les ressources naturelles en Afrique, en Asie et en Amérique latine. Au cours de la dernière année financière, plus du quart de tous les projets d'aide bilatérale du Canada comportaient un volet environnemental visant à améliorer la gestion des ressources naturelles ou à renforcer les mesures de conservation de l'environnement et de rétablissement de l'équilibre écologique. Par exemple, la plupart des projets de l'ACDI dans le domaine du développement rural intégré comporte un volet de reboisement. Des projets d'identification des ressources sont en cours au Bangladesh, au Népal,

On retrouve des projets de conservation et de gestion des terres en Chine, en Inde, au Pakistan, en Colombie, au Brésil, des projets de ressources hydriques à des fins agricoles au Bangladesh, en Chine, en Inde et au Pakistan. Des initiatives visant l'amélioration de la qualité de l'eau potable et de l'assainissement ont été mises sur pied au Guatemala, au Honduras, au Pérou, au Nicaragua, en Guyana et aux îles du Vent et Sous-le-Vent. En Afrique francophone, le programme de l'ACDI pour le Sahel est axé sur le rétablissement de l'équilibre écologique et social grâce à des activités telles que la stabilisation du couvert végétal, le rétablissement de l'équilibre alimentaire et la promotion de sources d'accès facile pour les populations.

Le programme d'immunisation universelle des enfants a sans doute été l'une des initiatives les plus prometteuses et un des défis principaux de l'année 1986-1987. Chaque année, la poliomyélite, la diphtérie, la coqueluche, le tétanos, la rougeole et la tuberculose tuent environ quatre millions d'enfants et en laissent quatre autres millions handicapés. Comme cette tragédie peut être évitée, en grande partie grâce à la médecine moderne, le Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance et l'Organisation mondiale de la santé ont lancé en 1974 une campagne générale visant l'immunisation universelle d'ici 1990. Si d'immenses progrès ont déjà été accomplis, l'objectif n'a pas encore été atteint.

Pour donner un regain de vie à la campagne d'immunisation, le Canada s'est engagé à fournir au cours des cinq prochaines années une somme d'environ 35 millions de dollars aux programmes nationaux d'immunisation des pays en développement du Commonwealth et de la Francophonie. Cette initiative aura vraisemblablement des répercussions considérables sur les mères et les enfants, de même que sur les générations futures.

Les pages qui suivent offrent un aperçu de ce type de programmes et projets qui contribuent à la construction de ce monde meilleur auquel aspirent tous les Canadiens et toutes les Canadiennes.

Autres faits

saillants de 1986-1987

Les structures et les politiques de l'ACDI continuent d'évoluer et de se transformer pour suivre le rythme rapide de l'évolution du monde en développement. Cette année, l'ACDI a abordé deux domaines d'envergure, soit l'intégration de la femme au développement et la protection et la remise en valeur de l'environnement.

Les femmes représentent la moitié de la population du globe, elles assurent les deux tiers des heures de travail, perçoivent le dixième des revenus et possèdent moins de 1 p. 100 des biens. Dans le monde en développement, plus de 80 p. 100 de la production alimentaire destinée à la consommation locale est issue du travail des femmes, qui assurent également l'éducation et le soin des enfants, la nutrition ainsi que l'approvisionnement en bois qui est utilisé comme combustible. Dans l'ensemble, un ménage sur trois est dirigé par une femme. Si elle travaille parfois jusqu'à 80 heures par semaine et plus, une grande partie de son travail est ni rémunérée ni même reconnue.

Par le passé, les programmes de développement donnaient généralement des résultats quelque peu décevants. Les projets étaient planifiés et exécutés presque exclusivement par et pour les hommes, et l'on se préoccupait très peu du rôle des femmes. Il est désormais largement reconnu qu'un pays ne saurait se développer, et encore moins prospérer, si la moitié de ses ressources humaines, ses femmes, sont laissées pour compte.

Le gouvernement du Canada reconnaît cette réalité et a fait des besoins des femmes une priorité. En 1984, une étape importante était franchie grâce à l'adoption de la politique d'intégration de la femme dans le développement, politique qui a pour objet d'aider toutes les femmes à participer au programme canadien d'aide au développement et à en profiter. En 1985, à la suite de consultations exhaustives, un plan d'action détaillé a été élaboré avec la participation de toutes les unités et de tous les bureaux de programmes au sein de l'Agence. Et en juin 1986, la ministre des Relations extérieures déposait à la Chambre des communes un plan d'action quinquennal concretisant la politique d'intégration de la femme dans le développement.

Chaque projet de l'ACDI présente pour approbation doit désormais comporter une analyse de ses répercussions sur les femmes. En outre, l'accent est placé sur l'accroissement de la participation des femmes tant à la planification qu'à l'exécution des programmes et des projets, en vue de promouvoir la croissance économique et le changement social. Des cours de formation sont offerts aux agents de l'ACDI pour les aider à mieux tenir compte des besoins particuliers des femmes. Les initiatives de l'ACDI ont pour but d'aider un plus grand nombre de femmes à accroître la production alimentaire, à apprendre un métier, à s'instruire, à produire un revenu et à tirer profit des transferts de techniques appropriées. D'autre part, le Canada a été un chef de file à cet égard en veillant à ce que les institutions multilatérales adoptent aussi des politiques d'intégration de la femme dans le développement.

L'ACDI appuie de nombreux projets qui profitent directement aux femmes, dans des secteurs-clés. Au Bangladesh par exemple, l'ACDI apporte une aide financière à une coopérative de femmes qui offre du matériel et une formation dans le domaine de l'artisanat à 4 000 femmes pauvres en milieu rural. En Jamaïque, grâce à l'appui conjoint de l'Association des collèges communautaires du Canada et de l'ACDI, des femmes reçoivent de la formation et de l'équipement afin de développer l'apiculture et la réparation de petits appareils ménagers. Au Ghana, l'ACDI finance un projet du CUSO qui fournit du crédit, enseigne des techniques d'économie de main-d'œuvre et offre de la formation en gestion à des femmes des collectivités. Au Mali, on travaille à développer le leadership des femmes en milieu rural et ainsi développer de nouvelles aptitudes. Le projet prévoit également un fonds offrant des prêts pour appuyer les initiatives des femmes.

À l'occasion, l'ACDI doit encourager certains gouvernements à faire participer davantage les femmes aux projets de développement. Dans d'autres cas, l'Agence offre une aide financière à l'appui de travaux de base, telles des études approfondies sur la situation socio-économique des femmes; études qui permettent aux planificateurs de cerner les besoins des femmes et de lancer de nouvelles initiatives pour y répondre.

En 1986, le Canada a été l'hôte, au cours de l'été, de trois grandes conférences sur l'environnement : la Commission mondiale sur l'environnement et le développement, la Stratégie mondiale de la conservation et la Troisième conférence biennale sur l'avenir de la

En 1986-1987, le Canada a affecté au total plus de 2,5 milliards de dollars à la coopération internationale, soit 0,5 p. 100 de son produit national brut, ce qui le place parmi les principaux donateurs du Comité d'aide au développement de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économique (OCDE).

L'Agence canadienne de développement international administre environ 75 p. 100 de ce budget, son but étant d'aider les pays du tiers monde à atteindre un rythme soutenu de développement économique et social. L'ACDI a pour objectif d'alléger la pauvreté surtout chez les plus démunis, en concentrant son assistance sur les secteurs où les besoins sont les plus pressants : l'agriculture et la production alimentaire (y compris le développement rural, les pêches et la sylviculture), l'énergie et le développement des ressources humaines.

L'assistance canadienne emprunte quatre grandes voies :

- Les programmes bilatéraux, ou projets de gouvernement à gouvernement : par ce mécanisme, l'ACDI appuie plus de 1 000 projets dans plus de 100 pays. Il s'agit dans certains cas de grands projets à l'échelle du pays, tels que la construction de barrages et de routes, l'installation de câbles de distribution électrique et la construction de chemins de fer. D'autres sont des projets à plus petite échelle et conçus pour répondre aux besoins d'une collectivité, notamment en matière d'éducation et de formation, de forage de puits, de canaux d'irrigation, de logement abordable et de reboisement.
- Les programmes multilatéraux, dans le cadre desquels le Canada appuie financièrement plus de 65 organismes internationaux tels que les institutions des Nations Unies, les banques de développement et les organisations humanitaires. Les programmes spéciaux, auxquels le Canada a recours pour appuyer les initiatives de quelque 400 groupes non gouvernementaux canadiens tels que les institutions et les organisations bénévoles oeuvrant dans le domaine du développement international.
- Le programme de coopération avec le monde des affaires, par lequel le Canada fournit un appui aux initiatives d'entreprises canadiennes désireuses de contribuer aux efforts de développement. Quelque 700 projets sont en cours dans plus de 100 pays.
- La Corporation Petro-Canada pour l'assistance internationale, qui aide les pays en développement à réduire leur dépendance à l'égard des importations de pétrole en leur fournissant la technique et le savoir-faire du Canada en matière d'exploitation de gaz naturel et de pétrole.
- Le Centre international d'exploitation des océans (CIEO), qui encourage la coopération et les transferts de techniques entre le Canada et les pays du tiers monde, dans le domaine du développement des ressources océaniques.
- Les gouvernements provinciaux, qui offrent un appui financier aux organisations et institutions non gouvernementales oeuvrant dans les pays en développement.

Le Canada offre également de l'aide alimentaire par les canaux bilatéraux et d'organisations non gouvernementales canadiennes. L'aide alimentaire, qui constitue une composante importante de l'aide canadienne aux pays en développement, se compose de produits de base, de contributions en espèces et de contributions au titre du transport. Elle est fournie principalement pour répondre à des situations d'urgence et lorsqu'un pays en développement ne peut répondre à ses propres besoins alimentaires. L'aide alimentaire peut également servir à aider les pays en développement à réorienter leurs politiques agricoles en faveur des agriculteurs et dans le but de parvenir à la sécurité alimentaire.

Le reste du budget de l'APD canadienne, soit 25 p. 100, est administré par :

- D'autres ministères fédéraux, tels que le ministère des Affaires extérieures, qui verse une contribution à des organismes multilatéraux comme l'Organisation mondiale de la santé, l'Organisation pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture et le Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement; le ministère des Finances, qui achemine la contribution du Canada à la Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement et à son fonds de concessionnel ; l'Association internationale de développement (IDA). La Société canadienne des postes de même que Santé et Bien-être social Canada offrent également du financement à l'appui d'initiatives en matière de développement international.
- Le Centre de recherches pour le développement international (CRDI), qui aide les pays du tiers monde à renforcer leur capacité en matière de recherches, notamment dans les secteurs de l'agriculture, de l'énergie, de la santé et de l'éducation.
- La Corporation Petro-Canada pour l'assistance internationale, qui aide les pays en développement à réduire leur dépendance à l'égard des importations de pétrole en leur fournissant la technique et le savoir-faire du Canada en matière d'exploitation de gaz naturel et de pétrole.
- Le Centre international d'exploitation des océans (CIEO), qui encourage la coopération et les transferts de techniques entre le Canada et les pays du tiers monde, dans le domaine du développement des ressources océaniques.
- Les gouvernements provinciaux, qui offrent un appui financier aux organisations et institutions non gouvernementales oeuvrant dans les pays en développement.

Asie du Sud, qui compte le Pakistan, le Bangladesh, la Birmanie, l'Inde, le Népal et Sri Lanka, la croissance globale en 1986 était de beaucoup inférieure à celle de l'année précédente. La tendance à la baisse qui se manifeste dans ces pays, sauf au Pakistan, est liée à la faiblesse de la croissance agricole. Des mesures d'ajustement structurel et de restriction des dépenses budgétaires qui viennent d'être prises devraient cependant donner certains résultats positifs dans la région.

Le programme de l'ACDI pour l'Asie reflète la dualité de la problématique du développement dans cette partie du monde. En effet, le défi à relever est de soulager la pauvreté dans une région où l'on retrouve la plupart des gens les plus démunis de la Terre; tout en cherchant à promouvoir la croissance technique et industrielle. En 1986-1987, plus de 300 projets, évalués à plus de 3 milliards de dollars, étaient en cours, procurant ainsi une aide très diversifiée dans l'amélioration des conditions de vie des paysans pauvres du Bangladesh en les aidant à devenir plus autonomes dans la mise en oeuvre de projets économiquement rentables. Aux Philippines, l'ACDI appuie une campagne nationale d'immunisation des enfants du pays. Dans des pays comme la Chine, l'Indonésie et la Thaïlande, le développement des ressources humaines par la formation et le renforcement des institutions est en voie de devenir une réalité. D'autre part, au Pakistan et en Inde, des efforts pour limiter les pénuries d'énergie sont déployés car le développement agricole et industriel de ces pays en souffre beaucoup. C'est d'ailleurs en Inde que le Canada a entrepris son plus important projet de développement : le barrage hydro-électrique de Chamera.

En Amérique latine, l'ensemble de la production a connu une croissance de 4 p. 100 en 1986 et devrait atteindre un taux légèrement inférieur à 3 p. 100 en 1987. Ces chiffres sont cependant trompeurs, puisqu'ils ne permettent pas d'appréhender trois tendances différentes : un ralentissement économique important dans certains pays dont les taux de croissance sont passés de plus de 8 p. 100 à 5 p. 100 ou moins (c'est le cas du Brésil, du Pérou, de l'Argentine et du Venezuela); un léger redressement ailleurs (en Bolivie, au El Salvador, au Mexique, au Guatemala, au Nicaragua et au Paraguay); et une croissance modeste dans d'autres pays (comme le Chili, la Colombie et le Costa Rica). Dans les pays d'Amérique centrale, la situation est plus sombre, car le

Mais de graves problèmes sont prévisibles, car le chômage et le service de la dette extérieure remettent en cause la croissance modeste de la région. Par exemple, d'une façon globale on estimait, à la fin de 1986, que les paiements au titre du service de la dette correspondaient à environ 25 p. 100 des recettes totales tirées des exportations des pays en développement. Mais en Amérique latine, le rapport a atteint jusqu'à 46 p. 100. Le chômage touche 40 p. 100 et plus de la population active.

Le programme mis en oeuvre par l'ACDI dans la région consiste surtout à appuyer le développement des infrastructures économiques nationales. Si le développement des ressources humaines et sociales demeure une priorité, l'Agence participe également à l'exécution de projets visant à accroître la production agricole ainsi qu'à protéger et gérer les ressources forestières et halieutiques. À titre d'exemple, le programme a permis la réfection des installations portuaires de la Grenade, de Saint-Vincent et de Saint-Kitts. De plus, de l'appareillage électrique ainsi que du matériel mécanique sont fournis présentement pour construire une centrale géothermique au Nicaragua. Au Pérou, on travaille actuellement à accroître la production agricole et celle des produits de l'élevage. On y fait également des efforts en vue d'améliorer les conditions de vie de la population comme en témoigne une assistance financière et une aide technique qui sont fournies aux habitants des bidonvilles des environs de Lima. Au Honduras un soutien est également apporté à la gestion des forêts de feuillus et à la protection d'un écosystème fragile. En Colombie, des initiatives en matière d'assistance aux familles et de développement rural contribuent à améliorer les conditions sanitaires. En ce qui concerne le développement rural contribuent à améliorer les conditions sanitaires. En ce qui concerne le développement rural contribuent à améliorer les sections prioritaires du développement.

En décembre 1986, le ministre des Relations extérieures annonçait un programme bilatéral de cinq ans, doté d'un budget de 300 millions de dollars et conçu pour appuyer les mesures de redressement et de développement prises par certains pays sahéliens, qui comptent parmi les plus pauvres et les plus durement touchés de toute l'Afrique.

De plus, en janvier 1987, un programme renouvelé de coopération avec les pays de la Conférence de coordination du développement de l'Afrique australe (CCDAA) a été instauré. Ce programme de cinq ans est doté d'un budget de 150 millions de dollars.

Le Canada a également honoré ses engagements face à l'amélioration du sort des femmes africaines. L'ACDI a accordé la plus haute priorité à la fois à l'intégration de la femme aux projets existants, et à l'élaboration de nouveaux projets conçus expressément à leur intention dans les domaines de la production alimentaire, de la sylviculture, de l'approvisionnement en eau, de la formation agricole, du crédit rural, des techniques appropriées, de l'éducation et des soins de santé. En outre, quelque 25 millions de dollars du fonds d'Afrique 2000 ont été réservés à des initiatives précises qui visent à promouvoir la pleine participation de la femme africaine au développement.

Dans les autres régions du monde, l'année 1986-1987 a donné lieu à des résultats très mitigés. En Asie, de brusques fluctuations dans les taux de change, un protectionnisme croissant et la baisse des prix des matières premières touchent les pays du continent de diverses façons. Les pays nouvellement industrialisés, comme Taïwan, la Corée du Sud, Singapour et Hong-kong, maintiendront leur avance, même si, selon la Banque asiatique de développement, leur taux de croissance pour 1987 devrait diminuer légèrement. En Asie du Sud-Est, qui comprend l'Indonésie, la Malaisie, les Philippines et la Thaïlande, la performance économique subit les effets négatifs des contraintes budgétaires, de la chute des prix des produits de base et d'une grave détérioration des termes de l'échange. En

Le Canada, pour sa part, est à la hauteur de ses engagements. L'aide canadienne aux pays africains a atteint des niveaux sans précédent au cours de la présente année financière, totalisant environ 910 millions de dollars. Le programme d'aide à l'Afrique représente actuellement plus de 40 p. 100 de l'aide canadienne aux pays du tiers monde. Le Canada accorde de l'aide au développement sous diverses formes, à presque tous les pays d'Afrique. Plus de 770 projets sont en cours dans la région, leur coût allant de quelques milliers de dollars à des dizaines de millions. Le principal objectif du programme canadien est d'assurer un approvisionnement alimentaire suffisant au moyen de projets de développement dans les domaines de l'agriculture, de la sylviculture, des pêches et dans les secteurs connexes du développement communautaire. Face à la crise économique que vit cette région du monde, le gouvernement canadien a pris des mesures visant à réduire le fardeau de la dette africaine en accordant aux pays de l'Afrique subsaharienne un moratoire sur le remboursement des prêts consentis préalablement à titre d'aide. En outre, depuis avril 1986, l'aide canadienne est accordée en totalité sous forme de subventions plutôt que sous forme de prêts.

De plus, le Canada a ex-aminé soigneusement son programme d'aide afin de déterminer s'il y avait moyen d'en accroître la pertinence pour régler des questions essentielles. Ainsi, l'aide de gouvernement à gouvernement favorise plutôt le maintien des infrastructures déjà existantes que la mise en place de nouvelles, et vise l'amélioration de la production alimentaire et de la distribution des vivres au niveau des collectivités. D'autres mesures visent la résolution à long terme des problèmes. Au printemps de 1986, le Canada a officiellement lancé l'initiative Afrique 2000. Ce programme prévoit des décaissements de l'ordre de 150 millions de dollars répartis sur une période de 5 ans, pour le développement de 2 000 petits projets communautaires axés sur la recherche agricole, les problèmes de la sécheresse et de la désertification, l'autonomie alimentaire et une plus grande intégration de la femme au développement.

Introduction

E

En ce qui concerne le développement, l'année 1986-1987 a donné lieu à des résultats mitigés. Si des progrès substantiels ont été accomplis, particulièrement en Afrique, d'énormes problèmes socio-économiques subsistent. En outre, l'importance des défis à relever n'a pas diminué, et la détérioration de l'environnement.

Depuis l'automne de 1984, les épreuves tragiques qu'a connu l'Afrique ont attiré l'attention de l'ensemble de la communauté internationale, et celle du gouvernement du Canada adoptée à l'occasion de l'historique session extraordinaire des Nations Unies sur l'Afrique, le 1^{er} juin 1986, a fourni un cadre unique de collaboration et une nouvelle forme de partenariat, fondée sur un engagement mutuel et des responsabilités partagées entre l'Afrique et la communauté internationale. En vertu de ce programme, les pays africains ont accepté d'apporter d'importantes réformes à leurs politiques intérieures, tandis que les pays donateurs s'engageaient à accroître leur aide à l'Afrique et à prendre des mesures pour empêcher que certains éléments de l'économie internationale n'entraient le redressement de l'économie africaine.

Pendant la période relative-

ment brève qui s'est écoulée depuis l'adoption du programme, de nombreux pays africains ont réalisé des progrès impressionnants grâce à des réformes approfondies de leurs politiques et à l'amélioration des conditions climatiques. Vingt-huit pays ont couramment centrés d'importantes modifications de leurs politiques, particulièrement dans le domaine de l'alimentation et de l'agriculture. La plupart ont adopté des mesures d'incitation financière pour les agriculteurs et ont diminué les subventions aux produits alimentaires. Ces mesures ont donné lieu à une hausse globale de 3 p. 100 de la production agricole en 1986, ce qui a entraîné une croissance de 5 p. 100 dans le secteur manufacturier. Afin de restaurer la stabilité financière et de créer des conditions propices à un redressement durable, plusieurs gouvernements de pays africains ont adopté un certain nombre de mesures politiques innovatrices et parfois même

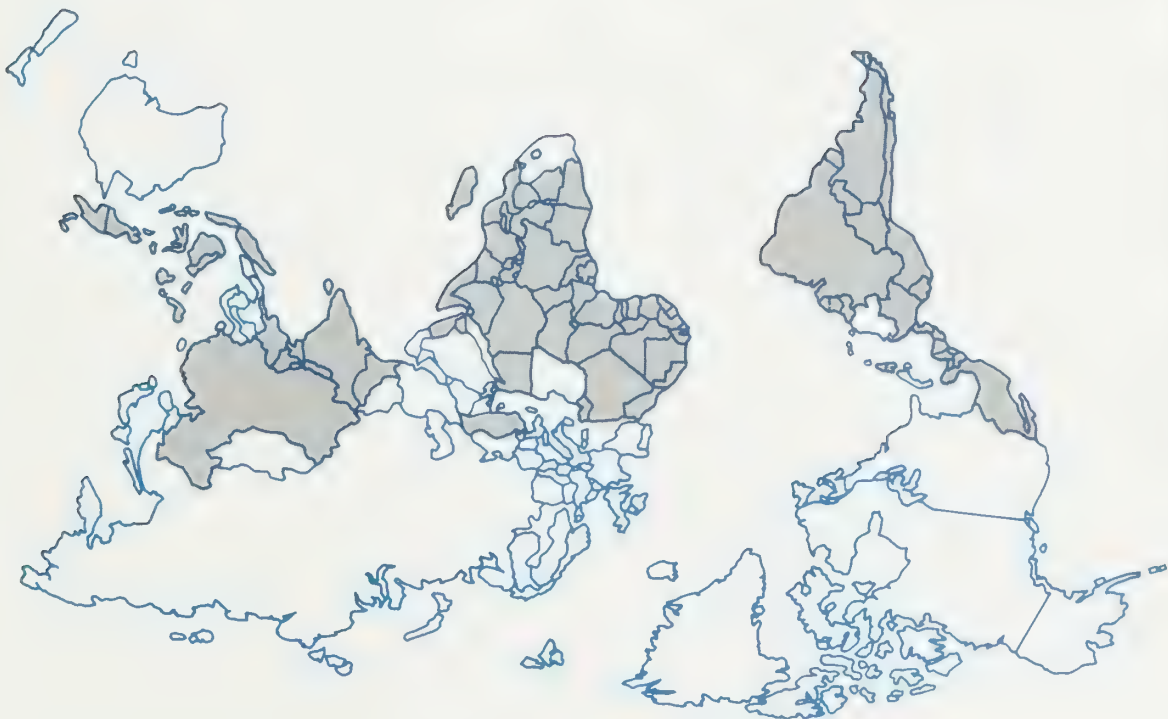
radicales. À titre d'exemple, les déficits gouvernementaux des pays à faible revenu de l'Afrique subsaharienne ne devaient atteindre cette année que 4 ou 5 p. 100 du PIB, soit le niveau le plus faible depuis le début des années quatre-vingts. Ces mesures d'ajustement structurel n'ont pas été mises en oeuvre sans créer des tensions sociales ni faire courir des risques politiques aux gouvernements en place, car elles sont souvent traduites par d'importantes coupures dans les programmes de santé, d'éducation, de nutrition et d'autres programmes sociaux.

Malheureusement, ces gains impressionnants ont été minés par une conjoncture économique internationale peu favorable. La combinaison de plusieurs facteurs tels que la chute des prix des matières premières, l'augmentation du volume de la dette extérieure, la détérioration des taux d'intérêt et de change, et la stagnation des flux nets de ressources a eu comme conséquence de contrebalancer les effets positifs de l'accroissement de la production agricole et ainsi réduire la marge de manœuvre de l'Afrique.

Selon la Banque mondiale, les termes de l'échange, pour l'ensemble de l'Afrique, se sont détériorés de 32 p. 100 en 1986, alors que le pouvoir d'achat provenant des recettes d'exportations diminuait d'une proportion passant de 26 à 30 p. 100 pour la même période.

Face à une conjoncture économique qui se détériore, l'Afrique a su faire preuve de force et de détermination en prenant les mesures pénibles qui s'imposaient pour parvenir à un véritable redressement économique. Ainsi, la communauté internationale a l'obligation de fournir de façon urgente les ressources nécessaires pour appuyer les efforts de l'Afrique. La ministre des Relations extérieures, Mme Monique Landry, déclarait devant l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies en octobre dernier : «Le temps n'est plus aux paroles, mais aux gestes concrets, à l'action immédiate». Malheureusement, bien peu de pays ont réagi à cet appel.

Pays bénéficiaires de l'assistance canadienne de gouvernement à gouvernement en 1986-1987



Tel qu'approuvé par le Parlement, le *Programme d'aide publique au développement (APD)* constitue l'un des principaux instruments dont dispose le Canada pour promouvoir la justice sociale sur le plan international. Le programme d'assistance canadienne vise à secondar les efforts des pays en développement en favorisant leur croissance économique et sociale et en attachant une importance particulière aux pays les plus pauvres et aux citoyens les plus démunis.

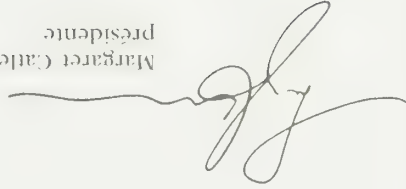
Le *développement* peut se définir comme un processus évolutif par lequel les sociétés se transforment de manière à pouvoir satisfaire pour une période prolongée aux besoins essentiels de leur population, en s'appuyant principalement sur leurs propres ressources et valeurs.

Selon les nombreuses données statistiques portant sur l'espérance de vie à la naissance, le taux des naissances et de la mortalité infantile, l'alphabétisation et le produit national brut, il est évident que des progrès ont été accomplis partout dans le monde au cours des 30 dernières années, surtout à cause des efforts accomplis par les habitants du tiers monde eux-mêmes et aussi grâce à l'assistance utile qui leur a été accordée dans le cadre de l'aide au développement.

Mais nous ne pouvons pas tenir pour acquis que le progrès va continuer. D'immenses défis nous attendent déjà. L'Afrique s'efforce de se soustraire à l'abîme économique, social et écologique dans lequel elle s'engouffre. La dette étrange son économie tout entière. De nombreuses personnes vivent encore dans des conditions épouvantables, et le SIDA menace d'annuler des générations pour qui le progrès a été chèrement acquis.

Pour l'ACDI, le défi repose en grande partie sur l'application de sa nouvelle stratégie de coopération au développement. La lutte pour vaincre la pauvreté dans le monde est trop importante et trop complexe pour que l'on puisse affirmer avec certitude qu'il y a eu progrès ou non au cours d'une année précise. Toutefois, ce dont nous pouvons être certains c'est que nous faisons notre part et que nous la faisons bien, gardant à l'esprit que, même si l'aide apportée par le Canada ne se révèle pas décisive, elle peut améliorer des situations de fait qui, autrement, ne changeraient jamais.

Le développement international a été et demeurera non seulement une vocation du Canada, mais aussi un investissement plein de sagesse, visant la construction d'un monde meilleur que nous pourrions tous partager.



Margaret Carley-Carlson
présidente

gouvernements africains ont respecté leurs engagements, ils ont effectué des réformes radicales, mais dans l'ensemble, la communauté internationale n'a pas agi avec diligence et elle n'a pas encouru ses promesses envers les Africains. En 1986-1987, le Canada a, pour sa part, accru sensiblement l'aide qu'il fournit à l'Afrique et il respecte scrupuleusement tous les engagements qu'il a pris.

En général, dans le cadre des programmes bilatéraux de l'ACDI, on insiste maintenant moins sur la création d'une nouvelle infrastructure que sur l'amélioration et le maintien de celle qui est déjà en place, pour augmenter son efficacité et assurer un meilleur rendement du capital investi. L'ACDI tente de plus en plus, par tous les mécanismes d'aide, de faire participer les gens à de petits projets et de permettre aux Canadiens de toutes les couches de la société et aux personnes qui peuvent accélérer le progrès dans leur propre pays du tiers monde, de nouer des liens, de créer de nouveaux partenariats.

Notre aide vise de plus en plus certains secteurs-clés, notamment deux secteurs dans lesquels le Canada s'est révélé un chef de file : l'environnement et la participation des femmes. Le Canada a appuyé le travail accompli par la Commission mondiale sur l'environnement et le développement qui a publié un important rapport intitulé : *Notre avenir à tous*, rapport qui a pour thème central un développement soutenu et durable. Pendant ce temps, l'ACDI subventionnait de plus en plus de projets liés à l'environnement, et se préparait à lancer une nouvelle politique selon laquelle le programme du Canada en matière de développement accorderait la priorité à l'environnement. À la suite de la publication, par l'ACDI, d'un programme d'action détaillé, en juin 1986, des progrès semblables ont été accomplis relativement à l'intégration de la femme au développement. La population constituée un autre secteur-clé auquel l'ACDI contribue de plus en plus depuis trois ans.

En 1984, le gouvernement canadien a entrepris une révision en profondeur de sa politique étrangère, notamment de l'aide au développement. Plusieurs années se sont écoulées depuis la dernière publication d'une stratégie de coopération en matière de développement; depuis, les pays en développement ont changé, les relations internationales sont devenues plus complexes et l'interdépendance des nations s'est accrue. En outre, d'autres problèmes majeurs comme le phénomène démographique, l'urbanisation, la qualité de l'environnement au niveau mondial, sont devenus plus urgents, aggravant le problème de la pauvreté dans le monde.

Des comités parlementaires ont étudié les questions pertinentes en se prévalant de l'apport sans précédent du public, et très prochainement, il en résultera l'adoption d'une nouvelle stratégie destinée à guider notre coopération en matière de développement jusqu'à l'an 2000. Les principaux thèmes seront notamment la lutte contre la pauvreté, l'établissement de partenariats, la concentration sur le développement des ressources humaines et sur le respect des droits de la personne et la recherche des moyens pouvant résoudre le problème de la dette extérieure des pays du tiers monde et favoriser l'expansion de leur économie (« ajustement structurel » pour employer le vocabulaire des années quatre-vingts, en matière d'aide).

Sous plusieurs aspects, des actions effectuées par le Canada en 1986-1987 ont été remarquables. Une fois de plus, les fonds affectés à l'aide publique au développement ont atteint un niveau record. Et ce qui est plus important, ils ont été octroyés judicieusement pour répondre à des besoins précis et pour permettre de s'attaquer à des questions de première importance. L'Afrique offre un exemple pertinent. En 1986, la communauté internationale s'est mise d'accord pour aider ce continent à résoudre la crise persistante qui l'assaille. Les

Mot de la présidente

La

matière de développement est-elle une action rationnelle? Produit-elle l'effet souhaité? Après avoir été poursuivie une année de plus, des changements se sont-ils produits? Avons-nous constaté des progrès?

Ce document constitue le rapport communiqué habituellement au Parlement et au public, et portant sur les efforts du Canada en matière de développement international, fournis au cours d'une année financière. Mais derrière ces descriptions de programmes et ces pages de statistiques se cache le récit intéressant, émuvant et incensément humain de la lutte des trois quarts de la population du globe pour améliorer son niveau de vie — un récit dont nous ne pouvons pas connaître la fin parce que nous sommes encore en train de l'écrire, nous tous, jour après jour.

En 1986-1987, l'aide publique au développement fournie par le Canada aux pays du tiers monde s'est élevée au total à plus de 2,5 milliards de dollars, soit 0,5 p. 100 de notre produit national brut, ou encore environ deux cents sur chaque dollar dépensé par le gouvernement fédéral, c'est-à-dire approximativement 90 cents par personne dans les pays en développement où le Canada finance des projets.

Les trois quarts de cette somme ont été versés par l'entremise de l'ACDI pour régler les frais de diverses initiatives en matière de développement : plus d'un millier de projets, allant de la construction d'énormes barrages à l'octroi de petits prêts à des veuves sans ressources plus de 3 500 projets lancés au niveau local par des institutions et des organismes bénévoles ... plus de 700 initiatives en matière de développement économique avec la participation d'entreprises commerciales et industrielles canadiennes et du tiers monde... ainsi que la contribution du Canada aux efforts au niveau international, tels que les actions effectuées par les organismes des Nations Unies et par la Banque mondiale.

Au fil des années, le Canada s'est attiré le respect de la communauté internationale par son empressement à répondre aux appels de secours d'urgence et parce qu'il fournit toujours une aide à long terme généreuse et adaptée aux besoins réels des bénéficiaires. Cette réputation d'octroyer une aide de haute qualité repose en grande partie sur le concours apporté personnellement par les Canadiens dans leur pays et à l'étranger. Des milliers de Canadiens ont prêté leur concours dans des pays du tiers monde. Des groupes confessionnels, des ONG, des établissements d'enseignement et des institutions sociales, des coopératives, des syndicats et des entreprises ont fourni des ressources et des techniques pour permettre aux habitants des pays en développement d'assurer eux-mêmes leur développement. Leurs efforts ont contribué à accroître la production vivrière, à exploiter l'énergie renouvelable et d'autres sources d'énergie; en outre, ils ont favorisé la gestion rationnelle des ressources et encouragé les gens, notamment les femmes, à améliorer leurs compétences.

Pourtant, en dépit de ces succès, beaucoup de Canadiens espèrent manifestement que l'on fera davantage à l'avenir. Ils éprouvent un scepticisme salutaire à l'égard des bienfaits que nos efforts ont apportés jusqu'à présent. Lorsqu'ils voient des séquences filmées portant sur la recrudescence de la famine en Afrique, ils remettent en question l'efficacité du programme actuel. Mais ils croient tout de même que le Canada peut contribuer efficacement à assurer le succès du développement international, et ils veulent encore y participer.

Le développement est un processus long et ardu. Mais il est prouvé qu'il donne des résultats positifs. La coopération en matière de développement est aussi un investissement pour assurer notre avenir commun dans un monde où les nations sont interdépendantes. Le gouvernement actuel, pour sa part, est déterminé à faire tout en son pouvoir pour que la nouvelle stratégie canadienne traduise les valeurs profondes de notre société, pour qu'elle soit souple et flexible et qu'elle réponde avant tout aux besoins les plus urgents des populations et des pays les plus démunis.



Monique Landry,
ministre des Relations extérieures

Ces discussions nous ont permis de mesurer l'ampleur du problème auquel est confronté le monde, tant les pays développés que ceux en développement. Nous avons tiré les leçons du passé et nous savons maintenant que des mesures concrètes de protection de l'environnement vont de pair avec de saines pratiques de développement; à défaut de quoi, l'expérience nous enseigne que le développement ne peut être ni efficace ni durable.

Ce constat s'impose au moment même où la situation dans le tiers monde est particulièrement critique. Dans de nombreuses régions, la mauvaise gestion des ressources et une connaissance insuffisante de l'environnement sont à l'origine de crises écologiques graves. L'érosion et la dégradation des sols, le déboisement, les pressions démographiques excessives et les problèmes de gestion des eaux sont autant de facteurs qui entravent le développement économique et menacent de plonger de plus en plus de gens dans des conditions de pauvreté extrême.

Nous savons maintenant que les pays donateurs et les pays bénéficiaires peuvent améliorer leurs programmes de développement en mettant davantage l'accent sur la gestion et la réhabilitation de l'environnement, en se concentrant sur les besoins de populations, en particulier les plus démunies, et en favorisant la participation des communautés.

Depuis plusieurs années, le Canada accorde une importance de plus en plus grande à l'environnement dans ses projets d'aide au développement. Des efforts sont faits présentement pour élever ce secteur au rang de priorité dans la programmation de l'ACDI.

Bien que le Canada contribue généralement au développement international depuis plus de 35 ans, peu de Canadiens connaissent véritablement l'ACDI, le développement international et les actions accomplies par notre pays pour promouvoir le progrès social et économique dans le tiers monde. Pour mieux faire connaître l'Agence mais également pour mieux

Nous avons également tenu à favoriser la recherche de nouveaux partenariats dans notre engagement en faveur du développement du tiers monde. Notre contribution est trop importante, trop complexe et trop urgente pour être laissée à la seule discrétion des pouvoirs publics.

Il nous faut utiliser davantage les ressources du secteur bénévole, la créativité et le dynamisme du secteur privé, les compétences des universités et des organismes professionnels. En un mot, il nous faut associer à notre action le savoir-faire et l'expérience des différents éléments de notre société.

Parmi les initiatives prises en ce sens, nous avons publié en mars dernier une série de documents intitulée *Les affaires et le développement*. Son but est de familiariser les entreprises canadiennes avec les objectifs et le fonctionnement de l'ACDI et de leur indiquer de quelle façon elles peuvent participer plus activement au travail de l'Agence. Nos efforts de sensibilisation semblaient porter fruit. Le nombre de petites et moyennes entreprises et de consultants inscrits au répertoire de l'ACDI est passé de 3 300 en 1984 à 5 200 cette année. Nous avons également établi de nouvelles lignes directrices pour l'octroi des contrats, de façon à favoriser davantage les PME. Et je compte bien veiller à ce que cette tendance s'accroisse.

En mai 1986, l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies tenait une session extraordinaire sur l'Afrique — convoquer une telle session pour discuter des problèmes d'un seul continent constituait une première dans l'histoire des Nations Unies. Il en est ressorti une entente qui s'est concrétisée dans un programme d'action axé sur le redressement économique de ce continent. Ce programme d'action repose sur un double engagement, celui pris par les pays africains d'opérer certaines réformes de leurs économies, mais également, celui pris par la communauté internationale de fournir une aide soutenue au développement et de tenter d'améliorer le contexte économique mondial.

Au cours de cette session, le Canada s'est engagé à consacrer le plus de ressources possible au développement du continent africain, à alléger le fardeau de la dette des pays les plus pauvres, à renforcer l'appui aux pays qui font des efforts d'ajustement, à améliorer la qualité de son assistance et à promouvoir le rôle de la femme africaine dans le processus du développement.

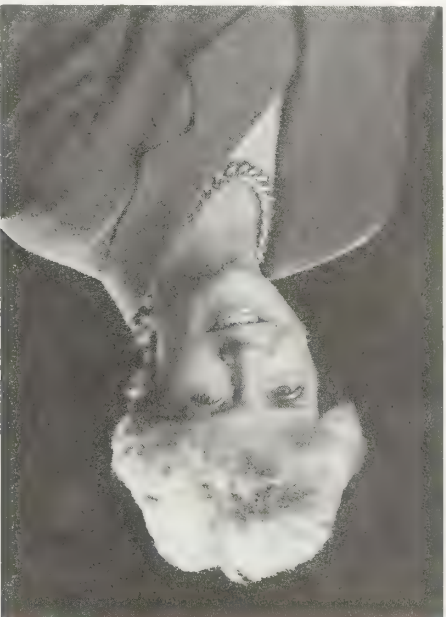
Je suis heureuse d'affirmer que nous avons respecté tous nos engagements. Au cours de l'exercice financier 1986-1987, l'assistance du Canada aux pays d'Afrique s'est élevée à 950 millions de dollars, un niveau sans précédent. Elle représente aujourd'hui 37 p. 100 de l'aide du Canada aux pays du tiers monde.

Le Canada a également pris des mesures pour réduire le lourd fardeau de la dette africaine qui a sextuplé entre 1975 et 1985. Le gouvernement a offert aux pays de l'Afrique subsaharienne un moratoire sur le remboursement des prêts consentis préalablement à titre d'aide, moratoire renouvelable jusqu'à l'an 2000. Un autre pas a été franchi lors de l'annonce par le gouvernement de la Francophonie et du Commonwealth membres de la dette des pays africains qui étaient admissibles au moratoire. Nous avons également annoncé qu'à compter d'avril 1986 l'aide canadienne serait consentie sous forme de subventions plutôt que de prêts.

Nous avons également accordé à l'environnement toute l'importance qui lui revient au cours de la présente année. En 1986, notre pays a eu l'honneur d'être l'hôte de trois conférences internationales sur l'environnement; ce fait démontre bien que le leadership exercé par les Canadiens en matière d'environnement est reconnu internationalement. Au cours des audiences publiques, les Canadiens présenteront pas moins de 120 mémoires et études, dont certains eurent un effet significatif sur le rapport de la Commission mondiale sur l'environnement et le développement. L'ACDI fut d'ailleurs la seule agence d'aide nationale invitée à soumettre ses vues à la Commission.

Nous avons également accordé à l'environnement toute l'importance qui lui revient au cours de la présente année. En 1986, notre pays a eu l'honneur d'être l'hôte de trois conférences internationales sur l'environnement; ce fait démontre bien que le leadership exercé par les Canadiens en matière d'environnement est reconnu internationalement. Au cours des audiences publiques, les Canadiens présenteront pas moins de 120 mémoires et études, dont certains eurent un effet significatif sur le rapport de la Commission mondiale sur l'environnement et le développement. L'ACDI fut d'ailleurs la seule agence d'aide nationale invitée à soumettre ses vues à la Commission.

Avant-propos de la ministre



En assumant en juin 1986 les fonctions de ministre des Relations extérieures, responsables du programme d'assistance canadien, je me suis fixée trois grandes priorités : rendre l'ACDI plus accessible, trouver de nouveaux partenaires pour améliorer la qualité de nos interventions, et adapter notre stratégie aux réalités des années quatre-vingt-dix. Déjà, des progrès importants ont été accomplis dans la poursuite de chacun de ces objectifs.

Le temps est venu d'évaluer de façon critique les politiques qui déterminent notre programme d'assistance. L'ACDI fêtera bientôt son 20^e anniversaire. La dernière révision complète de notre programme d'assistance au développement remonte déjà à une douzaine d'années. Depuis, des changements majeurs se sont produits et une révision de nos politiques et de nos programmes s'impose afin de les adapter aux nouvelles réalités.

Le présent gouvernement s'est employé, dans cet effort de réflexion, à susciter la participation de tous les Canadiens. Nous avons amorcé ce processus de consultation en demandant au Parlement de réaliser une série d'études afin de préciser le rôle de notre pays dans les affaires internationales. Ce processus de dialogue démocratique a permis aux Canadiens de toutes les couches sociales d'exprimer leurs vues et leurs suggestions. Ce faisant, un tel dialogue nous fournit une base solide qui nous permet de modifier et d'améliorer notre programme de coopération au développement.

En 1986, le Comité mixte spécial du Sénat et de la Chambre des communes déposait son rapport intitulé *Indépendance et internationalisme*; le gouvernement y répondait en décembre 1986 par un exposé sur les relations extérieures du Canada. Par ailleurs, le Comité permanent du Sénat sur les Affaires étrangères concentrait son attention sur le système financier international et les difficultés que les pays en développement éprouvent à rembourser leur dette. Le Comité permanent des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce extérieur, pour sa part, menait à travers le Canada une étude en profondeur sur les politiques et programmes du Canada en matière d'aide publique au développement et publiait son rapport intitulé *Qui doit en profiter?* Nous avons déjà annoncé, dans la réponse du gouvernement *Pour bâtir un monde meilleur*, que nous endossons la majorité des 115 recommandations de ce comité, à

La plus importante de ces mesures est sans contredit le lancement de l'initiative Afrique 2000, un ambitieux programme auquel nous avons affecté 150 millions de dollars pour les cinq prochaines années, afin d'augmenter la production vivrière par la mise en oeuvre de 2 000 petits projets. Le programme comprend plusieurs volets dont le Réseau Afrique 2000 qui vise à favoriser la participation des Africains à des projets de foresterie communautaire et le Partenariat Afrique-Canada qui regroupe une cinquantaine d'ONG canadiennes, chacune apportant sa propre contribution. D'autres composantes de ce programme cherchent à encourager une participation accrue de groupes tels que les gens d'âges, les municipalités, les jeunes, les aînés.

Au cours de 1986-1987, plusieurs questions épineuses ont dominé l'ordre du jour, mais l'Afrique est demeurée au coeur de nos préoccupations. L'engagement ferme qu'a pris le Canada à l'égard du développement de ce continent s'est traduit par une série de mesures concrètes et pratiques, destinées à aider les gens à devenir les artisans de leur propre développement.

Tous ces rapports joueront un rôle majeur dans l'élaboration de notre nouvelle stratégie d'aide au développement pour les années quatre-vingt-dix.

Table des matières

Avant-propos de la ministre	4
Mot de la présidente	8
Introduction	13
Programmes géographiques	
Afrique anglophone	21
Afrique francophone	31
Amériques	41
Asie	49
Programmes multilatéraux	59
Aide alimentaire	73
Programmes spéciaux	77
Programme de la coopération avec le monde des affaires	85
Annexe statistique	89

À son Excellence la très
honorable Jeanne Sauvé,
C.P., C.C., C.M.M., C.D.,
gouverneur général et
commandant en chef
du Canada.

Excellence,

J'ai l'honneur de vous présenter

le rapport annuel de l'Agence

canadienne de développement

international pour l'année

financière se terminant

le 31 mars 1987.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Excellence,
l'assurance de mon profond respect.



Monique Landry,
ministre des Relations extérieures

Le présent rapport annuel a été préparé par la
Direction générale des affaires publiques de
l'Agence canadienne de développement
international

Décembre 1987

Rédaction : Jim Holmes, Lynne Racine,
Anne de Vos et Michel Tétrault

Données statistiques : Edgar Bissou, Hélène Manville
Direction géographique : Lucie Chénail

© Ministère des Approvisionnements et Services Canada 1987
N° de cat. E94-4/1987
ISBN 0-662-55603-8

Canada

1986 1987



Rapport annuel

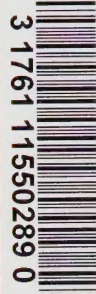
Canadian International
Development Agency

Agence canadienne de
développement international



**PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET**

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY



3 1761 11550289 0